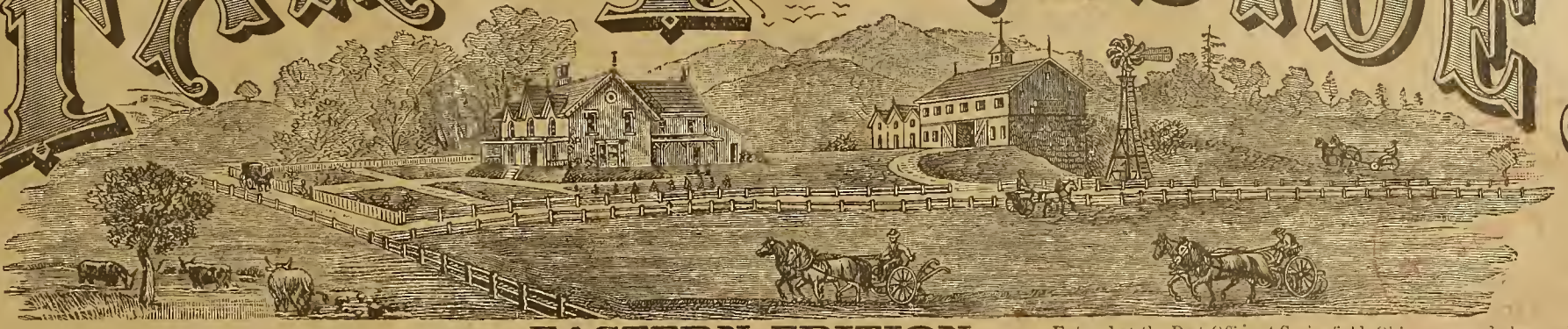


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FARM AND FIRESIDE



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INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The Circulation of Farm and Fireside this Issue (April 1st) is

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The statement of the past four months is as follows:

December 1,	-	500,000
" 15,	-	250,400
January 1,	-	300,200
" 15,	-	300,400
February 1,	-	400,000
" 15,	-	300,300
March 1,	-	300,500
" 15,	-	400,000

A total of - 2,751,800
Average per issue, 343,975

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

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Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

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Topics of the Time.

BIMETALLISM.

The growing sentiment in England in favor of bimetallism is the subject of much comment. It should be clearly understood, however, that this sentiment is for true bimetallism, and not for an inflated or depreciated currency, or for silver monometallism. The position taken by the English bimetalists is defined in the now memorable London address of Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons:

"What is it that we ask of a legal tender? We ask, in the first place, I apprehend, that it should be a stable measure of value; we ask that it should be a permanent and a fair register of the amount of indebtedness; we ask that if debts are contracted in terms of a given standard of currency, debts which take many years to mature, at the date when they do mature neither the debtor nor the creditor shall find that he has, through the altered value of that standard, to pay or be paid more or less than the original amount that was borrowed.

"I have heard it stated by those who object to the views which I shall venture to defend before you to-day, that all persons who advocate a double standard are desirous of inflating the currency, and thereby of artificially raising prices. Now, I am not concerned to deny that possibly in the western states of America there may be a body of opinion of some importance on which this criticism might truly be passed. I speak with no authority on this point, and I may be quite wrong, but from such literature as I have been able to peruse, I think it possible that the inconvertible currency which at one time existed in America has left behind it in the West certain traditions and sympathies in favor of what, I believe, they call 'soft money,' which are open to the objection that those who hold them really desire not to keep the standard of values stable, but

to lower it in favor of the debtor as against the creditor. But whether this be or be not true of America, I most emphatically assert that it is not true of anybody of opinion in this country. Nobody I know of, no responsible person whom I have ever met or ever heard of, desires artificially to inflate the currency with the view of stimulating trade, of relieving debtors or of robbing creditors.

"We desire—I desire, at all events—that we should find the most stable measure of value which is practicable, although I have no hesitation now in asserting what I have often asserted before, that if you cannot attain this absolutely theoretical perfection, it is better for the community at large that your standard should be a depreciating standard than that it should be an appreciating standard. Stability is the ideal, but if that ideal cannot be reached, the worst alternative of all is that your standard should be a steadily appreciating one."

Having defined the position of the British bimetalists, he proceeds with able arguments in favor of bimetallism as conducive to stability of the standard of value and to security of the bank reserves, and as beneficial to commerce and fair to debtors and creditors. He calls attention to the great advantages of an international standard of value, and closes the address with a strong plea for the establishment of "some effective international system under which every great commercial community shall contribute its share to maintaining the stability and value of silver."

The principal purposes of bimetallism are, first, the establishment of an international standard of value—a legal tender good the world over, and a par of exchange between gold-using and silver-using countries; second, to secure by the joint use of gold and silver a higher degree of stability of the standard than is attainable with either alone; third, "to prevent the disastrous results which might otherwise follow the rapid depreciation or appreciation of one of the money metals, through its increasing abundance or scarcity."

International bimetallism will become the leading financial question of the day.

NORWEGIAN LICENSE SYSTEM.

The special commission appointed last year by Gov. Russell to visit Norway and Sweden and investigate their license systems of regulating the liquor traffic, recently submitted a report to the Massachusetts Legislature. The committee indorses and recommends a trial of the Norwegian method in Massachusetts under a permissive law. The report sets forth the advantages of the system as follows:

1. It is a "measure of reform, not of destruction," recognizing that while the liquor traffic cannot at the present time be abolished by any legal enactment, it may be reformed.
2. It does away with all incentive to encourage drinking, by taking the sale of intoxicants out of the hands of those to whom intemperance is a gain, and intrusting it to persons pledged to carry it on without any profit to themselves, and in the interest of temperance and morality.
3. The direct responsibility for the abuses connected with the consumption of intoxicants is largely placed on the shoulders of the best people in the community, who will be held to strict account.
4. Drink-selling will be divorced from politics, and can no longer serve as an instrument of corruption, and one of the greatest obstacles to all social reform may thus be overcome.
5. The number of licensed places can be

reduced to the lowest limits consistent with public safety and complete control, and temptation to drink minimized.

6. The consumption of liquor can be effectually checked, as competition is destroyed; prices may be raised, and every restrictive measure perfectly enforced.

7. All the immoral accessories of the saloon are abolished.

8. Better policing of the places where drink is sold is made easy, and the co-operation, not only of the general public, but especially of the temperance reformers, is invited to secure adequate control, as well as the detection of illicit sales.

9. The system does not interfere in the least with the local option privilege, but rather helps to make no license an actuality; it does not advocate a state monopoly, but leaves the drink problem to be dealt with by each community.

10. It is a powerful means of education, by holding up intemperance as a vice society will not tolerate.

11. By securing for the community at large the use of the profits resulting from the traffic, many of the ills inflicted upon society by the abuse of liquor may be eased, counteracting agencies established and morality advanced generally.

12. Questionable methods of transactions on the part of those who conduct the sale of liquor for the community can be effectually guarded against by the selection of proper licensing authorities, and securing a system of central supervision.

Accompanying the report to the Legislature is a bill prepared by the commission. This bill is permissive or optional, and does not interfere with the existing local option laws, but simply provides that towns or cities voting license may adopt the "company system." Briefly, this system provides that the sale of intoxicating liquors in a municipality shall be in the hands of one corporation. All profits above five per cent on the par value of the capital stock are to go to the aid of specified objects of public benefits or utility. All such corporations are placed under the supervision of the state commissioner of savings banks.

The commission commends the Norwegian system as one abating the political and social evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and declares that the evidence for it, if fairly weighed, abundantly justifies in Massachusetts such experiment under it as might be tried with entire safety under a permissive bill.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

At the close of his career of three score years in the public service of his country, the greatest English statesman of the century gave his party a new issue of momentous political importance. Just before Mr. Gladstone resigned from the office of prime minister and retired from the leadership of the Liberal party, he made a declaration of war on the House of Lords. In a remarkable speech delivered in the House of Commons one month ago, on the House of Lords' amendments to the parish councils bill, he said:

"The action of the House of Lords regarding the bills of this session has raised a question of the gravest character. Two of these bills—the home rule bill and the employers' liability bill—occupied the attention of the House of Commons one hundred days. They involved vast labors. The House of Lords, without giving it much consideration, wrecked that legislation. We have now come to a more acute stage. The question now is whether the judgment of the House of Lords is not only to modify, but to annihilate the whole work of the House of Commons.

The government has not been anxious to precipitate or unduly accentuate a crisis. It has been anxious, rather, to save something from the wreck. We are therefore compelled to accompany our acceptance of the amendments of the House of Lords with the declaration that the difference between the two houses cannot continue. Without using any hard words or without presuming to judge motives, we feel it our duty to state the indisputable fact that the issue is raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the votes of seven million men and a different kind of an assembly, though occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy once raised must go forward to its issue. Between the representatives of the people and those filling the non-elective chamber, the House of Commons cannot take it upon itself to pass judgment or be the final judge of its own case. There is higher authority than the House of Commons. There is the authority of the nation, which must in the last resort decide the crisis at once. The government would regard the decision as absolutely final. The time has come to invite this decision of the people."

In replying to Gladstone's speech, Balfour, the leader of the Conservative party, accepted the challenge, and declared that if the government would appeal to the people, the opposition would welcome the attempt to make public opinion of the House of Lords the issue. In due time, therefore, the highest authority in the United Kingdom, the people, will render their verdict on the issue.

Able, popular, broad and liberal in his opinions, the new prime minister, Lord Rosebery, will undoubtedly prove a worthy successor to the Great Commoner.

CHEAP GOODS.

In the practice of economy enforced by hard times, customers have been seeking cheaper goods. To meet this demand, merchants have their counters piled with cheap goods, but among them are many that are nasty cheap—goods of the lowest quality, the most expensive customers can buy. Do purchasers find standard goods of high quality any cheaper than they were a year ago? Some lines of them may be, but many are not. The sale of goods of best quality may have been curtailed, but the retail prices have not fallen; at least, not much. The crude materials of manufacture are lower, but the finished goods of best quality are not retailed at prices to correspond. The cheap goods, so-called, are being palmed off on purchasers whose desire or necessity of buying at low prices is greater than their judgment of the quality of the goods. Such customers suffer even in good times, but they are getting decidedly the worst of the bargain now.

TARIFF BILL.

Consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate begins April 2d. When it will end, no man can tell. Two months after its passage by the House it is ready for the Senate. If it took a few members of the Senate finance committee that long to fix the bill to suit themselves, how long will it take the whole Senate to fix it? is a problem that cannot be solved by proportion.

Many important changes have been made in the bill, and many more will probably be made. The Wilson bill will practically be a new bill when it goes back to the House, if it ever does.

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We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

Dairy Schools. Some progressive creamery associations are making good use of the dairy schools. They send their butter-makers to the schools and have them take the course of study and practice. They find it a profitable investment.

Spraying. Will, from all accounts, be practiced more this year than ever before. That it pays to spray has been demonstrated over and over again. The experimental stage has been passed. Perfect fruits and larger yields are the uniform results. With apples selling at the same price as oranges, growers must feel like making every effort to save their crop.

Examine Stored Grain. In their returns for the March report, correspondents of the department of agriculture reported that stored grain had been damaged some in two states. This is a reminder that all who have wheat in granaries should examine it frequently. The grain-weevil makes no noise about his work, and often does considerable damage before his presence is detected. If, upon examination, there are the slightest signs of the presence of insect pests, no time should be lost before taking measures to destroy them. Bisulphide of carbon will rid the grain-bins of all insect pests in short order.

Danish Dairying. Every progressive dairy-man in the country should get, read and study Prof. Georgeson's "Report on the Dairy Industry of Denmark," published by the department of agriculture. Prof. Georgeson was commissioned a special agent of the United States department of agriculture to visit Denmark and investigate the most important phases of the dairy industry. Although only a short time was at his disposal, and that at the most unfavorable season of the year, his work has been exceedingly well done. In scientific dairying, Denmark leads the world. In this report, her secrets of success in butter-making are clearly told.

The English market pays the top price for Danish butter, and imports annually nearly one hundred million pounds of it. Uniformity of good quality maintains its high reputation. The leading secret of the uniformity of Danish butter is found in

the common use in all good dairies of pure cultures of cream ferments. These ferments consist of certain bacteria which have been isolated and artificially cultivated, and which in causing the fermentation of the cream give the desired flavor to the butter. But when these artificially-prepared ferments are used in the cream, it is necessary that it should be free from other bacteria. To kill the injurious bacteria, the cream or fresh milk is "pasteurized;" that is, it is heated to a temperature of about 167 degrees Fahr. Immediately after this process the cream is cooled and held at a low temperature until it is convenient to start the fermentation, when it is warmed to 75 or 85 degrees Fahr., and the prepared ferment is added. In all progressive Danish dairies are now found special apparatus for pasteurizing and cooling the milk or cream. In some of the large creameries the fresh milk passes direct from the pasteurizing apparatus to the separator. From the separator both the cream and the skim-milk pass to coolers.

Prof. Georgeson says that the pasteurizing process is used in every dairy worthy of the name, and that it is considered well nigh indispensable when a fine grade of butter is aimed at. His report is full of valuable information on all the main points of dairying. We have briefly called attention to the principle one which places the Danes in advance of the rest of the world.

The Bland Bill. The most important provision of the Bland silver seigniorage bill has received the least press comment. The second section of the bill provides for the substitution of silver certificates for the United States treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 for the purchase of silver bullion. To maintain our various kinds of currency at par, it has been the policy and practice of the government to redeem these treasury notes in gold on demand. Silver certificates are simply certificates of deposit. They declare that there have been deposited in the treasury of the United States standard silver dollars payable to the bearer on demand. There is great danger that any attempt on the part of the government to substitute paper redeemable in silver for paper practically redeemable in gold will precipitate a run on the United States treasury for gold. Holders of treasury notes will demand gold, and the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund, which was recently replenished by an issue of bonds, will be invaded again.

Income Tax. By one of the provisions of the Wilson tariff bill the dividends of building and loan associations are to be taxed two per cent. Such a tax is utterly indefensible. It is a tax to discourage thrift and industry. To any one at all familiar with the operations of these associations it is clear that this tax could, and undoubtedly would, be shifted to the borrowing members. The immediate effect of the imposition of such a tax will be an increase in the rate of interest, or in the premium, on loans. The borrowing members will be taxed directly on their dividends, and indirectly, through the higher premium or interest, on the dividends credited to depositing members who are not borrowers. The members least able to bear the burden will have it doubled on themselves.

Another income-tax provision of this bill exempts annual incomes less than \$4,000, but this one inconsistently reaches the smallest savings in these associations and unjustly places a double tax on the borrowing members. Borrowers from savings banks also and other such institutions will have the same experience, if the provision of the Wilson bill for a tax on incomes from corporate investments becomes law.

Government Crop Report. The report of the department of agriculture on the distribution of wheat and corn March 1, 1894, estimates that there are in farmers' hands 114,000 bushels of wheat, or more than one fourth of the volume of the crop of 1893, and 589,000 bushels of corn, or more than one third the crop of last year.

A considerable portion of the wheat in producers' hands comes from the crops of 1891 and 1892. The amount held is 21,000,000 bushels less than the estimate for one year ago, and 20,000,000 bushels less than the average for the past eight years. The

official and commercial estimates of the world's wheat crop for 1893 make it 32,000,000 bushels less than last year.

The returns to the department from correspondents throughout the great wheat-surplus states indicate that large quantities of wheat, on account of low prices, have been fed to stock. The department gives no figures on wheat fed to stock, but commercial estimates run from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels.

Trade journals stamp the estimate of reserves now in farmers' hands as ridiculously inconsistent with the department's estimate of 396,000,000 bushels as the wheat crop of 1893, and claim that the latter is an underestimate by more than 70,000,000 bushels.

NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

ROOT CROP GROWING.

You may talk all you please about the silo, and extol the superiority of silage, its cheapness, etc., but I will talk about mangels and carrots and turnips. In what better shape do you want your winter succulents than in roots? For a minority of stock owners the silo is all right, but a large majority of rural people do not consider it desirable or necessary to have one, simply on account of the limited number of their animals. To all these people I wish to say with all emphasis, that the omission to grow roots for their stock is a sin and a shame, almost a crime.

An acre of suitable land is good for a thousand or fifteen hundred bushels of mangels, carrots or turnips. I know of no way in which you can raise as large a bulk of as wholesome and nutritious food as by growing roots.

The question of food value is not the only one that is to be considered in this connection. It is not even the chief one. Do we raise fruits for their food value? Do we eat apples and oranges before breakfast all winter long simply for the nourishment they contain? Far from it. We eat fruit because the fruit acids aid digestion, stimulate liver, stomach and bowel action, and tone up our whole system. From the same point of view I advocate feeding roots to stock. Horse owners know well enough how a regular ration of carrots—with less oats—improves the spirit and general well being of the horse. Regular rations of sugar-beets or other roots have the same effect on cattle.

The great secret of the success which our brethren in England, Scotland and Canada have in sheep husbandry is feeding turnips. American shepherds should learn this lesson from them. Feeding turnips will be of vastly greater bearing upon their success than a tariff on wool. In regard to poultry the same story holds good. The substitution of cheap vegetables with a small quantity of grain, for the all-grain diet is the key to success in economic and therefore profitable wintering. It is more necessary for satisfactory outcome than a tariff on eggs. What good will such a tariff do you if your hens do not lay?

In short, I believe in root crops on general principles. They are good for all kinds of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., and I would like to be able to induce every farmer to plant a patch. Of course, you want for it good, fibrous loam, free from stones and well manured. The land should be well plowed and well firmed, and made smooth with harrow or similar tools. I prefer sugar-beets to other mangels, and plant them in drills three feet apart, using an ordinary garden seed-drill to sow the seed; but you can also drop a pinch of seed every eight or ten inches in the furrow made by an ordinary garden marker, and just cover it with the foot. This is a quick and a good way. Prompt cultivation and keeping clean of weeds will insure success.

Carrots must be drilled in. I usually plant White Belgian, which, though rather coarse, gives the largest bulk, and the Danvers. Chautenay is also a good half long variety. Eighteen inches space is enough between the rows. A nice fibrous loam or a sandy muck suits carrots, and excessive quantities of stable manure are not required nor even desirable. A hand wheel-hoe will do for cultivating the carrot patch. Prompt weeding and thinning are also essential during the fore part of the season. Not much attention is required after the foliage covers the ground. Turnips can be raised as a second crop after strawberries, peas, early sweet corn, etc. For late fall feed, the flat, strap-leaf varieties may be sown in the corn-field after the last cultivation.

At any rate, your best interests demand an earnest consideration of this subject. You miss much if you neglect to make provisions for growing a full supply of root crops for your stock. Now, while you are placing your seed orders, be sure to include in them a generous supply of mangel, sugar-beet, carrot and turnip seed, and raise all the roots that may be required for economical winter feeding.

EDUCATING OUR BOYS.

Shall we give our boys a college education? The thing most needful is to put them in the way of earning their own living, and a living as decent and comfortable as possible. We do not want them to act merely as machines directed by somebody else. We will not be satisfied to see them spend their lives working at \$1 or less a day in somebody's employ. We will want them to map out a business course, and make a substantial success of their undertaking, and be independent.

There are people who, without much of a school education, have achieved great successes in their line of business as farmers, gardeners, or in commercial pursuits. But these people were educated all the same. To begin with they had good common sense and good judgment, and upon this foundation they built up an education of their own by thinking and reading. Give me the boy with strong common sense and good judgment, the germ and essence of all true education, rather than the one who has been trying to make up for the lack of these qualities by a college education.

The college cannot develop qualities which are entirely absent in the boy. It can stuff him with dead learning, and that is about all there is to it. This is the reason why we have so many "college fools," people whose education is a damage to them; people with considerable learning and an admirable faculty to misapply it. People of this kind may do well enough for college professors, for teachers, preachers, lawyers or doctors; they have not the necessary qualifications for successful farmers or gardeners.

For all of that I place a high estimate on a thorough education. Such an education is worth money. Surely, it is more satisfactory to earn \$5 or \$10 a day by working your brain, than \$1 a day by working your muscle, and usually it requires no more effort and energy. My choice would be to send my boys to college. Here, however, comes another consideration.

The colleges are generally supposed to be institutions of learning and of mental culture. Of late, however, they seem to degenerate into schools of physical training and of athletic sports. If I send children to school, I want them to gain in learning and refinement. I can develop their muscles enough at home by moderate exercise, a judicious mixture of farm work, boating, swimming, skating, etc. If I want them to gain a distinction as athletes, I would send them to circus people for training. Why should I send them to college for the development of their coarser nature? But the half has not been told.

One of the bad practices transplanted from old country college life into our American institutions is what is known as "hazing." As shown by recent happenings in a number of American colleges, especially by the unfortunate occurrence at Cornell university, which has cost one human life and endangered a good many more, this "hazing" assumes a serious aspect. We may overlook harmless pranks played in the exuberance of the youthful spirit. When they degenerate into ruffianism, into an utter disregard of the rights, the health and lives of others, it is time to use every effort to put a stop to them. With all the backing that these practices have in the indulgence of college faculties, and in the silent protection of the inhabitants of university towns (whose prosperity is dependent on that of the college), a sound public opinion will in the end root them out.

In the meantime, shall I send a boy of mine to college to educate him in ruffianism and brutality, to see him subjected to all sorts of indignities and perhaps bodily harm, and have all his finer sensibilities murdered? Not I. Such an education is not worth its cost. A college should be the last place that is ruled by brute force; but as long as it is, none of my children will ever enjoy "a college education." It is not an absolute necessity, by any means, either.

A brother of mine, who as a freshman had too much independence to endure without remonstrance a somewhat severe hazing process, was persecuted by the sophomores in a most revengeful spirit, and with such atrocities that he felt compelled to leave the college. He became the apprentice of a locksmith, worked in the shop for one year; then took a three years' course at a celebrated polytechnic school, and soon after established himself in Berlin as civil engineer, where he earned name and fame and a moderate fortune. Most of his college-bred tormentors were and remained commonplace men.

T. GREINER.

Our Farm.

WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Extracts from papers read.)

THE ART WHICH DOES NOT MEND NATURE.

BY C. W. GARFIELD.

I WISH to enter an emphatic protest against this misuse of the beautiful creations of nature, and to suggest if cold, stiff formality is to rule, that granite and marble be employed exclusively, and that the delicate live things that naturally, if left alone, assume beautiful proportions and delicate forms, be excused from forming any intrinsic part of such an environment, after being shorn of all those attributes that render them attractive to people of taste. I find men all over the country in charge of these places (which should be, because of their association, made quite beautiful) even calling themselves plantmen and horticulturists, who are entirely lacking in every element fitting to these employments. Ought not our horticultural clubs and societies devoted to progressive horticulture to give utterance in no feeble way to their protest against these outrages upon the profession they are engaged in developing and elevating?

The professional tree-pruner counts himself an artist in his way. Upon various theories and hypotheses with shears and pruning-knife and saw he modifies the forms of trees to accord with his artistic (?) notions. The grounds of many people, who have been willing to expend money without stint in the embellishment of their premises, bear witness to the presence of these men who are in the constant practice of the art which does not mend nature, men who have never heard of a tune that was pitched to the key of B natural. To them there are certain ideal forms to which all tree life must conform, and every specimen, no matter what its own tendencies may be, must be brought into line with one of the forms in their list.

This is especially true in the treatment of evergreens. With the ostensible purpose of thickening the branches, of beautifying the outlines, of shaping the tree, they eliminate all the natural beauty and individuality of the specimens. The only morphology they know anything about is found in the regulation figures that adorn the pages of a geometry. I cannot express too strongly my lack of sympathy with this devotion to the shearing business.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, whose life for years had been devoted to the destruction of trees, whose ideal value of a tree was to be calculated by the distance from the ground to the first limb, bought a beautiful place, upon the front of which there stood two magnificent specimens of the white pine. They had been planted rather too closely together in the beginning, so that at the date of this purchase each was intrinsically upon the domain of the other, and both obstructed the view from the favorite window of the mansion to the highway. One could have the window and the other would have developed grandly in proportions and given an in-

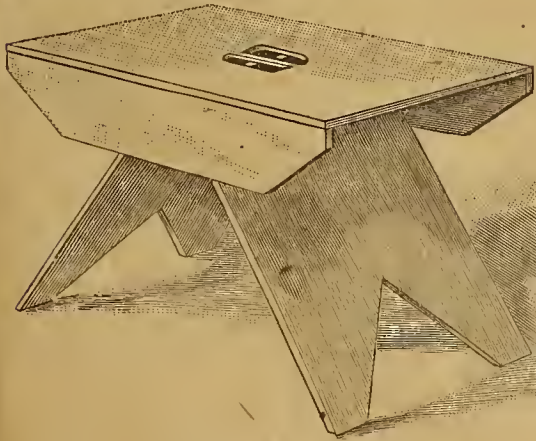


FIG. 1.—MILKING-STOOL.

dividuality to the place that would even have suggested a name as connected with the tree. But what did this dealer in lumber, lath and shingles do? He trimmed them both up from the ground so that a view could be obtained beneath the branches, to the permanent destruction of all that was beautiful and attractive in both trees. In later years, notwithstanding some attractive features have been added to the grounds, the inexcusable mutilation of these noble trees is such a blemish as to detract from whatever else of value has been or may be added.

COLD STORAGE FOR NEIGHBORHOODS.

BY C. H. PERKINS.

The idea of this paper is that neighborhood cold storage may be run in some of the details and on about the same principles as those of the co-operative cheese factories of the great dairy counties of this state, where thirty or more years ago every individual dairyman made his own cheese, and the result of that system, which had been in use years and years, was that there were as many grades, brands, qualities and sizes of cheese as there were individual farmers, attended with all the different details of making and selling the thousand and one different productions and brands. Then came the co-operative system of cheese factories, by which the dairymen only contracted to furnish the factory with the milk produced by a certain number of cows. As far as the dairyman was concerned, all the details were done away with. Instead of numerous brands and qualities, one uniform quality was insured. The brand of the factory becoming well known and found worthy, the natural result was that it was sought after, and instead of, as formerly, so many small lots being sent to the large cities to be sold as best they could, the buyers came to the doors of the factories, and now it is no unusual incident for buyers from Liverpool or London to be in the markets of Little Falls or Utica, and often favorite brands are shipped direct to Europe from the factories, and the enhanced value more than covers the cost of manufacture, and the relief to the dairyman and his wife from the care and details of the old way is beyond estimation.

If every neighborhood in New York had a cold-storage house for barreled apples, that would protect from frost and hold anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 barrels, run if need be on the same co-operative principles and methods as the cheese factories of this state, or the fruit associations of California or Michigan, would not the result be very much more satisfactory to the grower than present methods? Would not the season of marketing be extended from October to April? Would not the fearful glut be a "back number," a matter of the past? Would not well-packed apples, carrying a well-known brand, a guarantee of honest worth, be sought after? And would not buyers from Europe and our large cities come to our own doors, the same as they do in cheese markets in Little Falls and Utica, and in the prune, apricot, raisin and orange markets of San Jose, Fresno and Riverside?

Such a building may be of moderate cost and yet substantial and durable, and it need not always be located at the nearest railroad station. How many have ever figured or thought of the cost to the grower of transporting his apples to the railroad or canal station from his farm during the months of September or October, when there is much work to do and time is of so much value? Say the grower is five or eight miles from said station, I believe that for less cost per barrel the dealer located in western New York will deliver the same apples in barrels in Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

To return, there are a number of apple houses in western New York owned by dealers, but there are few that were built for the express purpose of safely storing apples. I have a building that I built for the storage of nursery stock, and in which I have had apples stored all winter. It is frost-proof, built on a heavy stone wall twenty-four inches thick and three feet high. On this wall were set up 2x4 scantling; these were sheathed with inch hemlock, then covered with tarred building-paper; then furred out with strips four inches deep and again covered as before, until the wall has three air spaces. The roof is constructed in the same way to protect against frost. Light and ventilation come from two rows of windows at the top. The roof is gravel; the outside is covered with novelty siding. The building has double or two sets of doors at each end and a driveway through the center; it is painted inside and out; it is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. The whole cost was \$1,400, and it would afford storage for 10,000 barrels. The atmosphere is the same inside as out, only that the building is frost-proof and can be run in the winter months

with a variation of not over twelve degrees; there is no smell whatever, and stock always keeps perfectly.

Such a house, or a better one, in a neighborhood would pay, four years out of five, at least fifty cents a barrel over all costs of labor for handling, sorting, insurance, etc., and this year, where there were apples, it would have paid \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

L. B. PIERCE.

MILKING-STOOL.

Fig. 1 shows the stool complete. Fig. 2 shows the shape of the five pieces that compose it. Make two pieces, A, 12x18 inches, for the legs; one piece, B, 12x18 inches, for the seat, with two slots in the

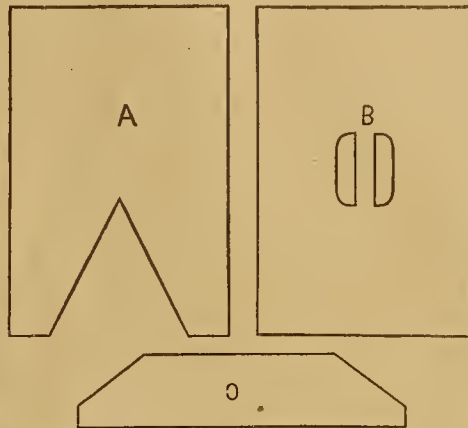


FIG. 2.—MILKING-STOOL.

center for a hand-hold; and two pieces, C, 4x18 inches, to brace the legs together and support the seat. Use one-half-inch lumber throughout, and give it a good coat of paint.

R. W. J. STEWART.

FLAVOR IN BUTTER.

At the late Maine state dairy convention, among the many good and helpful points for dairymen and farmers brought clearly to view, one of the most prominent, and at the same time of commanding importance, was that of flavor in butter. Somewhat strangely, it was not brought prominently forward by any speaker throughout the quite full discussion of the various topics brought before the convention, but the figures made by the expert butter judge, Mr. Orrin Bent, and placed against the entries of between thirty and forty samples of dairy butter presented by the farmers and farmers' wives, upon the score-cards, revealed a fact in butter quality which is worthy of attention and study by every dairyman.

The scale of points adopted by Mr. Bent by which butter samples were scored, was, flavor, 50 points; texture and grain, 30 points; color, 10 points; salting, 10 points—100 points perfection.

Of thirty-two samples of dairy butter presented for competition, one scored 95½ points, one 95, one 94½, those taking the prizes offered. All of these samples were perfect in salting and color, each one point off in texture and grain, the main delinquency being in flavor—3½ to 4½ points. Of the other twenty-nine samples, two were off in flavor 7 points, the general average being about 45 in a possible 50 points. So much for flavor.

Of the thirty-two samples, over 50 per cent were perfect in salting, 33 per cent only one point off. Over 33 per cent were perfect in color, some 36 per cent only one point off. None were perfect in grain and texture, but 65 per cent were one and two points off of perfect; all going to show that perfection in flavor is the hardest to reach.

Now, the point I wish to emphasize is the necessity of aiming for higher flavor in butter by dairymen. Then the question arises, "How can this be done?" The ideal of flavor in butter is subject to several conditions—the food the cow eats, the water she drinks, environment of the cow, environment of the milk and cream before churning the latter, and handling the cream and churning. But "environment of the cow" towers high above all the others in point of effect in causing off flavor in butter. There are several things which it is impossible to accomplish in this world, and one of them is to make butter that will scale high on flavor from cream produced from cows kept in the condition we find them in winter on 75 per cent of the farms in the dairy districts. And another well nigh impossible thing to accomplish is to arouse the average farmer to a realizing sense of his opportunities and get him to steer out of the old ruts and forsake the notions and ways perpetuated in practice through many generations.

It matters not how carefully milk is handled, if the cow which produced it is

covered with filth from lying in her own ordure. It matters not how careful the milker, the milk obtained under such circumstances will produce butter off in flavor. It is impossible to prevent contamination under such circumstances. The best that can be done with cows that are stabled, by adopting the most approved methods of building tie-up floors and tying the animals, is hardly sufficient to insure immunity from flavor of the barn.

I am conversant with the management of scores of the farmers and dairymen of Maine, and from testimony of those observant of such matters in other parts of the country I am led to believe that the same holds true in all other sections, and such observation leads to the belief that not over ten per cent of the cows throughout the country are kept in condition, in the particular I have named, so their butter product will not be off four to eight points, on the basis of judging above.

A far greater advance has been made among dairymen in the matter of feeding and compounding rations for dairy stock than there has in the method of stabling the cows. Our methods of handling the milk and cream seem to be almost perfect, but the dairyman on this point of cleanliness and environment of the cow is "way off." He is yet in the bonds of iniquity and the gall of bitterness, so to speak.

Maine.

L. F. ABBOTT.

SPRAYING.

Last spring a farmer was obliged to spray to kill canker-worms. He had large orchards of the standard varieties of apple-trees. He had not much faith in spraying except to accomplish a special purpose, as in the present case, and he had declared that it did not pay, was not necessary; that he had been on the farm for thirty years and did not need spraying, having good crops of apples all the time.

But he must spray now to kill canker-worms, and rigged a barrel of Paris green and a force-pump on a hay-wagon, and gave the worms a killing dose. This was done about the time when the blossoms were beginning to fall. He killed the canker-worms, and thought no more about spraying until he harvested his apples. Then his eyes were opened to the importance of spraying. In thirty years no such fruit had been gathered in that orchard—fair, sound and large. The result was remarkable, and that farmer will spray every year.

The farmer must bear in mind that conditions have changed. Every plant has its enemy—perhaps a dozen—that hindrances to agriculture and all kindred arts, in the shape of plant pests, multiply with wonderful rapidity, and keep pace almost if not quite with all improvements for their destruction. It is said that the burglar keeps pace with the manufacturer of "burglar-proof" safes, if he does not keep a pace ahead of him. As soon as the farmer learns to destroy economically or put to flight one of the numerous plant enemies, another appears, and a new problem must be solved. It pays to spray.

GEORGE APPLETON.

In Old Age

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Strength and Vigor.



Mrs. Susan C. Senter
Montpelier, Vermont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I am about 85 years old. After I had the grip I was left quite feeble, tired, weak, faint all the time, with no appetite. I was about discouraged but decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had taken half of a bottle

I Began to Feel Better.

Could sleep better and had more appetite. I have continued to take it ever since and have recommended the medicine to others, with whom it has had the same good effects. I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood and strengthening and toning up the old, as the medicine has done in my case, and also relieved me of catarrh. I am enjoying good health so that I can read, write,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

sew and knit without the aid of glasses and think it is all owing to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. SUSAN C. SENTER, 28 Loomis Street, Montpelier, Vermont. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable, and efficient.

Our Farm.

GARDEN AND FIELD NOTES.

DRAINAGE FIRST.—The following is a sample of several letters received in which the writers seek information on the proper way of treating wet land:

"My garden is stiff red clay, wet through all the way down to the bottom in winter, and needs half the spring months in which to dry out. The location is fine, the plot sloping gently toward the South; but the ground is so wet after every rain that sometimes I am completely discouraged. My gardener, a 'colored gentleman,' insists that it is powerful strong land, if it ain't anything but red clay, and all it needs is about thirty loads of sand worked in. Well, sand is an expensive article with us, and I have an idea that thorough draining would accomplish more than sand. I have not the slightest idea how draining is done, or what to use in the work. Could you give me a simple but effective method of draining, one that I could understand and superintend with such help as I have? You would confer a great favor on me and some other of your readers, for I suspect, in this broad land of ours, I am not the only one owning land so 'powerfully strong' it would produce wonders if it were not half the time too wet to work. The garden is a trifle over one third of an acre and nearly square. A WOMAN.

Green county, Ga.

There is no application, whether intended for enriching the land, or for merely improving its mechanical condition, that can make up for lack of drainage. The truth of this statement is not appreciated as fully as it deserves, and many farmers, North as well as South, waste a great deal of time and effort on soils that are unable to respond fully to treatment because clogged up half the time with surplus water. Wherever water stands on the surface for any length of time after heavy rains, drains are needed, and until they are put in manures and other applications will do little good. The paucity in such cases is thorough drainage. Let this be the first thing. Indeed, almost all clayey soils should be underdrained; but a nice garden spot slightly sloping to the south, and therefore in best situation for an early garden, deserves this attention more than does any other spot or field, and the owner can well afford to lay the drains quite closely together, if necessary, say one every two rods. The first thing, of course, is to have an outlet, which should be about three or four feet lower than the lowest part of the patch. The number and course of the ditch lines, of course, depends on the source of water supply. If water soaks in from wet places or springs above, this supply should be cut off by a ditch along the upper part of the patch. From there let the ditches run parallel down the slope into a ditch at the foot which connects with the outlet. Have the ditches dug just as narrow as possible, beginning from the lowest part, and not less than three feet (better four feet) deep. Of course, great care must be taken in grading, so that the fall is gradual and uninterrupted. Tile is the best material for laying the drains. Size depends on amount of water to be carried off. The main at the foot may need four-inch tile, while two-inch may be sufficient for the rest of the drains. The tiles are laid closely together, end to end, and at once covered with clay soil. Possibly, however, you may not be able to get tiles near by. Then you may use narrow boards (cheap pine), and make triangular troughs; or you may lay your drains of stone, placing one at each side, and a flat one on top, and when all are thus laid, covering with sods, old boards, corstalks, coarse litter, etc., and then filling up with soil. Before the novice undertakes a job of draining, however, it would be advisable for him or her to study the instructions given by experts in this line; for instance, "Draining for Profit and Health," by Waring (price \$1.50), or the chapters in "Our Farming," by Terry (price \$2).

Occasionally we manage to raise a good crop on undrained land. Then it is owing to an especially favorable season. It means taking chances, and this the soil-tiller, under present conditions, cannot afford to do. If drainage is not perfect, draining should be the first job in order. This is my advice also to the writer of the following letter:

I have seen inquiries as to suitable soil for onions. In all books and papers on

this subject that I have ever read, thorough drainage is enjoined. Last year I put out one fifth of an acre in Prizetaker plants on a stiff clay soil without any underdrain. It had been well manured, and after plowing and harrowing I spread a thin coating of slaughter-house manure. The ground was so wet when plowed that it was impossible to pulverize it. The plants were put out a month later than they should have been (May). The continuous rains prevented work for ten days, which produced such an abundant crop of weeds and grass that it was with great difficulty the onions were found. Despite all these drawbacks, and all that were stolen from the time they were large enough to eat until gathered, which amounted in the aggregate to much more than I had expected, I had sold eighty bushels. I do not report this as a success in onion growing. It may stimulate others to attempt it under more favorable conditions; it may deter some from going into it. I was discouraged in making sale for even this small crop, as our grocers said they would pay seventy-five cents per bushel for small amounts; but as I brought them through town they were the wonder of all beholders, and found a ready sale at one dollar per bushel. Under favorable conditions why cannot this onion take place of the Bermudas? I had a great many that weighed one and one half pounds each. I have kept a few, and find them in fairly good condition now.

Ohio.

E. J. GOULD.

ONION GROWING.—The same correspondent also asks me why he cannot grow large onions in clay soil which has been

thoroughly manured with well-rotted cow manure. Lack of proper drainage has probably something to do with it. Then cow manure is not exactly what is wanted for cold clay soils. The rains transform the clay and cow manure into a sticky mortar-bed, and plants do not thrive in that. First, drain the land; then add humus to the stiff clay, by turning under a good coat of coarse horse or sheep manure, or of a good growth of clover, etc.

The interest in onion growing, even with the low prices received for the crop since last fall, does not seem to abate. More inquiries come to me on this subject than any other. A reader in Georgia asks me what I think about raising onions this year, and whether I would advise him to plant any or not, and what prices we may expect, etc. Now, I think it is always best for the shoemaker to stick to his last, and for the onion grower to stick to his onions. I plant about the same area, no matter what the price or the prospect. Onion growing has paid me in the past, and I am confident that it will pay me in the future; and that it will pay all who manage the business with intelligence and thoroughness. I am not a prophet, however. What the prices will be I cannot tell; but as I shall sell a good share of my crop in a retail market (Niagara Falls), I feel quite certain of getting \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel for all the nice Prizetakers I can market in August and September.

EXTRA LARGE TOMATOES.—A correspondent tells me that he considers the Ponderosa the best tomato ever tried. It is about as early as any, much larger, with fewer seeds, little given to rot, more productive, and sells for as much as any other. The largest he has grown weighed something over two pounds. It is not unusual to have them weigh one pound. I do not

think quite so well of the Ponderosa. It is large and solid. Nobody can deny that. But it does not ripen evenly, and it always has a "core." The Buckeye State introduced last year by the Livingstons is a far better tomato—uniformly smooth, very large, very solid, of good color (purple), and a handsome thing. It has come to stay. JOSEPH.

THE PEAR-BLIGHT.

The Flemish Beauty pear was a great favorite. It is a favorite now with any grower able to get good fruit. But it is an old variety, and has matured so imperfectly in late years that in many cases it has been abandoned and given up as useless. Other pear-trees began to fail, and then the pear-blight began to receive attention. The Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, the Lawrence and the Sheldon trees were the most affected in one district. The fungus, a parasite, lives within the tissues of the leaf of the tree. Its presence is shown by reddish spots, which increase rapidly and destroy the life of the tree.

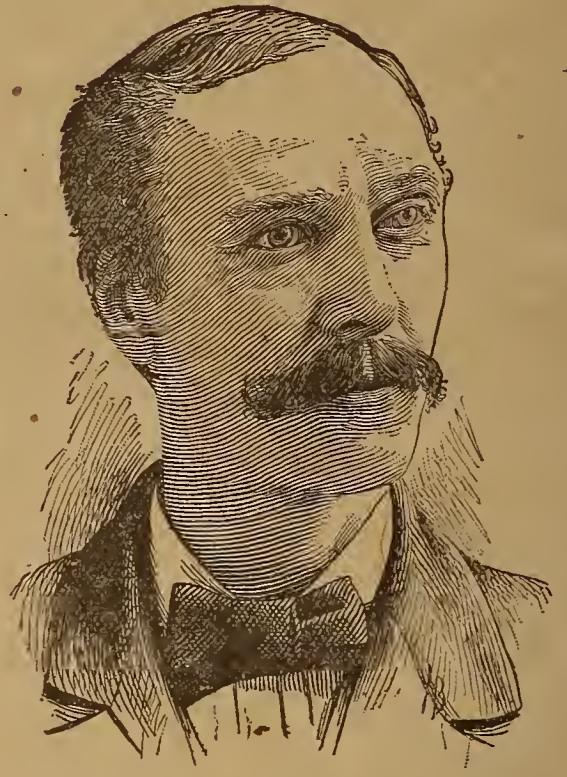
The fungus attacks the fruit, also, destroying the surface of the pear. While the interior of the fruit continues to grow, the surface stops growing, and hence causes the fruit to crack and split open.

The use of the Bordeaux mixture prevents the spores from germinating. Trees sprayed with the mixture last spring, side by side with those not sprayed, produced good, sound fruit, while the fruit from the trees not sprayed was the usual kind—cracked, seamed and worthless.

The lover of the Flemish Beauty may enjoy his old favorite if he is willing to take the trouble to spray his trees. The spraying costs ten to twenty cents a tree—less than twenty cents, if the apparatus be the right kind, the saving kind.

The mixture is compounded as follows: Six pounds of sulphate of copper, four pounds of caustic lime and twenty-two gallons of water. The sulphate of copper should be dissolved and the lime slaked in separate vessels, and when cool, mixed.

GEORGE APPLETON.



It will, perhaps, require a little stretch of the imagination on the part of the reader to recognize the fact that the two portraits at the head of this article are of the same individual; and yet they are truthful sketches made from photographs, taken only a few months apart, of a very much esteemed citizen of Illinois—Mr. C. H. Harris, whose address is No. 1,622 Second Avenue, Rock Island, Ill. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Harris explains the marvelous change in his personal appearance. He writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man. My home physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that I was just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' when I became able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' my cough ceased and I was a new man and ready for business."

I now feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellow-men to recommend to them the 'Golden Medical Discovery' which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well."

Mr. Harris's experience in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" is not an exceptional one. Thousands of eminent people in all parts of the world testify, in just as emphatic language, to its marvelous curative powers over all chronic bronchial, throat and lung diseases, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases.

Eminent physicians prescribe "Golden Medical Discovery" when any of their dear ones' lives are imperilled by that dread disease, Consumption. Under such circumstances only the most reliable remedy would be depended upon. The following letter is to the point. It is from an eminent physician of Stamps, Lafayette Co., Ark. He says: "Consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs, and her sister insisted on her using the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I consented to her using it, and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years. People having this disease can take no better remedy."

Yours very truly,

W. C. Rogers, M. D.

A lady residing in the far West writes as follows: "I had been confined to my bed four months, had tried the skill of four doctors and all the patent medicines that were recommended for my case, which was an abscess on the lung. My physicians and friends had given me up to die; I was reduced to a perfect skeleton; my strength was gone; my eyesight was so dim I could scarcely see at all, and I had no appetite—could not eat anything at all when I commenced using Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. I have taken sixteen bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, twelve bottles of his 'Pellets,' and three bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and to-day I am well and strong and weigh 125 pounds—two pounds more than I ever before weighed in my life."

Your true friend,

Mrs. Sarah A. Kelly

Mrs. Kelly's address is Bisbee, Cochise County, Arizona.

From the Buckeye State comes the following: "I was pronounced to have consumption by two of our best doctors. I spent nearly \$300, and was no better. I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I bought and used eight bottles and I can now say with truth that I feel just as well to-day as I did at twenty-five, and can do just as good a day's work on the farm, although I had not done any work for several years."

Truly, your friend,

William Dulaney

Mr. Dulaney's address is Campbell, Ohio.

If it would be any more convincing, we could easily fill the columns of this paper with letters testifying to the cure of the severest diseases of the throat, bronchia and lungs. To build up solid flesh and strength after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make fat like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but solid, wholesome flesh.

A complete treatise on Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases; also including Asthma, and Chronic Nasal Catarrh, and pointing out successful means of home treatment for these maladies, will be mailed to any address by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N. Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage. This book contains a vast number of testimonials, portraits of those cured, with their full addresses, which are of a most convincing character.

Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Best Varieties of Fruit.—J. R. G., Brownsville, Tenn., writes: "I wish to plant half an acre with the best variety each of the peach, apple, cherry, pear and plum, so that I may have fruit during the entire season."

REPLY:—It would be much better for you to write to your state horticulturist at Knoxville for a list of fruits, or trust some reliable horticulturist who knows the peculiarities of your location than to trust to the kinds which I recommend below, although I give you the latest information I have on the subject. Of apples, plant Early Harvest, Red June, Maiden's Blush, Fall Pippin, Winesap and Limbertwig. Of pears, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Keiffer and Angouleme. Of peaches, Alexander, Crawford's Early, Crosby and Heath Cling. Of plums, Wild Goose and Damson. Of grapes, Worden, Concord, Catawba and Brighton. Of cherries, Morello, Black Tartarian and Governor Wood. The above list would leave a period in the late spring when the kinds would hardly connect, but by the use of a little canned goods or the use of cold storage this could be bridged over; but in addition you should have strawberries, raspberries and blackberries. Such an effort in gardening adds much to the pleasure that one gets from the home garden. In planting do not trust to novelties, however promising they may appear, but it adds to the interest in the garden to have a few novelties on trial.

Pruning Young Peach-trees.—A. R., Garrisons, New York. You had better shorten in the new wood from one half to two thirds its length, according to its strength. This is the usual pruning for peach-trees. Of course, if they are not of good form further pruning may be needed.

Peach Seedlings.—T. F. H. Cissae, Ill., writes: "On account of drought last fall my peach-budding was almost a failure. Can I make any profit from the seedling stock? I have been told that they may be grafted same as apples, by piece root."

REPLY:—The best way to treat your peach seedlings where the buds have failed is to cut them off close to the surface of the ground very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This is very important. Each root will then send up several sprouts; of these, remove all but one from each seedling. The remaining one should be treated like a young seedling and be budded in the following August. The bark on the old stocks will be too hard to bud on next year, if not cut back, and will be practically worthless. Grafting the peach at the North is at the best a very uncertain operation. It is practiced with some considerable certainty in the South and in California; but budding is surer even there. I never knew of peaches being root-grafted, or piece roots, as are apples, and doubt its practicability.

Borers.—G. L. F., Weston, W. Va. There is no sure preventive of the peach or apple borer, but growers use various kinds of washes, which are put on before the eggs are laid (say early in June in your section) and kept on during June and July. In addition the trees should be looked over in May and again in the autumn, and the borers cut out or killed in their burrows. One of the best washes is made by adding to ten gallons of strong suds (made from hard soap) one fourth pound of Paris green or Loudon purple and sufficient plaster of Paris to make the whole of the consistency of whitewash. This sticks closely, remains on a long time, and is perhaps as good as any wash. Some prefer to leave out arsenic poison and add carbolic acid or kerosene in its place. It should be put at least three inches below the surface of the ground. These washes are generally helpful, but will not keep the borers out entirely. In the case of the peach-borer it is a good plan to mound up the trees in the early summer, a foot high, and remove it in September. The moth then lays her eggs about the top of the ground and the tender larvae are killed. When the trees are small I prefer to protect from borers by surrounding the trunks with wire mosquito-netting. For small trees this is a cheap and excellent protection for the trunks. It can remain on the year around.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY.—I have five large bunches of high-bush cranberries. Some of the canes are three inches through. They also grow wild in the woods. They are easy of cultivation, will grow from cuttings stuck in moist ground, and need no attention except to keep the grass down. They are very prolific, and make fine jelly and excellent sauce. There is no market out here for them. They will keep all winter by cutting off the stems and putting them in some cool place; freezing does not hurt them. They are good for poultices of all kinds; people come for miles to get them for that purpose. W. B. M. Disco, Mich.

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY?

See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," on page 19, if you want a position.

HAYES' PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.

The Hayes' Prolific, or "Frost-proof," strawberry was a chance seedling discovered in an old bed of Cumberland Triumph on Mr. Hayes' fruit farm in Chester county, Pa. It was so different in growth and so much better, that after done fruiting he removed it to a row by itself. The next season it fruited again, and all who saw and ate the berries pronounced them very fine. The plants were afterward removed to Alfred W. Leed's farm near Moorestown, N. J., where they have been fruiting, and last year beat their former record, both in growth and quantity of berries, notwithstanding the unfavorable season.

The fruit is large, of good shape, bright red, fine flavor, very firm and an excellent shipper. Does not run so small toward end of season as other sorts. This plant is a very strong grower, and the foliage grows well above the blossoms, protecting them from frost. This variety growing side by side with Bubach, Crescent and several other sorts on my Penn-



sylvania fruit farm, was not injured by the late frost, while other varieties were badly damaged.

This new strawberry is being introduced by the Rogers Nursery Co., Moorestown, N. J.

NEBRASKA LANDS FOR SALE. 70,000 acres in Lincoln Co. Those meaning business, apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

COLORADO. 40 Beautiful Rocky Mountain Specimens, including gold, silver, copper, lead, petrified wood, agates, &c., pre-paid for \$1. Agents outfit 75c. Address D. C. Harding & Co., 701 & 703 Macou Av., Box 14, Canon City, Col.

BUY Quart Berry Baskets. Manufactured by C. R. CASTLE, Geneva, Ohio.

DAIRY MESSENGER. Numbers 1 to 10 makes a complete hand-book in modern butter-making. Send \$1.25 to J. H. MONRAD, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

FARMER'S SAW MILL. 4 h. p. and larger sizes. Send for prices. DeLoach Co., Atlanta, Ga.

3,333,333 Asparagus Roots. Largest stock in U. S. 5 best kinds—Elmira and Columbian White. All kinds of Vegetable Plants in season. I. & J. L. LEONARD, Iona, Gloucester Co., N. J.

FREE SPRAY PUMP to one person in each place. We mean it. If you mean business and want agency send 10c. We will send a complete pump that will do the work of any \$10 spray. A. SPEIRS, Box 52 No. Windham, Maine.

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KEEPS MILK AND CREAM FRESH and sweet four to seven days without needing ice. **Preservaline** Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., N. Y.

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What a wonderful thing is a live seed. Immature, old or dead it may look the same. How to know? Old gardeners say that

Burpee's seeds grow. This is the proof of life. When grown we give our word you will be satisfied—your success is ours. **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL** for 1894, 172 pages, tells all about the Best Seeds that Grow. The newspapers call it the Leading American Seed Catalogue. Yours free for the asking if you plant seeds. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

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At WHOLESALE PRICES, Delivered FREE, For Houses, Barns, Roofs, all colors, & SAVE Middlemen's profits. In use 51 years. Endorsed by Grange & Farmers' Alliance. Low prices will surprise you. Write for samples. **O. W. INGERSOLL, 240 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

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ARE now recognized by all enterprising, progressive gardeners as the standard for quality. We have made hard-time prices on all our goods this season. Here are a few samples: 10 lbs. of Onion Seed, \$10.00; 20 Beautiful Flowering Plants, \$1.00; 6 packets of the choicest Flower Novelties, 15 cents; the best selection of Fruit Trees and Small Fruits ever offered, \$2.50, etc., etc. You cannot afford, whether you buy 10 cents or \$10.00 worth of seeds annually, to be without this book. It is mailed free to all intending buyers; to others on receipt of five two-cent stamps. Address **WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

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Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

MORE EGGS WANTED.

WITH the tariff of five cents per dozen on eggs, there was still a sufficient demand to allow Canada to send us a few, and yet we should not be compelled to buy from those outside of our own limits, as farmers should take a greater interest in poultry. They will work hard to raise wheat at one cent per pound, when but little over one bushel of wheat will supply a hen for nearly a year.

Farmers should begin to understand that poultry raising is not a woman's work at all, but is a profitable business if properly managed. Many a farmer has worked hard and wasted his time over some crop on which he not only received no profit, but failed to secure even a fair remuneration for his labor, while the hens were daily contributing to the egg-basket and bringing in cash. When the farmer recognizes the hens as a portion of his farm stock, he will not be dissatisfied with that which he will receive from them, as nothing on the farm returns more for the care and labor bestowed than the poultry.

A comparison of the farmer who cultivates a lot of ten acres, and grows a crop of wheat, with all the work of plowing, harrowing, seeding, rolling, harvesting, threshing, cleaning and shipping, only to sell at present prices, with the man who has a large flock on less land, will show favorably for the poultry industry. It is true that farmers have so long given up poultry to their wives (who have no time to attend to the hens properly), that a large proportion of them do not even know the breeds. If they will allow their wives to attend to matters pertaining to the household, and give the hens their attention, they will find quite a change in the receipts, as there is work to be done that cannot be performed by women.

With all that may be said of overproduction and surplus, there has never been a time when eggs were not salable. True, the prices may at some periods be low for eggs that are not strictly fresh, but in all sections there will be found ready customers for eggs known to be of prime quality. When eggs are very low, as is the case in some sections, the food will also be correspondingly low; but if food is cheap and the demand limited, the proper course to pursue is to convert the food into eggs and sell it in such shape.

A bushel of wheat, with insects, grass, seeds and such variety as the hens may secure, will produce one hundred eggs. At only one cent for each egg the price of wheat is doubled, and the droppings remain to assist in enriching the farm. If poultry is raised and sold, as well as eggs, the field is still wider for the utilization of the wheat. We are aware that grain may be fed to cattle, sheep, and swine also, but the hens will bring in the cash every day while the other stock must be growing and waiting for market. A dollar in cash in the winter is often more welcome than a larger sum later on, and the hens can be made to lay at all seasons and be valuable aids to success.

Any farmer wanting a first-class machine for gardening, will find one advertised in this paper, headed "Six Tools in One." Investigate this before buying elsewhere, and be sure to mention this paper when you write for prices and circular.

BUY YOUR EGGS NOW.

Buy your eggs of pure breeds now. Get them as soon as you can, and do not be afraid to pay a fair price. Breeders cannot keep their flocks pure and buy birds at high prices, unless they can get a fair return. The farmer who will invest a few dollars in eggs of pure breeds will increase the value of his stock one hundred per cent, and the cost of the eggs will be but a trifle compared with the great improvement that will result.

The best way to meet hard times is to add more value to that which you have. The one who does not improve cannot make poultry pay. If the cost was great, there would be some reason for keeping scrubs, but there is no stock on the farm that can be so easily improved as poultry and at so small a cost.

CHICKS IN BROODERS.

It will be suicidal to leave all the care of the chicks to the inanimate brooders. More chicks can be raised in brooders when the weather is cold than with hens, but the attendant must attend to the warmth and see that the chicks do not become chilled. Even chicks with hens will also require care. On a very cold night, should the chicks be exposed they will perish. It does not pay to go to the expense of hatching chicks and then neglect them.

PULLETS AND HENS.

A hen that is two years old will fatten more readily than a pullet, hence caution should be exercised in feeding corn to hens. The pullets will continue to grow until they are fifteen months old, but they begin to lay before maturity. A Plymouth Rock or Brahma pullet should lay when eight months old and a Leghorn pullet at six months. Much depends on how they are fed. Do not make them too fat. Fat hens are poor layers, and more liable to disease, also.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Bones.—Mrs. J. I., Rancher, Mont., writes: "1. Are burned bones as valuable as green bones? 2. Would it pay to get a bone-mill?"
REPLY:—1. The green bones are better, as they contain gelatin, etc. 2. If the flock is large, a bone-mill would be of advantage.

Eating Egg-shells.—L. B., Schaghticoke, N. Y., writes: "Why do fowls eat egg-shells so greedily?"

REPLY:—They serve as a corrective, and when fresh, also have portions of the membrane of the egg adhering, which is palatable to the fowls.

Out of Condition.—F. C. F., Coraopolis, Pa., writes: "Our hens lay very small eggs, and when killed, the embryo eggs are small and hard."

REPLY:—The hens are probably fat and out of condition, due to overfeeding with grain.

Underground House.—A. F. C., York, Neb., writes: "Would a poultry-house answer if dug in the ground and with plenty of skylight?"

REPLY:—If dry and free from dampness, such a house should be very serviceable.

Lameness.—J. S., Giddings, Ohio, writes: "My birds seem healthy, but lose the use of one foot and sometimes of both, one only recovering."

REPLY:—It may be due to high roost or to frozen feet. Sometimes it occurs from dampness and rheumatism.

Overfeeding.—N. T. H., Waynesville, Ohio, writes: "My hens appear healthy, but often fall off the roost and die suddenly. Examination shows them to be very fat. What is the cause?"

REPLY:—It is due to overfeeding, the hens being very fat, suddenly dying from apoplexy.

EGGS.

Farmers, keep your eggs when the price is low and sell them in the fall when the price is double. I have done this, so can you. Send stamp for ten years' experience of a practical farmer and produce dealer. Address M. Cook, Centerburg, Ohio.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

The two greatest elements effecting the prosperity of the farmer are soil and climate. Many farmers are often tempted to move into some other state, all on account of the weather, but before taking this step, they should get a copy of the People's Atlas, for in it are described the physical features, the seasons and climatic conditions of every state and territory in the United States. Turn to page 24, and read about this wonderful book.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM. B. Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and Red Caps. Eggs \$2 and \$1 per 13. Circulars. H. F. Anderson & Co., Natrona, Pa.

HIGH SCORING S. C. Brown and White Leghorns and B. Plymouth Rocks a specialty. 3 Grand Yards of Prize Winners. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$2.00 for 30. Stock for sale cheap in fall. Robt. L. Gray, Winchester, Va.

EGGS CHEAP. From choice selected Pure Bred Poultry, of the most noted prize winning strains. Fine illustrations, descriptive catalogue free. B. H. GREIDER, FLOREN, PA.

PURE BRED W. and B. Minorcas, W. and B. Ply. Rock, W. Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorn, L. Brahma, W. F. B. Spanish, \$1 for 13, \$3 for 60; Houdans, Red Caps, C. I. Games, W. C. B. Poland, W. Langshans, Buff Leghorns, G. & S. L. Wyandottes, eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$5 for 60. Fine cat. free. JND. D. SODDER, TELFORD, PA.

HENS Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes. Best prize stock. Eggs and Fowls. Catalogue of America's Great Poultry Farm free. A. C. HAWKINS, Box 2, LANCASTER, MASS.

\$5 HAND BONE, SHELL AND CORN MILLS for Poultrymen. Circular and testimonials Free. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

Mammoth New Catalogue Almanac AND GUIDE TO POULTRY RAISERS. 64 large pages, printed in colors. Description of all leading varieties of fowls. Over 50 fine illustrations. Plans for Poultry houses. Remedies for all diseases. Recipe for Poultry Powders. The finest thing out—everybody wants one. Only 10c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., U.S.A.

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500 Fine, Large Chicks at half price. Plymouth Rock, Leghorn, Hamburgs, Wyandottes, Bantams, Langshans, Cochins and Brahmans. Eggs \$2.00 per fifteen. Send two-cent stamp for twenty-page catalogue, giving full information. JOE A. DIENST, Columbus, O.

EGGS AND FOWLS FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest RANGE in the West. 1600 prizes at 10 Shows in 1893. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue size 8x11, 32 pages. CHAS. GAMMENDINGER, COLUMBUS, O.

Poultry Supplies Our Line is Most Complete. Our Prices are Right. Our Illustrated Circular is Free. Write for it. JOHNSON & STOKES, 217 & 219 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free. GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR. Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, PERFECT, and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other incubator. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. Circulars Free. GEO. H. STAHL, Pat. & Sole Mfr., Quincy, Ill.

HAY THERE Haying made Easy. WORK AND MACHINE GUARANTEED. THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Illinois. Mention this paper.

FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

MONITOR INCUBATOR Illustrated Catalogue for stamp. Medal and Diploma Awarded at the World's Fair. A. F. WILLIAMS, 28 Race St. Bristol, Ct.

INVINCIBLE HATCHER Self-Regulating. Guaranteed good as the Best, and only \$17. Send 4c. stamps for No. 86 Catalogue to BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

INCUBATORS & BROODERS Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; \$100 testimonials; send for catalogue. G. S. SINGER, Box 533, Cardington, O.

IMPROVED PEERLESS HATCHER SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE that it is positively self-regulating and will hatch fully 80 per cent. of fertile eggs, or it can be returned and money refunded. Reasonable in price. Self-Regulating BROODERS. Send 4 cents for catalogue. H. M. SHEER & BRO., Quincy, Ill.

BUGGIES & HARNESS AT HALF PRICE \$50 Buggy \$25. Buy of factory, save Middle. \$10 Harness \$4.75. man's Profit. Catalogue Free. U.S. CART & BUGGY CO. CINCINNATI, O.

HARNESS Send 2-cent stamp for illustrated catalogue, 70 styles of CUSTOM HAND-MADE OAK LEATHER HARNESS to select from, shipped subject to approval at wholesale prices. KING & CO., Mfrs., 5 Church St., Owego, New York.

DEHORN Calves with THE JOHN MARCH CO.'S Chemical Dehorner. Six years successful. At Druggists or prepaid \$1. Pamphlets free. Address 17-19 River Street, Chicago. The application of any other substance is an infringement of patent 478,877.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD HAY CARRIER with the latest and best improvements. Hay Forks and attachments. It will pay you to write for Catalogue and low introducing prices. Address OBORN BROS., Box Q Marion, O.

The GARRETT PICKET & WIRE FENCE MACHINE Weaves to the post. Best in the world. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Freight paid. Agents are reporting big sales. Machines, Wire, etc., at wholesale direct to Farmers where I have no Agent. Catalogue free. Address the manufacturer, S. H. GARRETT, MANSFIELD, OHIO.

FARM ENGINES UPRIGHT & HORIZONTAL. From 3 H. P. Upward. with STEEL BOILERS. Specially adapted and largely used for driving Grinding Mills, Wood Saws, Corn Shellers, Saw Mills, etc., affording best power for least money. Send for pamphlet and state your wants to JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St., N.Y. City.

HALLOCK'S "SUCCESS" ANTI-WEEDER CLOG Entirely new in construction. More effective in tillage and greater security to the plant than any other Weeder. The most profitable investment ever offered the farmer. Send 2-cent stamp for our 1894 Catalogue, with full description and introduction terms to suit the times. Give P. O. County State. D. Y. HALLOCK & SON, YORK, PA.

ALL YE WHO THINK of buying Hay Loaders should know what 1,000 leading Farmers say about the "ROCK ISLAND." NO OTHER will you have if you read our "Songs of Praise from the Meadows." REQUIRE PROOF of merit before purchasing, and be sure to ASK FOR OURS. REMEMBER that the best is the Cheapest in the End.

You will always find the trade-mark, "A little girl" holding a sheet of "Neponset" over her head as a protection, on every roll of genuine "Neponset."

All Farmers and Poultrymen Need And Should Write for

Neponset

They cost very much less than shingles. Absolutely Water-Proof, Frost Proof and Air Tight. Any one can put them on. They will save you money.

Cover and sheath your hen-house, barn, and all of your out-buildings. Protect your green-houses and hotbeds. Sheath your houses, etc. The best thing made, and is low cost.

Water=Proof Fabrics

Any reliable man can establish a substantial and profitable business in the section in which he lives by selling NEPONSET PAPERS, which have been recognized for years as the BEST in the world. IT WILL PAY YOU TO ESTABLISH YOURSELF WITH OUR HOUSE.

Samples and Full Particulars FREE if you mention Farm and Fireside:

F. W. BIRD & SON, SOLE MANUFACTURERS. EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

Our Fireside.

I WILL!

Sidney Attwood's Ambition.

HARRY WILLARD FRENCH.

CHAPTER IV.

MANY AND VARIOUS OPINIONS.

SIDNEY ATTWOOD completed his medical course with the bitter prospect of never being able to practice after all. The grim sarcasm of a doctor who could not look at blood or suffering followed him like a phantom, perpetually whispering:

"You have fought out your fight, but fate is the victor. You can never, never be a great doctor."

It received, however, only the same stubborn, unreasoning response as the village doctor, the ship's doctor and the professor:

"I will! I will! I will!"

The ship's doctor, who was now creating an excellent practice on shore, came to the university to be present at Sidney's graduation, and to occupy an afternoon, read aloud to his old professor a little book which had recently appeared and was creating a great sensation, under the peculiar title, "Whosoever Will." The sale had been enormous, and the authorship variously credited to the most brilliant philosophers of Germany.

The doctor read the closing lines:

"Only let the true and loyal will assert itself, and any goal in life is attainable. Whosoever will can reach it; for 'I will' is inexorable when it is opposed to anything else than God's will."

Sidney entered as the doctor closed the book, and looking up with his characteristic exclamation of surprise, he asked abruptly:

"Sidney Attwood, did you write 'Whosoever Will'?"

"I did," Sidney stammered, with a deep blush, dropping into the nearest chair; for he had learned by many sad experiences that his ankle could not be trusted to support him if any sudden shock distracted his attention. His two friends stared at him for a moment in blank astonishment, and before they could speak he utterly broke down and tottered from the room almost as helpless and frightened as the first time he entered it.

When he came to them again a few hours later, it was to announce his determination to return to America.

Vainly they argued, and urged that his literary triumph alone was enough to demand of him that he remain and write more.

"My dear professor," he exclaimed, "what has that book to do with me? It was a chance hit. I did not try to do it. It is no real victory for me. Because it has paid me well I am thankful. It enables me to return to you two the money which you have so kindly lavished upon my education, and leaves me enough to provide for myself, and help along other waifs who long, as I did, to amount to something in the world. But I owe you both a debt of gratitude infinitely more important. I can only honor it by making of myself the most that is in me, and you have taught me that it is in facing opposition and not in hiding, that man becomes the monarch which God intended him to be. Your very arguments indicate that here I am but half a man, and that in remaining I should be trying to shield that half. Now, for your sakes, if not my own, I will conquer. I will be all that is in me, or I will die trying to be."

Thus there appeared on Boylston street, in Boston, a modest sign announcing:

"SIDNEY ATTWOOD, M.D."

Dr. Von Opel furnished Sidney with a letter of introduction to an old friend, then governor of Massachusetts, and lest he should not present it, he wrote to Governor Andrews, very highly commending the young doctor to him.

With true New England hospitality the governor searched him out, and gave a grand dinner to introduce him well.

Sidney's life had left society an unsolved, unattractive mystery to him. He blushed and stammered like a school-boy, under the scrutiny of the governor's friends. They were willing to further the governor's wishes, but the instinct of self-preservation prevented them from favoring the new doctor with their patronage. They invited him to dinners,

which he declined; but they did not call him professionally.

Then the governor tried people whom he could better depend upon. He induced his factory hands to go to the new doctor, offering to pay the bill; but he became thoroughly discouraged when he found that even simple cases of cuts and wounds the strange doctor was continually turning over to other physicians.

At the end of a year Sidney found himself at the best but a speaking acquaintance in the circle where he had been so well introduced, and daily gaining a more doubtful reputation in the world at large.

Among another class it was different. Dr. Von Opel had also written to several of the leading physicians of Boston. Some of them had tested the young doctor's ability in the lines laid down by the great specialist, and found him little short of marvelous. In the department of the brain and nerves, to which for himself he had given the profoundest study, there was no one his equal. He was

Governor Andrews' daughter graduated and returned from college. She heard the curious stories concerning the young doctor who had come into their circle and vanished again. She read the letter of Dr. Von Opel to her father. Some one pointed Sidney out to her upon the street. At the breakfast-table the next morning she said:

"Papa, there is a mistake somewhere about Dr. Attwood. He is a perfect study. His cheeks and chin are like a boy. His lips and nose are thin and sensitive like a woman's. His forehead is broad and grave, and marked by thought, like a college professor. His eyes are wonderful! I'll warrant you children like him. They would look into those eyes and laugh the first time they saw him; yet I imagine that fate has been looking very savagely into those eyes, and has found there a more savage defiance. Whatever Dr. Attwood is, papa, he is not a humbug. I wish you would bring him home to dinner. I want to meet him."

Sidney's heart and hopes and health were at

"Somebody thought so, but I never believed it."

"Why?"

"I hardly know, papa. I was only nine years old, but when he looked at me, just before he fainted, he had such strange eyes that I think I should remember them for a hundred years and know them instantly, if they looked at me again. Don't you remember that little boot-black long ago in New York that I said had the same eyes? Let me see what I can do sending Dr. Attwood patients."

Sidney took a long walk before returning to his office. He held a gold dollar in his hand, and as he walked he said to himself:

"I promised to remember her, and when we met to tell her what I did with it. I kept it as a talisman, to help me to succeed. If I should tell her that, with justice she might say that it had done me very little good. Something must be done, and done quickly," he muttered between his teeth, and returned to the office.

At the door he was met by Governor Andrews' coachman. His little son had just fallen down-stairs, cutting his head in several places.

Instinctively Sidney felt that Florence had sent him the patient, and that if he failed he might as well stop trying in Boston. There was no possible excuse. He ground between his teeth a fierce "I will!" and began his work. It was not serious enough to demand an intense attention that would have taken his thoughts wholly from himself. There were simply several slight cuts from which the blood flowed persistently, which must be slowly drawn together and caught with stitches, while the boy howled his loudest, and the nervous mother seemed suffering even more than he. Every time that his heart beat it seemed to Sidney that it would not respond again, but he kept steadily on, with grim desperation, till the last bandage was wound, and his strained nerves began to relax, with the thought that he had succeeded.

He held the end of the bandage in one hand, and the other hand being occupied, he asked the mother to cut it. She caught up a cooking-knife in nervous haste.

"You had better take my scissors," Sidney said.

But with a hysterical laugh, she replied that the knife was sharper than a razor, and drew it quickly across the bandage. He saw it cut, then slip, and with a cold shiver watched it glide across her bare arm, opening a ghastly slit.

His heart stood still. He gasped for breath, but with desperate determination waited to fasten the end of the bandage upon the boy's head, then staggered from the house and fell unconscious upon the ground.

When he opened his eyes he muttered:

"Yes, yes, I remember, I am going to New York. I must have fallen asleep on the way. I hope the boat has not gone."

And slowly rousing he gained his feet, and wandered aimlessly down the street, still muttering:

"I am going to New York."

He forgot about his office in Boston; forgot about having studied medicine in Germany. He thought he was the little cripple of ten years before, trying to find his way through Baltimore to the steamboat for New York.

"You're too late to take the boat," said a policeman of whom he asked the way.

"But I must go to New York to-night," he replied, and the policeman directed him to the railway station, where he took the night train.

Early in the morning, when it reached New York, Sidney limped out to the street, and after looking up and down, staggered up to a policeman and asked for Pete. The officer thought him intoxicated, and took him to the station-house and then to the police court.

"Have I stolen anything from any one?" he asked the judge, and when told that he was simply to be fined for drunkenness, he muttered:

"You are wrong; I am not drunk," but paid the fine and was set free.

In the Boston papers, the following morning, there appeared this paragraph:

"In the police court yesterday was a well-dressed individual as drunk as a lord, very lame in one leg and constantly jumping. There were papers in his pocket apparently indicating that he was a Dr. Sidney Attwood, of Boston, Mass. He was fined and then set at liberty to sober off. About midnight an officer found the coat, vest and hat which he had worn thrown behind some lumber at the extreme end of the North river piers. His papers, watch and a roll of Boston bank bills were still in the pockets. It was evidently a case of simple suicide. The valuables are at the morgue awaiting claimant."



THERE WERE SIMPLY SEVERAL SLIGHT CUTS. HE WAS FINED AND SET AT LIBERTY TO SOBER OFF.

engaged to lecture upon the subject in the Harvard medical school, and was called in consultation in complicated disorders, where he astonished those who could appreciate him, by his calm, clear accuracy and skill. In his regular practice, however, he never responded to a call without trembling lest it should be some trivial accident which would drive him into disgrace.

His celebrated associates knew him as a specialist of unrivaled ability, but the friends of the boy brought to his office for the amputation of the tip of his little finger, crushed in a horse-car door, knew only that he left the boy on his office sofa while he hurried out to find another doctor, and did not return till after they were gone. That notoriety spread much faster and farther than the other, and Sidney fully realized one, while his natural modesty failed to appreciate the other.

With an agony such as only the most sensitive nature could suffer, he saw failure after failure recorded against him; he saw what little practice he gathered dwindle away; he saw his own constitution yielding under the long strain and bitter disappointment, and knew that he was steadily losing ground.

the very lowest ebb when the governor called upon him. It was a long time since he had seen Dr. Attwood, or even heard from him through his charity patients, and he was astonished at the change in him. Sidney tried to escape the dinner, but was finally forced to go with the governor.

"My daughter Florence," Governor Andrews said, as they entered his house; but not one of his friends had ever seen Sidney Attwood to a worse advantage.

"Well, what do you think of him now, Florence? He's a little peculiar, to say the least," her father remarked, as he took up his evening paper, after Sidney had gone again.

"He is peculiar, papa, but he is not the fool he seems, and he is no humbug!" Florence asserted, and a moment later asked: "Papa, what was the name of that little cripple, whose life you saved down South ten or eleven years ago?"

"I really don't remember," her father replied carelessly, between items in the paper. "Let me see. Didn't they tell us afterward that he went crazy and drowned himself in the canal?"

Many people read the item who in one way or another were familiar with the name, and many and various opinions were held concerning the young doctor, as Governor Andrews discovered to his surprise.

The first to see it was his daughter Florence, at the breakfast-table. She very emphatically repeated an assertion she had made before:

"There is some mistake about it, papa. Doctor Attwood was neither a hnmhng nor a fool."

On the way to his office the governor met several who were at the first dinner, and probably had not exchanged one word with Sidney since. They referred to the matter with a gentle air of "I told you so."

The dean of the Harvard medical school, calling at the office on official business, spoke of the sad incident, saying very earnestly:

"It would have been impossible to have taken away a doctor in the city who would have been so great a loss to the future of the profession here. I doubt if there is a physician in America who is his equal in brain and nerve disorders. We are inclined to believe that overwork and physical debility brought on temporary insanity, which the New York police mistook for intoxication, if there is any truth at all in the newspaper article."

Governor Andrews opened his eyes in perplexed surprise, and opened them still wider when the favored boot-black of the executive chamber made his morning call with a very sober face, and in a husky voice asked:

"Did ye hear 'bout Doctor Attwood drownin' himself, guv'n'r?"

"I saw it in the paper," replied Governor Andrews, "but how did you come to know anything about him?"

"Oh, we all know'd him," the boy replied, brushing a tear away with his coat-sleeve. "And he was awful good to us boot-blacks, I tell yer. We don't none of us b'lieve he got drunk. No, siree."

Governor Andrews came to the conclusion that there were at least two sides to Sidney Attwood's character of which he had never dreamed.

The last to read the item was Sidney Attwood himself, long, long afterward, as he was slowly recovering from an attack of brain fever in a New York hospital. He was looking over old files of papers to see what had happened in the world since the last which he could remember—the knife, the cut and securing the bandage upon the boy's head.

"So they all think that I was drunk in New York, and that I drowned myself in North river," he said to himself. "Well, until I have made a success of life they might as well think that as anything."

The only record he could find of his entrance at the hospital was very brief. Late at night he had applied, alone, in a most serious condition, suffering from brain-fever, and had been taken in without formality, as a simple act of charity.

During his sickness the rebellion had broken out, and in the excitement and confusion the name Sidney Attwood, M.D., as connected with an unfortunate suicide, had long been forgotten, when he was able to give the hospital clerk the name Sidney Attwood, M.D., to place upon the hospital register.

Though he was hardly twenty-three, his hair had turned almost white. His beard had been allowed to grow, obliterating the impression of weakness produced by his delicate chin and lips. His body had been allowed to rest for the first time since the intense energy of that dominant will set itself to accomplish the study of medicine. Altogether he found himself in much better condition to carry on the old struggle than when he unconsciously gave it up, and as soon as he was able he obtained a position as assistant in the hospital. He worked to better advantage there than ever before, and soon discovered that his last struggle with the wounded boy had left its result for good.

When the repeated calls were made for surgeons for the army hospitals, he literally surprised himself with the question:

"Why don't I go?"

He went to his room and thought the matter over.

"It will be a big test. If I have the metal in me, and stand it, I shall have conquered one weakness, at any rate; and for all my lame foot and unmanly muscles I shall be able to do some good to my fellow-men. I believe I will do it. Yes, I will."

[To be continued.]

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HER BEST.

Have you noticed the change it sometimes makes in a woman's face—
Passive it may be, and dull and cold,
Neutral-tinted, and commonplace—
When the sun falls on it? How swift it takes
Meaning and color and soft outlines?
How strange, new lights from the eyes will slip,
And new tints blossom on cheek and lip?
The whole face softens and warms and shines,
And the hair, a miser grown overbold,
Shows forth of a sudden, undreamed-of gold.
Oh, there's many a woman, East and West,
Must be in the sunshine to look her best!

Have you ever noticed the change it makes in a woman's face
And her heart and her life, that were cold and dull
And slightly inclined to commonplace,
When love shines on them? How there breaks
Over her nature a wave of gold,
Bringing out beauty unknown before,
Mellowing, widening more and more,
Lifting her up till her eyes behold
Ever new blooms for her hands to cull,
So she and her life grow beautiful?
Oh, there's never a woman, East or West,
But must live in love's sunshine to live her best!

—Clara W. Bronson.

MIRIAM'S WAY.

The children seemed unusually bright and happy this Easter morn, and a spirit of peace seemed to pervade the hospital. A few of the girls and boys were hopping about on their crutches, looking so cheerful and bright because of their release from their little white coats. Some were sitting up in their beds, looking at their beautiful flowers and Easter cards, just brought in by their good fairy, who moved by their beds, smiling like an angel.

All the children knew and loved Mrs. Knight. Her lavish purse, her love for all the friendless were well known; but it was the children's ward that she loved most to visit, and to-day she had laid dolls and toys and a bunch of sweet spring violets on each pillow, looking eagerly into the little one's faces as if she were searching for some one. The children looked at her with eyes of admiration as she stood talking to the head nurse. She was a very beautiful woman, with pale golden hair and brown eyes and a rose-tinted complexion, but there lurked in her eyes an indescribably sad expression. The children were the only ones who ever saw that rare smile of hers, that lightened up her face with such radiance. They wondered why she did not look so all the time, but they noticed how changed her face looked when she talked to the doctor or nurses, so much older and sadder. What could such a grand lady as Mrs. Knight have to make her unhappy, thought the little ones, with such a pretty carriage and horses and maid to attend her, and so much money to give them? What could make her have that sad, sad look?

Her little favorite, Allan, a poor cripple on his crutch, to-day took courage to ask her if she didn't have any little boys or girls at home; but from the way the good sister looked at him he knew he had made a mistake, for tears came in her pretty, sad eyes, but she brushed them away bravely and said:

"Why, yes, I have a roomful; you are all my girls and boys."

As she passed out she met crowds of ladies bringing their Easter tributes, but no one brought a sadder heart than this lovely woman, the children's friend. She got into her carriage and told her driver to drive her to a poor part of the city, where carriages were seldom seen. But she seemed to be familiar with the ugly streets, and had her poor friends there, who looked for her coming as the only bright spot in their dreary lives. She found her way up dark, ugly stairways into rickety tenement-houses, seeing where help was needed most, leaving fruit, jellies, money, and taking down in her little book names of ill ones, so as to send a doctor and help.

This day of all days she must make other people happy. Perhaps if she did, God would help that pain in her heart and send her some comfort. As she came out, tired and weary with her morning's work, she drove to her superb home with a heavy heart. The glad Easter, with its bright faces on the streets, flowers in the windows, the beautifully-dressed children coming and going, only made the contrast seem greater.

"Only a year ago I had husband and child. Ah, that fatal wreck! I wonder I have my reason left. They tell me I have wealth; can do much good with it. Yes, I know better than those who tell me, perhaps. I have known pinching poverty in my childhood, even want, and I do thank God I can make the dear children happy. It seems all that is left in life for me to do."

Her maid listened to her young mistress talking to herself. She often did it, not seeming conscious of Mary's presence. The girl, with kind and reverential manner, took off her wraps and helped her into a loose gown, persuaded her to lie down on the couch in her lovely chamber, and soothed her with fond little attentions, for she saw tears in her young mistress' eyes, and the look she had learned to know so well. The servants had not known or lived with Mrs. Knight so long, but they were considerate of her, served her as if she were a princess, for they had learned to love her, and saw how good and noble she was, how just and generous to them. It was very comforting to her to have the loyal,

faithful love of these humble servants in her household.

I must go back into the past and tell you about Miriam's childhood. She had been a poor little orphan, left by her parents to a poor neighbor woman, who did the best she could by her, but was too poor herself to do for her own six little ones what she would, like to have done. So Miriam was an additional burden, taking the bread from their mouths, it seemed to her. The widow earned her living by sewing, and they often knew want and felt hunger.

Miriam had the dower of beauty, which the foster-mother hoped would be of value to her in making friends. Her poor children were all plain and commonplace enough, but she had heard of poor girls who had great beauty coming into such good fortunes, being adopted by some rich person, that she was glad in her heart when her own little girls would tell her how people stopped Miriam to look at her beautiful, long, golden curls. The children all went to the city school, near them; when they had clothes fit to wear. Shoes and other clothing were very hard to get, and many times they could not go out on the street for the want of them. Miriam's teacher enjoyed looking at Miriam's lovely face, and listening to her singing in class one morning, she was struck with the strong, clear voice, and she spoke of it to a young German music-teacher, who thought he saw a future in the child's voice and had her come to him twice a week for instruction. This opened a new world to poor Miriam. She was kindly treated at home, but she went to bed many a night cold and hungry. Miriam's mother had been a lady, so her foster-mother often told her, and no one could see the child without recognizing the difference between she and the others. She was innately refined; she grew more beautiful day by day, and her scanty clothing always clean, but so poor that they looked sadly out of place with such a cameo-cut face of such exquisite beauty.

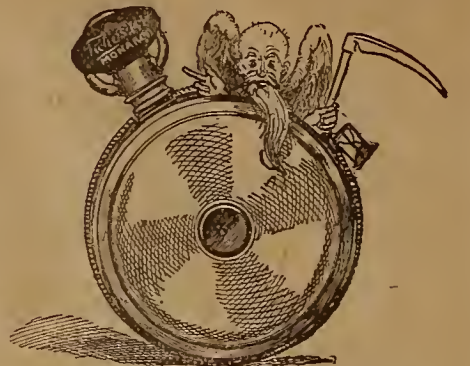
The German teacher, seeing great promise ahead for Miriam in her rich soprano voice, got permission from her foster-mother to let her come and live in his family, promising to clothe her and to teach her vocal lessons for the help she could give his wife in the household affairs, and also helping to take care of the children. It was a happy relief to the poor, overburdened widow to know that one of her little flock would be well cared for. The change seemed wonderful to Miriam. Although the teacher was poor and lived in humble lodgings, yet it was much better than she had ever known. She hated to leave her little sisters, but she was ambitious and anxious to sing well.

When Miriam was seventeen years of age the German teacher got her a place in the Episcopal church choir in the city of L—, where they lived. She was so beautiful and maidenly shy, seemingly unconscious of her good looks, that many were attracted to her, and she became a general favorite. She had had no advantages of study, no time for self-improvement except her voice. The German teacher's wife had to do her work, and Miriam assisted and was always busy.

There was a wealthy young man in the congregation, whose father had been the founder of the church. The father was dead, and his only son inherited his large estate. He had a fashionable pew in this wealthy church, and the first time he saw Miriam in the choir he was captivated by her pure, sweet face, and made every effort he could to get an introduction. He knew several of the young men who sang in the choir, and soon succeeded in his wish to meet her. It was not long before he was her devoted slave, nunch against the wishes of some fashionable consins and young lady friends, who had an eye to his fortune for themselves, and for him to be captivated by this poor little nobody without any friends or family position seemed to them preposterous.

Mr. Charles Knight thought Miriam Lee the loveliest girl he had ever seen, and he was a good judge of beauty, having traveled extensively and seen many types of beautiful women, but it was her modest, refined manner and the timid, shy nature that charmed him most. He was seen quite often now going into the modest dwelling of the German teacher's home, and he was not long in letting Miriam know that she of all women was his preference. He began by loving her at once, and he was proud to know she reciprocated his affection, and he also saw her indifference to other admirers and was proud to know that he was her first love. Mr. Knight urged an immediate marriage. He knew she was poor and had a hard life where she was. He had a talk with Miriam herself, and then with her teacher, which ended in getting his consent for an early day. The poor German could not believe it possible that their little house-girl was going to make the most brilliant match of the season, the wealthy Mr. Knight.

He married Miriam, and because of the opposition of his relatives he took her abroad, and they lived in Paris and London, she having every opportunity to cultivate herself in music and languages, and her loving husband thought nothing too grand or too dainty for his beautiful wife. She was so happy that every breath was a prayer. She thought life was an earthly paradise, and wondered if she could be the same forlorn, homeless little Miriam that her parents had left to a poor neighbor. In a year she had a dear little son born to her, the idol of both parents. They



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Mention this paper when you write.

Our Household.

A WOMAN'S THOUGHT.

"I am so weary of my home!" she cried,
"And of its endless tasks, so mean and small;
I love to mingle with the world outside,
To drink from life's full cup; the drops that fall
From beakers others clasp, tho' gladly quaffed,
Slake not my thirst, my hand must hold the draught."

She feels a little hand slip into hers,
And little fingers clinging to her gown,
And in her heart a tender memory stirs
Of violet lids by early death shut down;
And as she lifts the little hinderer up,
"I drink," she cried, "at least from love's full cup."

"Forgive, dear Lord, forgive the foolish speech,
For love is all; without it life is naught;
Let me but have the blessings in my reach,
And I will never more complain of aught;
Life's cup may hold for woman what it will—
Without love's wine she will be thirsty still."

GIRL'S DRESS.

A VERY pretty dress for a little girl is here shown. The model was of pink batiste, trimmed with two-toned embroidery in pink and blue, with butterfly bows and ends of pale blue satin ribbon for decoration.

This is a very desirable model, as it is just as suitable for silk or wool as for the pretty cotton wash fabrics. Combinations of materials or color can be effected, by making the yoke and lower portion of sleeves of velvet, silk or other corresponding material. Verystylish dresses are made by this design in plain, striped or plaid goods, the free edges of the jacket and ruffles being trimmed with narrow braid, ribbon velvet or lace insertion.

Made without the yoke and lower portion, you have a pretty low-necked, short-sleeved dress, that can do duty at a dancing party or can be worn with a guimpe.

MISSSES' COSTUME.

The charming simplicity of this design makes it a very suitable model for girls of this age. Solferino crepon is the material chosen, with silk of the same rich shade for the shirred yoke, and the ample puffs on the sleeves.

The decoration used was black silk galloon, with jet seguin on edge. Belt of solferino ribbed silk, with jet buckle.

Omitting the lower portions of sleeves, the collar and shirred yoke, and finishing with a standing frill of lace, this model is a pretty one for evening dancing parties or weddings, at which young people like to be as fashionably dressed as their elders.



No. 4055.—CHILD'S DRESS. No. 4056.—MISSSES' COSTUME.

For summer silks, a fancy obtains to fill in the neck with soft lace or net over some bright color, or leave it transparent.

Any preferred mode of decoration can be used, the Persian galloons and the open silk soutache braids over some bright corresponding color being favorites.

LADIES' TEA OR HOUSE GOWN.

Sea-green crepon with full front, berthia ruffle, collar and lower sleeve portions of changeable green and pink silk, dotted

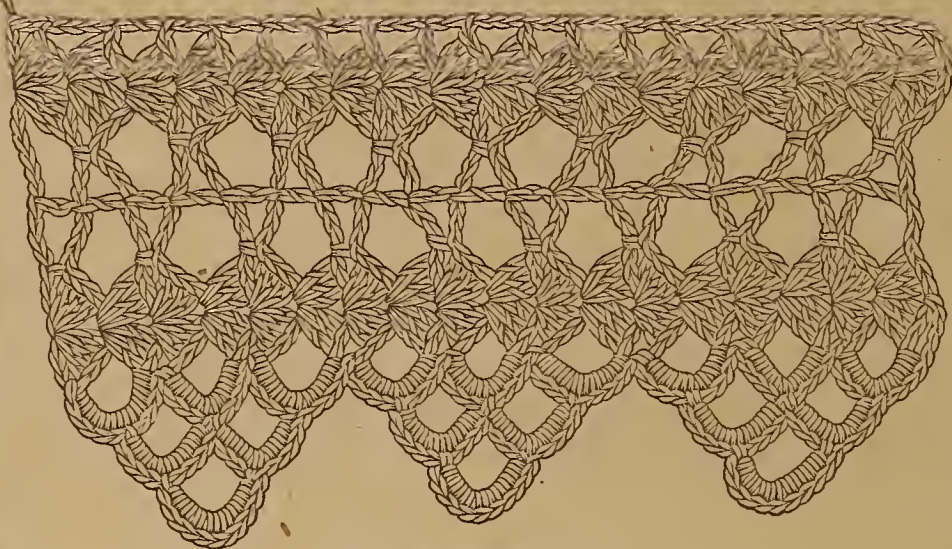
with triple dots of green satin, was the material chosen to make the model of this simple, stylish house gown.

The decoration was dark green velvet galloon, in diamond shape, and a girdle of green satin ribbon confined the fullness at the waist. If preferred, the girdle can be dispensed with, the soft folds allowed to fall to the bottom of the skirt, being held in place by the fitted waist lining, which defines the graceful hip curves.

This design is a very desirable one, and well adapted to any of the materials used for house gowns. For thin summer fabrics, or those those that require to be often laundered, the fitted lining can be omitted, thus making an ideal cool summer gown.

Thin, white materials, or the pretty batistes and zephyrs, can be trimmed with embroidery or lace edging. Cashmere or silk are handsome made in this style, all of one material, and trimmed with black or white lace insertion.

In order that the readers of the fashion columns of the FARM AND FIRESIDE may not only read about the latest styles and newest patterns, but have the patterns themselves, I have arranged to furnish patterns No. 4055, No. 4056 and No. 4058 for ten cents each. This is furnishing the patterns at cost, but I do it to accommodate our readers. Every pattern is cut according to the latest styles and designs and thoroughly complete and reliable in every way. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garment accompany each pattern. In ordering, give the number of the pattern wanted, also bust measure if for ladies, and age if for children, and send a silver dime or ten cents in new, clean stamps, and I



CROCHETED WHEEL EDGING.

will mail you the pattern, postage prepaid. I am sure that you will be delighted with them; and agree with me that they are a great bargain.

For convenience in ordering, I have put in a coupon or blank on this page. Address
EDITOR FASHION DEPARTMENT,
FARM AND FIRESIDE,
Springfield, Ohio.

CROCHETED WHEEL EDGING.

First row—Make a chain of 25 st. 1 shell (3 tr, ch 1, 3 tr) in sixth st, ch 1, miss 3, 1 d c in next st, ch 3, miss 3, 1 tr, ch 4, miss 6, 1 sh in next st, ch 1, 1 tr in last st of foundation ch; ch 4, turn.

Second row—1 sh in sh, ch 1, 1 d c under the first st of 4 ch; ch 3, 1 tr on tr, ch 4, 1 sh in sh; ch 6, 1 s c in 1 ch after shell at end of previous row; ch 1, turn.

Third row—11 d c in loop of 6 ch; * ch 1, 1 sh in sh; ch 1, 1 d c under the first st of 4 ch; ch 3, 1 tr on tr, ch 4, 1 sh in sh; ch 1, 1 tr in third st of 4 ch; ch 4, turn.

Fourth and sixth rows—The same as the second row.

Fifth row—The same as the third row.

Seventh row—5 d c in first half of 6 ch (ch 6, 1 s c back in the center st of 11 d c) twice; ch 1, 11 d c in first loop of 6 ch, 1 s c on s c, 5 d c in second loop; ch 6, 1 s c back in center st of 11 d c last worked, ch 1; 12 d c in last loop of 6 ch, 6 d c in next 2 loops on the left side of point. Repeat the third row from *.

Repeat from the second row for the length required. ELLA McCOWEN.

GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMATICS.

We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free, by addressing a postal card to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are sending out large trial cases free by mail, to sufferers.

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THE HEROISM OF PATIENCE.

No matter what our situation in life, at certain points we touch limitation. My limit is not yours, and neither yours nor mine is the same as our neighbor's, but to each the fact remains.

Endeavor, achievement are so insisted upon in this rushing age of progress that unless we think deeply and observe closely, we admire energy and ambition with an entire disregard of quiet but more necessary virtues. It is to this source that we trace the present inordinate reverence paid to success.

The Episcopal prayer-book has a sentiment in the repetition of which every worshiper entreates that he may be content in that situation where it has pleased Providence to place him. This, it seems to me, has become a mere formal utterance. It is contrary to American mode of thought, but it should be revived, explained and insisted upon. Rising in the world does not so much depend upon a conscious effort to rise as on the incessant growth produced by intuitive qualities.

In addressing a congregation of young persons, a minister said: "There is nothing great which has been done but you can do it. As great a book as has ever been written you can write. As great a picture as has ever been painted you can paint. As great an invention as ever came from the brain of man you can contrive," and so on. This is the fashionable way to incite boys and girls, and while I shall not be so hypocritical as to give unqualified objections, it seems to me that sober sense must add some honest "ifs."

Just here, if we choose, we get into deep subjects. We may grow combative over

win the love of another person. Count over your frustrated efforts. On every side, as we reach out, we touch impassible walls. This is true also to the person called successful. No matter how high a man's position, there stretch out new heights which he will wish to scale:

"Hills upon hills, and Alps upon Alps arise."



No. 4058.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

To every human there is a place where his wish and his ability clash. Now what happens? In the case of a social class, anarchy; in the case of each individual, bitterness—unless all learn patience.

Struggle and aspiration are picturesque qualities. The whole world looks on in sympathy. Patience is a speechless and solitary virtue. It is its own reward.

I think it is unnecessary to preach to the young that they must aspire. They will. "The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." We older folks know the experience they must learn—the experience of resignation.

"You who keep account
Of crisis and transition in this life
Set down the first time nature says plain 'no'
To some 'yes' in you, and walks over you
In gorgeous sweeps of scorn. We all begin
By singing with the birds and running fast
With June days, hand in hand; but once for all
The birds must sing against us."

It is in its teachings of patience that the Christian religion excels, but the wisest of the heathens foresaw it. One of them very nobly expressed himself when an acquaintance condoled with him, because, although he seemed to deserve well of the gods they did not shower their favors on him as on some others less worthy. The philosopher replied with sweet patience, "I will continue to deserve well of them." K. K.

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and post-paid.

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HOME TOPICS.

SPONGE-CAKE.—Sponge-cake, either fresh or stale, forms a basis for many delicate desserts, and now when eggs are plenty, it is one of the least expensive of cakes. The following is my favorite sponge-cake recipe: Three eggs beaten two minutes; add one and one half cupfuls granulated sugar and beat it five minutes; one cupful of sifted flour, beat two minutes; one half cupful of cold water in which you have put the flavoring and a pinch of salt, beat two minutes; one cupful of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, beat three minutes. Bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven. The above recipe makes a nice loaf if baked in a pan ten inches long by six inches wide and two inches deep.

STALE SPONGE-CAKE.—Several dainty desserts may be made with stale sponge-cake. Slice the cake about an inch thick, spread the slices with marmalade or jelly and line a glass dish with them. Make a custard with three cupfuls of milk, three eggs and a half cupful of sugar. Put the milk over the fire in a double boiler, add the sugar, and when the milk is scalding hot, pour it slowly over the beaten yolks of the eggs, stirring constantly, then return it to the fire and stir until it thickens. Flavor the custard, and when it is cool, pour it over the cake. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, lay it for two minutes on the top of boiling water in a flat saucepan, then put it on the top of the pudding. Serve very cold. Slices of sponge-cake laid in the bottom of a glass dish, and canned strawberries or raspberries poured over and left standing in a cool place for an hour, makes a simple dessert, which may be served with or without cream. If the fruit is not very juicy, add water and stir up well before pouring it over the cake.

APRIL DAYS.—The bright, warm days that come to us in April often tempt the inexperienced to lay aside their winter flannels; but there is danger in doing this unless thinner ones are substituted. The temperature, and not the calendar, should be the guide in this matter, and after flannels are laid aside they should be resumed again if a cold wave comes. Don't think because it may be warm again in a day or two that you will shiver through it. The best rule is to dress so as to be comfortable at all times, changing the clothing as often as may be necessary to do this. Where the union suits are worn in the winter, it is well to have some thin undershirts to put on in the spring and fall, as the lower limbs need more clothing than the body.

Children are very apt to think summer has come when the first bright spring days appear, and severe colds or croup are often the result. They should be early taught the danger of sitting down out of doors when heated from playing, without putting on an extra wrap, and of sitting on the damp ground in the early spring.

Do not be in too great haste to get the housecleaning done and overwork yourself. The first warm days of spring are often enervating, and overwork now may unfit you for the work of the summer. Take life as easily as you can and try not to hurry. Don't stint yourself, and then be determined to finish the work laid out at all hazards. The health and strength of the wife and mother are too precious to be carelessly jeopardized.

I know "the work has to be done," and in many homes one pair of hands alone, or with but little help, must do it, but try to find the best and easiest ways of doing your work and save yourself wherever you can. If you should be laid on a sick-bed or taken out of the home forever, the work would have to stop or go on under some other hands. Then is it not best to take care of yourself when in health? We have no more right to sacrifice our health by overwork than we have to take slow poison. No woman can constantly overwork and at the same time be a tender, patient mother. Many women know this and shed bitter tears over it, but they do not remedy it by lessening their work. If it is the cooking or sewing that is the burden, make it less. Let no false idea of economy tempt you to be too lavish of that most precious commodity, a mother's health and strength.

MAIDA McL.

A MAP FOR EVERY EVENT.

Since the event of telegraphy, one receives daily the news of the world, and accurate maps of the several countries on the face of the earth are indispensable. Such maps are found in the People's Atlas of the World, a description of which will be found on page 24. This is one of the greatest books ever printed for the money. You cannot afford to be without it. See special offer.

FASHION'S EDICT.

It seems, latterly, that fashion is so capricious that one is hardly in till it is out. After having everything arranged for the season's wear, the capricious thing brings to our view something more novel than we have, and more attractive than we have seen. However, if one wants to do so, ripples can be added to one's basque to give it a later effect. These can be of the material and trimming alternated, or a longer skirt can be attached, and is better fitted by being attached at the waist line than if cut in one piece.

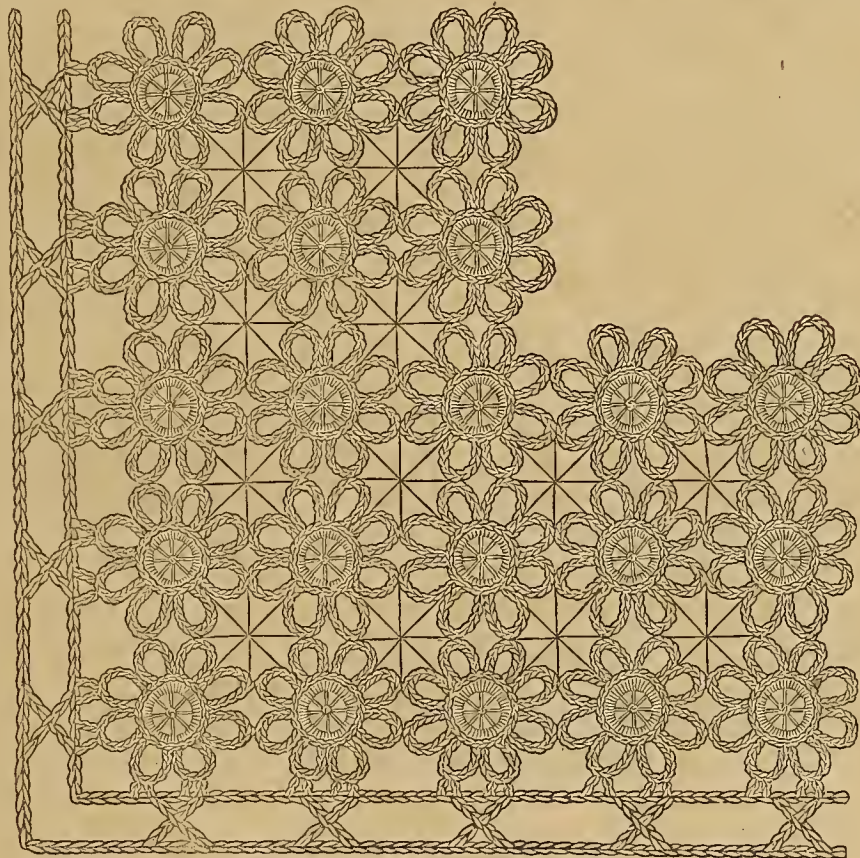
Double-breasted effects are once more in vogue, and alike becoming to slender as well as stout figures, especially with the large revers.

The plain gigot sleeve is the prime favorite.

Cuffs can be added if wished, or simulated with braids, but they are just as often plain and untrimmied.

Figured black materials are much sought after, and every lady should count one good black dress in her wardrobe, as it serves the purpose so often where a colored dress would not, besides always giving an elegant effect to a toilet.

Buttons and buttonholes bid fair to supersede hooks and eyes, for which the wearers will only be too glad. It is to be hoped that villainous hook and eye, that tries one's temper, hurts the fingers, catches in the hair and everything else that works ruin, will soon be sent to depths so deep it will not come up again for twenty-five years more, for between having one's dress



CROCHETED CORNER.

so tight they must stay hooked and so loose that they never will stay hooked, there seems to be no happy medium. "Away with them!" say we all.

It is always safe to purchase plain material, and if one wishes to get ahead for next season, there are plenty of goods to choose from. Novelties will, of course, be worn, but it is best to leave them to people who can afford to change with every changing style.

In buying plain goods it is best to confine one's purchase to the very best qualities; as any imperfection shows up very plainly.

Vandyke green and brown, black and magenta, fawn color and blue will be favorite combinations for the coming season.

This new color eminence is suitable alike for brunettes as well as blondes, if it is handled properly.

In the description of a dress worn on New-Year's day by Mrs. Cleveland, I noticed that about the waist and neck a great deal of white Irish guipure was used, which was very wise, as the color next her complexion would have been very trying. For a blonde, black velvet next the face with this color is very effective.

The modistes are reticent about skirts, and it is well to be cautious, as probably before spring well sets in there may come radical changes; not that it will affect those for house wear much, but it does seem as if something more desirable for street wear must come soon. The voluminous fullness of the present skirt without crinoline support is anything but pretty as soon as first freshness wears off. Stiffly-starched white skirts are hard to return to after

having enjoyed the clinging comfort of silk ones. The ladies all protest.

Capes will be worn late in the season, and will be very suitable for early spring wear, as they can be removed when indoors.

Insertions and edges of cream lace are used to trim black cloth capes, the insertion running down from the neck.

Princess dresses for stout ladies are in high favor.

Street costumes of rich red cloths trimmed with narrow fur are much worn, the waist being made a long coat basque. No other trimming and no buttons to show. With this an entirely black hat and black gloves.

L. L. C.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR POTATO-BALL YEAST.

In a recent number of FARM AND FIRESIDE I saw the recipe for making potato-ball yeast, and as I think my way of making is still better than this, I will send it for the benefit of "Our Household" sisters.

I take four large potatoes, mash very fine, add one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt and one yeast cake. Moisten in warm water about one half a minute, then work it into the potato. After thoroughly mixing, make into a ball and set away to rise until the next day. Again mash four potatoes, add salt and sugar, without the yeast cake, mix thoroughly again with the ball. This is to start it. Divide this and make it into two balls—one to use, the other to put away for the next time. Keep in a covered dish in a cool place. The ball made in this way

will keep from four to six months without renewing with yeast cake, but must not be left to get old or sour. The oftener used the better the bread.

For the sponge, take two quarts of warm water, one tablespoonful of salt, add the ball. Stir stiff with flour, beat thoroughly, let stand until morning, when it will be light and ready to mix. Add flour until you can knead it into a smooth, nice loaf in the pan. The longer kneaded, the finer grained it will become. Let rise again. When raised, make into loaves, place in pans, set in a warm, but not hot place (the stove-shelf is too warm; in summer the pantry is warm enough) and bake in a moderately hot oven.

If these directions are carefully followed you may be sure of the lightest, sweetest, most palatable bread you have eaten for many days; at least that is what my husband and my friends say.

The process with the potatoes, salt and sugar must be repeated every time the ball is used. It will not seem but a little trouble after a few times, and always keeps your yeast fresh. I make mine after boiling my potatoes for dinner.

I may at another time tell how I make raised Indian bread, which my friends and husband think unequalled.

A SUBSCRIBER.

One of the requisites for a well managed farm is good fencing, something modern in its construction; good in quality, and reasonable in price. Such is the Page Woven Wire Fence. It is cheap, light, durable, and will keep stock of all sizes from getting into neighboring fields. When once properly set the fence will not require an annual spring repairing, as it is so constructed as to be of great strength and durability. Full particulars will be furnished by writing to the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

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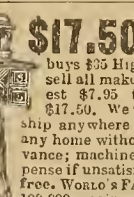
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Our Household.

He was spending his time in the parlor, The girl was just seventeen. Her father approached with stealthy step; The youth thought things were serene. The old man pounced upon the young 'un, But the youth was an athlete, you know, And he grabbed the old man by his collar and— 'Twas not he who had to go.

—Philadelphia Call.

MY RAG CARPET.

My girlhood came in a time when sewing carpet-rags was one of the "necessary" things to do, and like other girls, I served a good apprenticeship at it. It was distasteful enough, to be sure, but implicit obedience to even a request from parents was then so thoroughly taught that it never occurred to me to shirk my share of the carpet to be woven before the spring house cleaning.

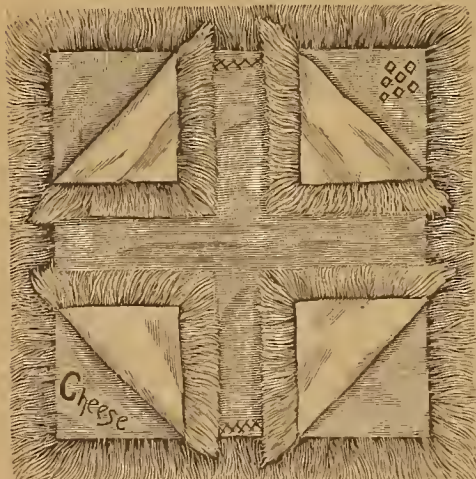
Somehow, as I think of it, we seemed to be making those "pound" balls almost any rainy day, almost any time of the year, whenever any garments of the large family failed to be wearable; and after all that skirmishing on the outside line, there would be a grand rally in the family when mother would cut the great clothes-basket full of rags at night and we younger ones would struggle with them by day. Then a great coloring day came, when, after having reeled the white balls into skeins, mother would color them blue, green and orange; and when magenta was first known, that was a great novelty. Her colors were strong, and the neighbors said she had luck, that her soap always came, as did her jelly; but she only said there was a right way and a wrong way to do things, and the easiest in the end was to find out and do the right way.

Now I see that probably it was as good discipline for the girls as Greek was for the boys; but in those days I did not philosophize—only determined not to have a rag carpet in my own house, if ever I had a house.

Years passed, and in my city home I was fitting up a nursery for the little fledgling that had come into the home nest, when one day I received from my good mother this letter:

DEAR M.:—To-day I am forty-seven years old. I suppose I feel older than I once did; and a gray hair occasionally peeps out, just for basting-threads to stitch youth and old age together. I am going to send you a rag carpet for the nursery. I have made it from the clothes you used to wear when children. To me it seems almost fragrant with reminiscences, and I think, as you walk over it, troops of memories will start up under your feet. You will see Henry's grimace as he comes in with his little coat on, which is now in the carpet, to tell of some wonderful experience he has had among the chickens, and Robert's dignified aspect as in a new suit he bows to his audience, which will listen to his childish eloquence; or perchance you will see some stray bit of calico or delaine that will take your thoughts to the time when you listened

To the voice of that other Who stole you from father and brother away. Lewie's merry voice and Kitty's dry humor peep out between the little spaces of warp, and even Annie's little bright eyes, so long ago closed, are mingled in the home memories. Some sober black or mixed goods call up your



CHEESE DOILY.

father and touches the electric chain, which gives back whole years of early life. Woven in your carpet is your mother's chintz dress that lasted so many years, and which you children loved to have her wear at evening time because it was bright. And grandma's black dresses, too, you can see in the mixture. The various colors, twisted and blended, are fit emblems of the lights and shades of human life.

That was my only rag carpet, but it was

not like any other carpet. I have since then always had great respect for the carpets our mothers made, and know that such carpets may be precious because of precious memories.

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

NOVELTIES.

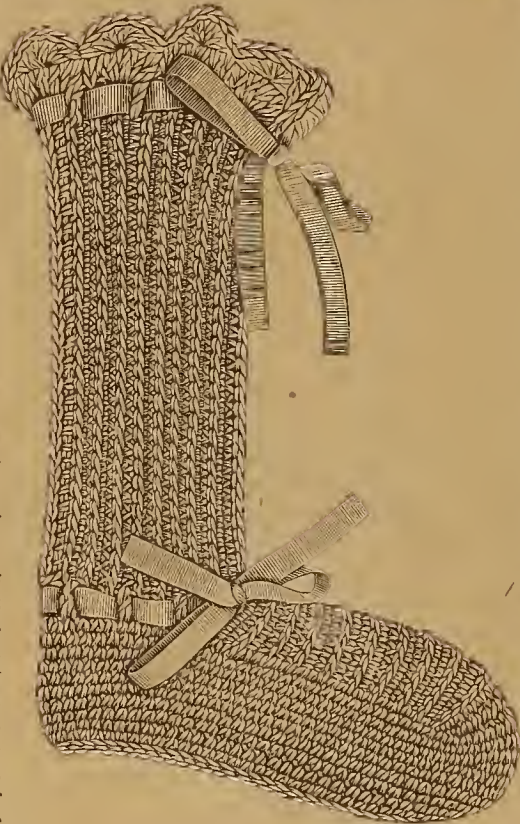
Small articles of decoration are now made in silvered tin for various purposes. The photograph-holder we represent sells for twenty-four cents, and is very pretty with the ribbon bows added, to act as a receptacle for one's photographs.

The crocheted corner we give is very pretty in fine thread as a handkerchief border. The wheels are so simple as not to need description.

The cheese doily is made of a double square of fine shirt-bosom linen, the edges to be fringed; they are then laid on top of each other, and cat-stitched together across the corners as they are turned over, and straight with the edge on the sides. In one corner "Cheese" is worked in yellow silk, in the other tiny squares representing cheese.

A toilet receptacle to catch one's knick-knacks is made of three round boxes joined together; a rope cord of gilt and color finishes the bottom. The boxes are covered and draped with silk and finished with balls of bebe ribbon.

A pretty baby sock is made of pale pink saxon, making first the leg, of 34 stitches long and crocheting back and forth in slipper stitch, until twenty ridges are formed,



PRETTY BABY SOCK.

then join it in the back. Take up twelve stitches on the instep for the toe, make twelve ridges, narrowing a little at the toe, then make the sole, closing it on the bottom of the foot. CHRISTIE IRVING.

CLIPPINGS.

Though moth and rust corrupt, they are nothing to the Buffalo-bug. He is best known as a hard-shelled, dark brown thing, not unlike the ladybug in shape. The bug will eat any fabric, woolen or hempen, and what he does not eat he destroys. Sometimes he starts on the edge of a carpet or rug, and eats his way around a room. Only poison can stay his course. When the bug starts on such a tour the housewife's only resource is to saturate her carpet with turpentine.

At a cooking-school lecture, the teacher demonstrated the evolution of some white custards that should go down to posterity. They are made as follows: Break the whites of four eggs into a small teacupful of granulated sugar, mixing thoroughly, but not beating the eggs. Into this is stirred, gradually, a pint and a half of rich milk, previously heated thoroughly, but neither scalded nor boiled. The mixture should be quite smooth before being put into the cups; if not, it should be strained. Place the cups in a pan of water and cover with thick brown or buttered paper to prevent their coloring. They should be quite white when done. Bake in a moderate oven.

Put a box in your kitchen window, inside in winter, outside in summer, and plant parsley. The leaves are a rich green, pleasant to the eye, and make a nice seasoning for soups and grains, as well as a pretty ornament for dishes of meat and fish.—Waverly Magazine.

HARDY FERNS.

There will oftentimes be found a spot near the house, among our country homes, which is damp and unsightly to the eye. Nothing but the most rank grasses grow there, and it has become to the family an eyesore.



TOILET RECEPTACLE.

With a little care, such a place may be made an ideal spot for ferns. It may be possible that the surroundings will enable you to improve somewhat on the original state of the place. For example, if good-sized stones are handy, a loosely-constructed rockery may be made a most attractive addition. Old tree stumps may also be utilized to advantage.

In the arrangement of rocks and stumps, it must be remembered that the spaces left for the plants must be so located that they may receive an abundance of water. Moisture is indispensable to ferns, and in their culture outdoors the fernery must be located so that it will have the full benefit of rainfall as well as that of a moist soil and moderately shady surroundings. Oftentimes one may procure fern roots from near-by woods which will be fully as satisfactory as the varieties purchased. If this is not possible, one will find the following collection to embrace great beauty, variety, good habit and ease of culture as well as low cost:

Aspidium acrostichoides, a handsome fern with narrow, scythe-shaped fronds growing from eight inches to a foot in height.

Asplenium ebeneum, a variety which succeeds best among rocks where the situation is somewhat open. Fronds an inch wide and from six to twelve inches long.

Woodwardia angustifolia, the well-known chair fern of the middle states. Fronds growing from a foot to eighteen inches.

Asmunda (flowering fern), growing quite rampant and to considerable height; hence especially valuable when the majority of the varieties are rather dwarf in habit.

Lygodium palmatum, the well-known climbing fern, is a desirable addition to the fernery. It grows to a height of three feet, and is most striking in appearance. It is found in the woods of New England in abundance and is quite common in Kentucky.

The same rules which apply to the culture of ferns indoors must be observed in outdoor culture. It must be remembered that while ferns require a moist soil and



PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

atmosphere, stagnant water is death to the majority of varieties. Some of the most perfect specimens of ferns we ever noticed were along the banks of a shallow brook; occasionally the water would cover the plants for a few hours, but the flow was not sufficiently strong to injure them. Partial shade, moisture of soil and atmosphere, with plenty of stumps and rocks, will go to make up an ideal home for ferns.

HOW A BABY WAS SAVED.

AN INTERESTING STORY FOR PARENTS.

A CHILD THAT WAS BORN WITH A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION—PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY THE LEADING PHYSICIANS OF HAHNEMANN COLLEGE—SAVED BY A MIRACLE.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

From time to time there have appeared in the leading and most reputable newspapers of the country marvelous accounts of many wonderful cures that have been effected by a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These statements have been made by some of the best known men in business circles, church circles, and have been backed up by their affidavits. The *Inquirer* is pleased to add another to the list and gives the story below, properly vouched for.

Little Ettie Moncrieff is the daughter of Mrs. Helen Moncrieff, who resides with her sister, Mrs. M. G. Meek, at 748 Wharton street, which is a neat little bakery. The reporter found Mrs. Meek herself behind the counter, and she said:

"My sister's daughter, who is now a year old, was afflicted from her birth with a spinal affection, and the doctor who attended her said she could not live. We had two other doctors to attend her. They also said she could not live. Finally I took her to the Hahnemann college. That was four months ago, when she was eight months old. The examination was made in the presence of a roomful of physicians and students. The professor lectured on her case, saying it was a very rare one, and that in such cases there was very seldom a recovery. It was, he remarked, the most peculiar case that was ever brought to his attention.

"I brought the child home immediately, believing, as the professor and the others had said, that she couldn't live. In fact, at one time we thought she was entirely gone. She was unconscious, with scarcely perceptible pulse or breath. Several times she was in an almost equally helpless condition and we looked for her death hourly.

"Then I called to mind how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had once cured me of the after effects of the grippe, and the miraculous recoveries I had heard of and read about of people cured from paralysis in various stages, and even from physical deformities. I told my sister that since all the doctors had abandoned the child, and she seemed to have no chance for life, it could certainly do no harm to try the Pink Pills, to see if they could possibly repeat their other wonderful cures. She couldn't move at that time, both her arms and legs being affected. But we began that very night giving her the Pink Pills, letting her have one pellet a day divided into three parts. On the third day we could see that she was improving. Before that it was hard to get her to take food. At the end of two weeks we saw great improvement in her. We continued giving her the pills more than a month. After we ceased giving her the Pink Pills, however, she seemed a little less happy and healthy, and we soon began using them again. Now she is a cheerful, beautiful child in splendid health. She has entirely recovered from her spinal and other troubles. She sleeps well and takes her food well. For a child of her age, she seems to be as strong and healthy as could be expected. When we hold her by the arm or she is at our knees she can stand, and for a child who was once deprived of all power of spine, arms and legs, this seems wonderful. We cannot have the slightest doubt now that she will grow up a strong, healthy child."

Mrs. Meeks made the following affidavit to the above:

Sworn and subscribed before me this sixth day of May, A. D. 1893.

JAMES F. ROONEY,

Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that the name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy, that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady N. Y., and Brockville Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

FLORICULTURE and KITCHEN GARDENING.

PREPARING FOR FLOWERS.

April is largely a month for preparation in the flower garden, its success depending, of course, on locality. Probably one of the most common mistakes we are apt to make in floriculture is planting too early. Indeed, so common is this error especially with seeds, that many prominent seedsmen are in the habit of printing a warning in their catalogues. Oftentimes the only result of too early planting is delay in the germination of the seed, but more frequently the seeds rot and are a total loss.

On the other hand, the preparation of the soil cannot be begun too soon after the frost is out of the ground. By this we mean, start the work early in the turning of the soil. Work it over with whatever fertilizer is used, then work it over again and again, for you can scarcely have the soil too mellow. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, who did so much for pomology in this country, when asked what culture he would give a young tree, replied, in substance, that he would first stir the soil about it, then he would stir the soil again, and then he would again stir the soil. His meaning was clear, and it may be applied to the soil previous to planting as well as afterward. It is especially desirable, this stirring of the soil, when seeds or young and tender plants are to go into it.

We have advised in previous issues that certain seeds be started in the house, mainly because they can be better cared for than when sown directly in the open ground.

Noting the above, we will see that little is gained in sowing seeds of flowering plants or setting the plants themselves in the open ground until the weather is settled and the soil warm and in a proper condition to encourage the germination of the seed and the growth of the delicate roots.

Bedding plants which are quite hardy, like carnations and geraniums, may be set out much earlier than plants, like coleus, which are tender and were grown under glass in a high temperature.

A few things, like sweet-pea seeds, may be sown as early as the ground can be worked to advantage, for considerable moisture and some frost will not injure them.

Whatever is used as fertilizer should be well incorporated with the soil before seed is sown or plants set. Stable manure is often the only thing which can be obtained in the country for this purpose, and

PLANT NOTES.

The new rose, Empress Augusta Victoria, which has created quite a sensation among florists who force plants for winter bloom, is quite an acquisition to the already long list of varieties suitable for garden culture. We grew it outdoors last summer for the first time, and was well pleased with it. Though not so pure a white as Bride, having a decided yellow tinge, it blooms profusely, and its blossoms are large and of good form. Its habit of growth is more robust in the open ground than when grown indoors.

* * *

Coleus "Attraction" is worthy of extended use as a bedder. Its habit is tall, but sturdy. In form the leaf is ruffled and somewhat pointed, with a tendency toward erectness. Its color is a combination of chocolate brown with splashes of red and green. It is especially desirable for centers of beds or half backgrounds in borders, because of its tall habit. A beautiful bed in combination could be formed with Attraction for the center, Verschaffeltii, a red, for the next row and Golden Verschaffeltii for the border.

* * *

If you have any old plants of geraniums, heliotrope, fuchsia and the like which have not done well or bloomed well in the window garden, don't throw them away this spring. Find a corner where the soil is good, take the plants out of the pots, wash off the old soil and plant them carefully in the open ground. Shade from the hot sun for a week or two until the roots take hold. The chances are, you will obtain enough bloom from these old plants to more than pay you for the trouble taken with them.

* * *

Among annuals we find some of the most satisfactory of our flowers. *Bartonia aurea* is one of the annuals that deserves to be better known and more extensively cultivated than it is. The plant is rather dwarf in habit, rarely growing more than a foot high, but most graceful in habit. It is a profuse bloomer, its masses of golden yellow blossoms, in shape resembling a single rose, being most attractive and fragrant.

* * *

Browallia, better known by its common name of "amethyst," is another annual deserving better treatment than it receives. It grows to a height of eighteen inches, and the bushy plant is almost concealed by the hundreds of blue or white flowers which cover it throughout the summer.

* * *

Ivy geraniums have lost their popularity somewhat of late years; possibly because culturists have not had good success with it indoors. In the summer it is certainly easily grown and one of the most desirable plants for baskets or for training over a small trellis in a pot. It grows rapidly and blooms profusely. *Joan of Arc* is a beautiful white; *P. Crozy* a brilliant scarlet; *Eden March* a salmon pink, and *Mme. Thibaut* a deep rose. All are good sorts and profuse bloomers.

BRANCHING TUBEROSE.

This new variety has been given the name "Albino," but why, no one seems to know. We obtained tubers for our grounds last spring, and the illustration here shown is from a sketch drawn from life last August. We confess to have been skeptical regarding its merits based from catalogue descriptions, but after growing it we consider it a valuable addition to our list of summer flowers, and a great improvement in the tuberose family.

The flowers of this variety are pure white, single and quite large. It is absolutely free from the brownish-pink tinge which is characteristic of other varieties of tuberose. Each flower as it nears maturity develops a decided branching habit, making the whole cluster large and loose in construction, yet none the less well filled with blossoms. In our opinion, this is a decided improvement over the "clubby" habit of the other varieties.

Albino seems to be less fragrant than the old sorts; or, more properly, its fragrance is not so decided—which with

many would be termed a point in its favor. The variety is a profuse bloomer, many bulbs, if of large size, throwing up from three to five flower stalks.

WEIGELAS.

This family is one of the most desirable of our hardy shrubs, and in extensive lawn decorations are always used. The class are hardy, strong growers and profuse in bloom. The flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, with a variety of color.



WEIGELA LAVALLEE.

The variety illustrated, *Weigela Lavallee*, is one of the best of the class. The blossoms are reddish purple, borne in great profusion from June to late summer. Its habit is spreading, and as a single specimen on a small lawn is all that could be desired. Other desirable sorts are *Candida*, a pure white; *rosea*, well known and a beautiful shade of rose; *Amabilis*, large and spreading in habit, bearing bright pink flowers in early summer and again in the autumn. *Weigela Nana variegata* is a distinct sort, dwarf in habit, the foliage margined with creamy white. Fine for edging with grosser-growing shrubs for a background.

VEGETABLE NOTES.

A light, sandy soil if moderately rich will grow crisp radishes to perfection. Remember, it is the steady, rapid growth which gives the crisp, delicate flavor to this garden favorite.

Carrots may be a farm crop rather than belonging to the kitchen garden, but every housewife knows the value of the vegetable in her cooking. She knows, too, that nine times out of ten the sorts grown on the farm are mainly for the use of cattle, and their flavor is too pronounced for delicate cookery. Have a little space in the kitchen garden for carrots, and sow the seed of such varieties as *Early Scarlet Horn* and *Danvers*. The quality is all that is desirable.

Parsley is mainly used for table decoration, and a little space should be given to it in the garden. The soil should be rich and mellow, and the seed should be sown early, after soaking for several hours in warm water. Sow thickly in rows. The seeds require a long time to germinate, oftentimes the young plants not showing above the ground under a month from sowing. Fern-leaved is the best variety.

Early potatoes properly belong in the kitchen garden, unless their culture is a part of the farm operations. Of course, much space cannot be given them, but a short row or two will bring a good supply to the table at a time when they will be appreciated. Among the best varieties we have grown are *Queen*, a new sort quite like the well-known *Beauty of Hebron*, but much earlier and a good yielder. The quality is fine, and is one of the most delicate in flavor we have grown. *Early Ohio* is a good standard sort for early, and may be depended upon in every way. In form it is almost round; flesh solid, and cooks dry and mealy. *Charles Downing* is our favorite for table use and for market as an early sort. In form it is oval, oblong, and pure white in color. Very early and productive. Quality of the best, though not quite so dry as *Early Ohio*.

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ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1896.

It is not so much a matter of guess what the electoral vote for president will be in 1896, as it is a matter of calculation. When you have the electoral vote for 1884, 1888 and 1892, by states to guide you, you will not have to be much of a profit to guess very near how the election will go in 1896. All this information and an immense amount of more, will be found in the *People's Atlas of the World*, which is described on page 24.

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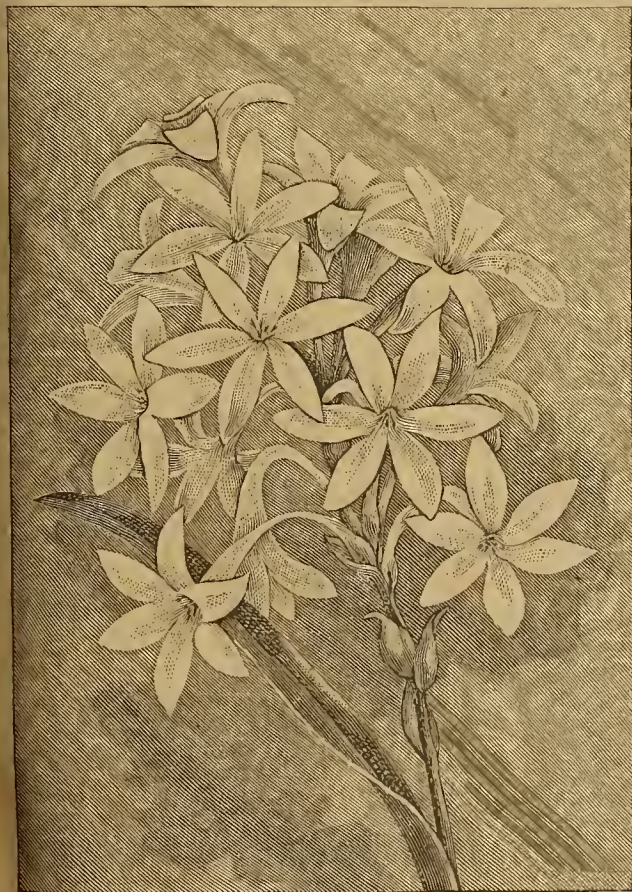
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BRANCHING TUBEROSE.

when used it should be as free from straw and coarse material as it is possible to make it; it should also be made as fine as possible before being placed in the soil. After working it into the soil, let the bed stand for a few days before smoothing it over and giving it the final form preparatory to planting.

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Our Sunday Afternoon.

A BID FOR SOULS.

Who bids, who bids, for the souls of men?
To-day is the harvest white,
And many will reach life's turning point
Ere cometh another night.
Who bids for the souls of the noble youths?
Of the maiden's so sweet and fair?
Of the aged ones? and of those in life's prime?
And the children, their pride and care?

"We bid, we bid!" cry the children of night,
From the gilded saloon they call;
From theater, street and the gambling den,
From the room of the dance and ball.
"We offer the pleasures that sin can give,
In this life of fleeting breath;
And at last the reward which our master
bestows,
His wages: ETERNAL DEATH."

"We bid, we bid!" cry the children of light,
From the highways and hedges they call
As they search for the lost and erring ones,
Who through Satan's wiles did fall.
"We offer salvation through Jesus' blest name,
His guidance and help in the strife,
And at last the reward he freely bestows,
The gift of ETERNAL LIFE."

CREATURES THAT TUMBLE UPWARD.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the ability to sustain this enormous pressure can only be acquired by animals after generations of gradual migrations from shallow waters. Those forms that are brought up by the dredge from the depths of the ocean are usually killed and distorted by the enormous and rapid diminution of pressure in their journey to the surface, and it is extremely probable that shallow water forms would be similarly killed and crushed out of shape were they suddenly plunged into very deep water. The fish that live at these enormous depths are, in consequence of the enormous pressure, liable to a curious form of accident. If, in chasing prey or for any other reason they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded, and their specific gravity very greatly reduced. Up to a certain limit the muscles of the body can counteract the tendency to float upward, and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom; but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downward, and the fish, becoming more and more distended as it goes, is gradually killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea. The deep-sea fish, then, are exposed to a danger that no other animals in this world are subject to; namely, that of tumbling upward. That such accidents do occasionally occur is evidenced by the fact that some fish, which are now known to be true deep-sea forms, were discovered dead and floating on the surface of the ocean long before our modern investigations were commenced.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

EVIL SPEAKING.

Do you govern your tongue? Do you really make it a point of conscience to speak evil of no man? The word of God commands this just as plainly as it says, "Thou shalt not steal." What would you think of a man's religion whom you caught stealing? To rob one of his good name is often a far greater injury than to steal his money. Be careful what you say of an absent person. Weigh your words before you put them in circulation.

James makes the proof of Christian perfection to consist in the government of the tongue. "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to govern the whole body." (Jas. iii. 2.)

Observe carefully, and you will find this statement true. Sinful tempers may be smothered by a determined effort. But let them, through the medium of the tongue, come out into daylight where they are fanned and fed, and they will rage with fury. "You may as well say it as think it," is one of the most pernicious maxims that the devil ever set afloat.

"Speak not evil one of another, brethren." (Jas. iv. 11.) "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault, between thee and him alone."—*Earnest Christian*.

GOOD NEWS FOR SUFFERERS—CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Our readers who are victims of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, will be glad to know of the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. The New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, will send you this new treatment free for trial. Write to them. Give age and all particulars of your disease.

YOUR LIFE.

Is life worth living? asks your modern philosophy. In reply we would ask, "What life?" What life? A distinguished citizen of Boston recently read a paper before a philosophic club on the subject, "Is Life Worth Living?" He was a man who possessed millions of dollars. He lived in a luxurious palace on a magnificent avenue. He was a man of culture, of thorough education. He was a writer of brilliant power, and in his essay he sought with determination and with some degree of logical power from his point of view to show that human life was not worth living.

While he was reading this essay before this assemblage of club-men and philosophic students, a simple pioneer teacher was addressing a great assembly in Tremont Temple on the subject of Western missions. These two men had been schoolmates in boyhood. They were both men of culture. The one had given his life to making money, and made it. The other had given his life to men in sacrifice. He was a poor man—this missionary. The great crowd listened with breathless attention to his account of his work in the western world. They hung thrilled upon every period. He was a man of masterful physique, of magnetic face, behind which beat a great, loving heart.

He told of the wonders that God had wrought among the people in the far West. His face flushed with power divine as he told of the needs of the great commonwealths that were growing on the borderland of the nation. He swept the souls of all who heard him with divinely enthusiastic, that dominated and lifted them up with the highest faith in God. He refused invitations to attend dinners in his honor, and when he closed his address was seen hurrying across Boston Common on his way to catch a train to return to his duties in the West. To him life was full of meaning; he was eager to return to the fight. Life was a glorious opportunity in which to bless his fellow-men, and he was as impatient as a child to return to the task that God had given him. Is life worth living? What life?—*Rev. T. Dixon*.

TOO MANY SOCIETIES.

We asked an old colored preacher the other day how his church was getting on, and his answer was: "Mighty poor, mighty poor, brudder." We ventured to ask the trouble, and he replied: "De 'cieties, 'de 'cieties. Dey is just drawin' all de fatness an' de marrow outen de body an' bones ob de blessed Lord's body. We can't do nuffin' widout de 'ciety. Dar is the Lincoln 'ciety, wid Sister Jones an' Brudder Brown to run it; Sister Williams must march in front of de Daughters of Rebecca. Den dar is de Dorcas, de Marthas, de Daughters of Ham an' de Liberian Ladies."

"Well, you have the brethren to help in the church," we suggested.

"No, sah. Dere am de Masous, de Odd Fellers, de Sons of Ham and de Oklahoma Promis' Laud Pilgrims. Why, brudder, by de time de brudders an' sisters pays all de dues an' tends all de meetin's dere is nuffin' left for Mount Pisgah church but jist de cob; de corn has all been shelled off and frowed to dese speckled chieken."—*Bible Reader*.

MOTHER'S BIBLE.

It is wise never to censure people until you fully understand just what you are talking about. Here is a story to the point: "What is the meaning of this?" said a minister, coming into the house and taking up a tattered copy of part of the Scriptures. "I don't like to see God's word used so"—for indeed the book had been torn right in two.

"Oh, sir," said the owner of the half Bible, "do not scold until you hear how it came to be thus. That was my mother's Bible. When she died I could not part with it, and my brother could not part with it, and we just cut it in two; and his half has been the power of God unto salvation to his soul, and my half has been the power of God unto salvation to mine."

What a change came over the good man's countenance after this more than satisfactory explanation! And he left more than ever convinced that there is a mighty, transforming power in God's word.—*The Children's Friend*.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

The forms of government of the different nations of the earth are many. A classified list of all nations, with their forms of government, geographical locations, size, population, will be found in the People's Atlas of the World. Thousands of dollars in value are given away with every Atlas.

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Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Queries desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should enclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Value of Hen Manure.—S. S. asks what hen manure is worth. It depends, of course, on its condition, whether dry or wet, well kept or washed out by rains, and also on the manner in which the hens had been fed. Compared with the usual prices of chemical fertilizers, a ton of good poultry manure is worth from \$6 to \$8.

Soja Bean Coffee.—Mrs. J. H. M., Georgia, writes: "Is there any medicinal quality in Soja hispida sold as coffee by C. E. Cole, of Missouri?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—The soja bean may be used as a coffee substitute, like barley, bran, molasses, acorns, etc. But it is not coffee by any means, and has no medicinal virtues.

White Grubs.—L. C. S., Bell, Ohio. The white grubs found in your old soil-field are the larvae of the May-beetles or June-bugs. The eggs are laid in the ground and hatch in about thirty days. The grubs do little injury the first year, but the second they do serious damage. A short system of crop rotation and fall plowing are the best means to prevent their injurious work.

To Get Rid of Plantain.—J. A. G., College Hill, Ohio. A short system of crop rotation, corn, wheat and clover, with thorough, clean cultivation, will rid land of the most troublesome weeds. Plantain is hard in a permanent meadow, but does not interfere much with the crops named, and cannot remain in cultivated fields. If your land is rich, raise two crops of corn in succession, sowing rye at the last cultivation of the first crop, and plow it under the following May for the second crop of corn.

Danger from Spraying.—A. C. A., Keeseeville, N. Y., writes: "Would there be any danger in using the grass from an orchard after the trees had been sprayed with Paris green? Would hogs having the run of the orchard be in any danger from eating the green fruit?"

REPLY:—No, if the spraying is properly done. A hog could not eat enough green apples at one time to get a dose of poison, and the rains would wash it from the grass before the hay is made.

Fall and Spring Plowing for Vegetables.—L. N. R., Freeport, Ohio, writes: "I wish to plant early tomatoes, cabbage and onions on wheat stubble heavily manured with barn-yard manure, plowed last November, and to be manured again in the spring with well-rotted manure. Should I replot the land in the spring before putting on this dressing or not?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—For onions, if the land appears to be mellow on top in spring, or can be made so by cultivating or harrowing, I would prefer to work the manure into the surface soil without replotting. For all other crops the land should be replotting. Fine, old manure only should be used as top-dressing in this manner. If in the least coarse, plow it under.

Value of Fertilizer.—C. E. J. McM., Chenango county, N. Y., writes: "A phosphate (ground tankage) is sold here with this guaranteed analysis: Moisture, 8.65; ammonia, 9.28; bone phosphate, 18.91. Is it worth \$32 per ton? What is meant by moisture?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—This fertilizer is rich in nitrogen, has a reasonable amount of phosphoric acid and no potash. The "moisture" is simply water, and of no account. If the "ammonia" is in available form, not in hoof and bone shavings, etc., the fertilizer would be worth about what is asked for it, unless the "bone phosphate" contains only insoluble phosphoric acid. I find fault with the analysis, if this is all that appears on the bags and circulars. I like to have the nitrogen percentage given as nitrogen, and not as ammonia, and the phosphoric acid as soluble phosphoric acid, reverted phosphoric acid, and insoluble phosphoric acid, instead of simply bone phosphate. Before buying a fertilizer with an analysis given in these vague terms, I would look up its rating in the reports of the Geneva, New York, experiment station (Fertilizer Control). If you do not receive the bulletins and reports of your own station, you should. Send a postal to the station and ask for their bulletins, etc.

If you would be sure of getting the best Woven Wire Fencing, always ask for the Sedgwick make. See advertisement in this paper.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Note.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

Ringbone.—J. T. R., Africa, Ohio. Please consult FARM AND FIRESIDE of December 1st and you will find all the information you ask for.

Switches the Tail.—W. F. K., Spring Valley, N. Y. If your horse switches his tail when hitched up something, it seems, incommodes him that he wishes to get rid of. Perhaps it is the crupper, or tail-piece, of the harness. I would advise you to leave it off.

Pneumonia.—G. A. B., Valley Center, Va. Your horse died of pneumonia. It does not proceed from your communication that the previously existing difficulty of breathing (heaves) constituted the cause. On the contrary, it appears from your description that the case was an acute one, notwithstanding that the first symptoms escaped your attention.

Capped Knee of a Steer—Spavin.—W. B. F. R., Monadnock, N. H. A capped knee in cattle is best left alone. A cure, of course, is not impossible, but exceedingly difficult on

account of the habit cattle have of using their knees in getting up and down. As to your spavined horse, please consult FARM AND FIRESIDE of December 1st, in which you will find a full description of the treatment. Time and space do not allow the republication of such lengthy articles in nearly every number.

No Appetite.—W. T. E., Mapleton, Va. Loss of appetite is a symptom of a host of diseases, and therefore may have numerous causes. If the horse does not show any other symptom of disease, the cause, very likely, will be somewhere in the digestive canal; but as the same is rather long, extending from the mouth to the anus, I cannot locate it without further information.

Poisoned with Salt.—C. W. C., Logan, Ohio. Your cow, there can be no doubt, poisoned herself with the pulverized rock salt—nearly one gallon, as you say—and this, it seems, caused her sickness; that is, the chronic diarrhoea and its immediate cause, an (ulcerative) inflammation of the intestines. She probably also aborted in consequence. Such chronic cases seldom yield to treatment, especially if the animals are already emaciated and weak. What caused the ear to slough off I cannot tell. It may be that that, too, is due to the same cause. If you wish to subject the cow to treatment, consult a local veterinarian and have him examine her.

Diseased Eyes.—I. C., Jackson, Tenn., and J. F. R., Brooks, Iowa. If the attacks are periodical, and the opacity behind the cornea—this is easily ascertained if the diseased eyes are examined from the side, in proper light, of course—the disease complained of is probably periodical ophthalmia, or so-called moon-blindness, and incurable. A morbid contraction of the pupil, however, may be prevented by a few applications, a drop or two at a time, of a solution of atropin in distilled water (1 to 300 or 400). If this "scum," as you call it, is on the cornea, the periodicity of the attacks cannot be explained, so you probably made a mistake in your observations, and only examined the eyes from the front and in unsuitable light.

Obstruction in the Teat of a Cow.—G. L. J., Bath, Me. Since your cow is now dry, it will be best to leave her alone until she has calved, and then milk her regularly. If the obstruction should then seriously interfere with the milking, you may endeavor to widen the canal by means of bougies of catgut; that is, introduce into the teat after each milking an end of perfectly clean and sterilized catgut about one and one half or two inches long, with a knot in the outer end so as to prevent it slipping into the teat. Leave the catgut in its place about two hours. The same end may be used again, but it must each time be cleansed and disinfected. Do not prick the teat again with wire nails, nor with anything that is sharp or pointed and not sterilized or disinfected.

Stiff in the Hind Quarters.—T. G., Tateville, Pa., writes: "I have a hog that is stiff in its hind parts and cannot stand on its hind legs. It cannot eat very well."

ANSWER:—Stiffness and inability to stand on the hind feet, even in hogs, may be produced by various causes, and therefore be of a different nature. In many cases it is due to osteomalacia, or a disease of the bones, caused by an insufficient amount of lime salts, and too large a quantity of lactic acid in the food. This is especially the case where hogs are kept on soured dairy offal. The remedy, unless the disease has progressed too far, consists in a thorough change of diet. In the summer a good clover-pasture constitutes the best remedy, provided, of course, the animal can yet move about. In the winter, feeding considerable quantities of bran often affords relief. Still, there are also numerous other causes, which have been repeatedly mentioned in these columns.

An Unthrifty Colt—A Starving Steer.—P. H. L., Philo, Ohio, writes: "My father has a colt about ten months old that will not eat grain of any kind and is losing flesh all the time. It eats hay very heartily, but is getting so that when it lies down at night it cannot get up until it is helped. It is weak in the legs. He also has a year-old steer that is just starving to death, it eats so little."

ANSWER:—Unthriftiness and starvation may be due to various causes. The most frequent ones are food insufficient either in quantity or quality, or in both, poor care or gross neglect, all kinds of cachectic diseases, particularly chronic disorders in the digestive apparatus, worm diseases, tuberculosis, lung diseases, etc. As you give no further particulars, I cannot advise you what to do, except to consult a veterinarian.

This answer applies also to the inquiry from Sellersburg, Ind.

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We have the best and surest remedy in all the world for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and even Consumption in its early stages. We will gladly send a valuable free trial package post-paid to any reader of this paper who will send us his or her name and address. If it does not do what we claim the loss is ours not yours. Write to-day. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, New York.

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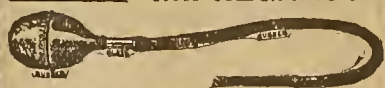
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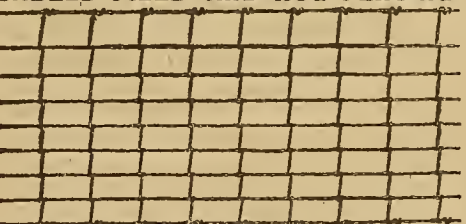
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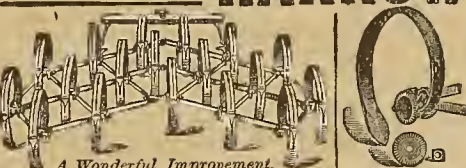
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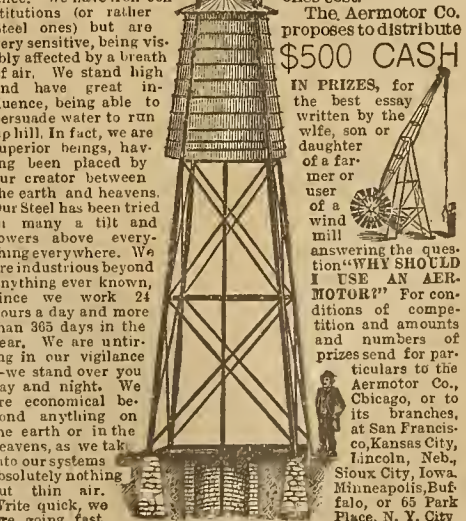
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For a week I have been a galvanized-steel after-completed Aermotor; previous to that I was only Steel, Zinc and Aluminum unalloyed and unmade up.

My service can be had very cheap, if taken now, during the slack season. Apply to my parents, the Aermotor Company, 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore streets, Chicago, N.E.—I am always at home and steady. Ours is the largest family of its kind in the world, and never has one of us gone wrong. We are also a most powerful family, with marvelous endurance. We have iron constitutions (for rather Steel ones) but are very sensitive, being visibly affected by a breath of air. We stand high and have great influence, being able to permeate water to run up hill. In fact, we are superior beings, having been placed by our creator between the earth and heavens. Our Steel has been tried in many a tilt and towers above everything everywhere. We are industrious beyond anything ever known, since we work 24 hours a day and more than 365 days in the year. We are taking in our vigilance—we stand over you day and night. We are economical beyond anything on the earth or in the heavens, as we take nothing into our systems absolutely nothing but thin air. Write quick, we are going fast.



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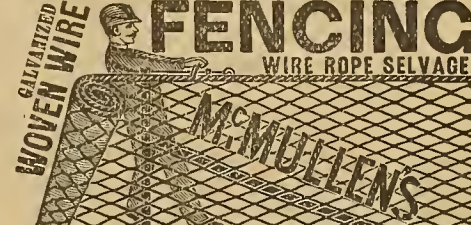
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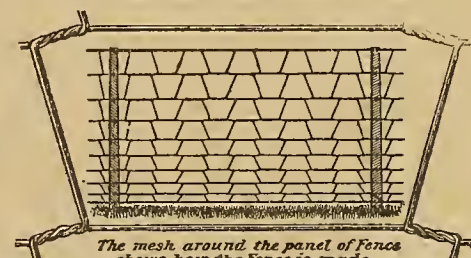
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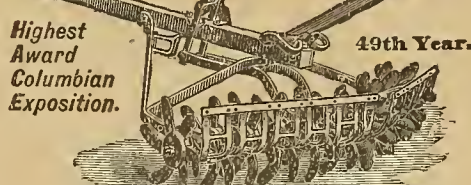
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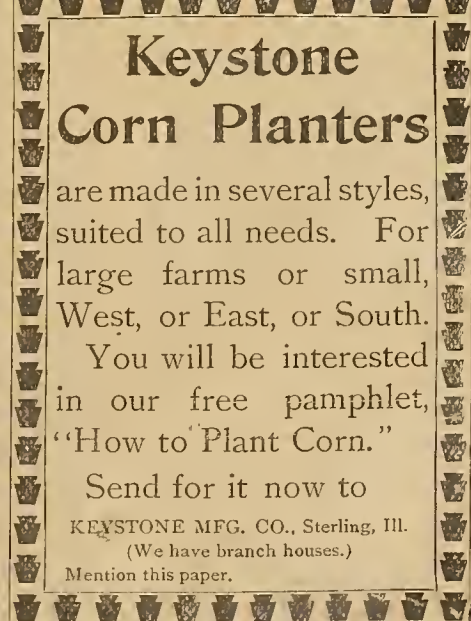
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Our Miscellany.

AN English paper tells of a clergyman who is so somnolent a preacher that when he preaches both of his feet go to sleep.

The little island of Malta has a language of its own, derived from the Carthaginian and Arabian tongues. The nobility of the island speak Italian.

The first lifeboat was launched in 1802. The United States now have 212 life-saving stations, and since 1871 the lifeboats on our coast have saved 9,000 lives.

It is by imitation, far more than by precept, that we learn everything, and what we learn thus we acquire not only more effectually, but more pleasantly.—Burke.

Notice the "ad." of Photo Rubber Stamp Co. on page 19. This is something new and useful. Just think of having your own portrait on a self-inking rubber stamp.

CHILI, politically and intellectually the most advanced of the South American republics, counting 2,720,000 inhabitants, of whom 500,000 are Indians, has an extent equal to one and one half times that of France.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Boston, who has taken weather observations at 5 A. M. every day for years, reports that the glass has averaged at that hour 41½ all this month, and that this is the warmest March within the forty years he has been keeping a record.

A HORSE can draw on metal rails one and two thirds times as much as on asphalt pavement, three and one third times as much as on good Belgian blocks, five times as much as on good cobblestone, twenty times as much as on good earth road, and forty times as much as on sand.

THE Liverpool electric elevated railway, which has been in existence about a year, has proved completely successful in operation. It is five miles long, and its total cost, including equipment and all other charges, has been \$550,000. A five-minute service of trains is maintained with perfect regularity, and so far without mishap of any kind. On a recent holiday 40,000 passengers were carried in eight hours.

AMERICANS know little about the economies of slow cooking, though the underlying principle has been applied in the case of Edward Atkinson's cooker. The Mexican tomalis in their corn-husk coverings keep hot and go on cooking long after they have left the fire. The Russians bring with them to this country the device of inclosing very hot food in felt-covered vessels and permitting the cooking process to go on without the aid of further fuel.

ELECTRICITY IN THE KITCHEN.

The next decade will doubtless see electricity chained to the relief of domestic problems. There is no reason why it should not furnish the motive power for turning the washing-machine, the wringer and the mangle, and for lifting every heavy thing. It could certainly be made to knead bread and beat the delicious Southern biscuit known as "beaten biscuit." There is already a device for grinding the morning coffee. A little slide starts the motor, and when the coffee is ground and falls into the coffee-pot, a weight turns off the motor automatically. All chopping can be done, fruit juices pressed out, cream extracted instantly from milk, butter churned, and the ice-cream freezer turned by various other electrical devices. The electric cooking-stove has not become an established fact in many households, still there is such a thing, and it has been used with success; and it is only a question of time when it will come into general use. It will be especially popular in small houses where the mistress has general supervision of cooking, provided the price can be brought within the means of such families. Thus far the price is high, and the stoves have been used only in houses that are lighted by electricity; but it will soon be so perfected that each stove will have its own battery and can be used in any house. The stoves are lined with asbestos, and so constructed as to throw out very little heat, which is an especially desirable quality in crowded quarters. They also have the same advantage that gas-stoves have, in being so arranged that heat need only be thrown upon the part that is in use, even the top and the bottom of the oven being heated by different burners. There is a thermometer attached to the oven, and plate glass in the door, so that the cooking can be watched and the heat regulated to the needs of the moment. This is a field for the inventive powers of the scientific woman.

TAMMANY'S CORRUPTING INFLUENCE.

The establishment of the Tammany colony at Sing Sing has one aspect which appears to have been overlooked. It is the danger of contamination to which the other inmates of that admirable institution are exposed.—Washington News.

WORK AND WEALTH.

Counting out Sundays and holidays, the people of this country work 300 days to produce \$12,500,000,000 of wealth.

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY.

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REMEDY FOR SNAKE-BITE.

A few weeks ago a negro and his wife brought their eight-year-old boy to my office for treatment for snake-bite, which had occurred only thirty minutes before their arrival. There were two wounds about an inch and a half apart, from which the blood was flowing rapidly. The snake was a long, blunt-tailed moccasin—a "copper belly"—and known to be almost, if not quite, as poisonous as the "cotton-mouth" moccasin. The boy had stepped on the snake, and as his pants were short, the snake had a fair strike at his leg about five inches below the knee.

After some explanation and much persuasion, I induced the man to apply his mouth to the wound and suck the poison out. Immediately after each draw I gave the man some strong alcohol to rinse his mouth, which I assured him would destroy the poison and prevent it from being absorbed. After thoroughly emptying the fang wounds in this way, and the blood had ceased to flow, I injected a half dram of saturated solution of permanganate of potash in each wound; the boy also drank a small drink of diluted alcohol. A string which the man had tied around the leg remained until morning, when the boy, after a full night's sleep, awoke well, without pain or swelling; no further trouble.

A strong solution of the permanganate of potash gives almost immediate relief from pain, and from repeated trials I believe it destroys the poison or makes a chemical change which renders the poison harmless.

I was called some five or six miles to see a negro man who had been bitten about two hours before my arrival by a "rattlesnake's pilot," which is known to be equally as fatal as the rattlesnake. The patient was suffering most excruciating pain, which extended to his leg, having been bitten on the top of his foot, which was very much swollen. I immediately injected a strong solution of permanganate of potash, which gave immediate relief, and he was soon well.—Eclectic Medical Journal.

HIGHER MORALITY.

Miss Frances Willard makes the following suggestions as to methods best calculated to promote a higher morality among men and women. "First, co-education—the training with each other of those formed for each other, that their intellectual sympathy may be increased and their mutual estimate based on a more thorough knowledge than society affords. Second, the financial independence of women, so that they may not be tempted to marry in order to secure support. Third, reform in dress, that women may have better health, greater vigor, and thus enter upon home life under more hopeful conditions; and fourth, equal suffrage, that woman's influence and character may react upon government so as to secure more just laws for home protection, and heavier penalties against those who assail the physically weaker."

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS.

The fodder sensation of the age: Nothing like it the past century. Thus far 10,000 wide-awake farmers are trying it! Can be planted up to June 1st. Package of seed, 15c.; ounce, 30c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., post-paid, \$2.25. CUT THIS OUT OF THE FARM AND FIRESIDE and send with 15c. and get our Mammoth Seed Catalogue and one package of above seed. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

TWO STORIES AND A MORAL.

There was a boy who was sent out by his father to sell some potatoes. He carried the bag around all day without a sale, and on reaching home at night, threw it down with the snarl exclamation: "Nobody that I met asked me for potatoes. One fellow wanted to know what I had in my bag, and I told him it was none of his darned business."

There was, in the same town, a colored gentleman who went about bawling at the top of his voice: "Fish! Fish! Fresh fish!"

"Shut up that racket," said an angry dame at a window.

"You heah me, missy?"

"Hear you! You can be heard a mile away."

"Dat's what I'se hollerin' for. Fish! Fish! Fresh fish!"

The colored gentleman was an advertiser—and sold his goods.

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IMMIGRATION ON THE DECLINE.

Immigration is usually as good a barometer of business conditions as pig-iron production, or prices of railroad stocks or bank exchanges. We should thus look for a marked reduction of the volume of immigration the past year, and the official figures fulfill expectations. The totals follow with some of the more notable changes by countries:

	1893.	1892.
Immigrants from all countries..	488,775	543,489
From Austria-Hungary.....	65,878	69,927
United Kingdom.....	106,158	107,184
Germany.....	89,603	118,277
Italy.....	70,381	60,256
Poland.....	6,122	26,885
Sweden and Norway.....	51,723	55,278
Russia.....	51,497	52,267

This is still a large total as compared with immigration during 1885 and 1886, and 1889 and 1890, but well below the average for other years from 1880 onward. But it takes some time for industrial depression to make itself felt here, and the course of immigration for two years after the panic of 1884 justifies the prediction that it will go on decreasing for some time.

Europe has been having a hard time industrially for three or four years now. Short crops, financial crises, military armaments and high tariffs here and there have weighed heavily upon the Continent, and driven people this way in increasing numbers. But the drain has been such from Europe and the consequent glut of the labor market such for America that it would seem immigration must now experience an extended decline. The relief would be welcome to America.—Springfield Republican.

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Mr. Park:—This is the 15th year I have taken your MAGAZINE, and I never tire. I hope to take it as long as I live or as long as you publish it.—Mrs. Jennie Dewees, Morgan Co., Ill., Dec. 9, 1893.
Mr. Park:—I have given up all other floral journals for yours, and shall remain a regular subscriber. Mrs. W. W. Randall, Plymouth Co., Mass.
Only 50 cts a year, including a Grand Bull Premium of 3 Prize Begonias, 1 Gloxinia, 6 Oxalis, 1 Spotted Calla, 1 Hemerocallis, 1 Tuberosa. Order now. Tell your friends. 5 pkts seeds for club of two. This offer will not appear again. Address,
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A FINE REX BEGONIA and 14 Roses, 75 cents. MAGAZINE 3 mos., 10 pkts seeds and Floral Guide, 10c.

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SAVE THIS COUPON.

It contains some things you ought to know. You ought to know that the World's Fair Management asked all manufacturers of Binders and Mowers to take their machines into the grain and grass fields, and by their work prove their claims. You ought to know that the manufacturers of McCormick Binders and Mowers promptly notified the World's Fair Committee that they would comply with this reasonable request. You ought to know that various other manufacturers of Binders and Mowers sent representatives to examine the grain and grass fields specified, and that these representatives reported to their respective companies that the condition of the crops to be cut was such that ordinary machines could not handle them. You ought to know that none of those manufacturers allowed their machines to go into these tests where they knew the McCormick Binders and Mowers would be at work. You ought to know that the World's Fair Judges said of McCormick Binders that they were simple and easily operated, and that their performance was in all respects thoroughly satisfactory. You ought to know that they said of McCormick Mowers that their draft is at least 20 lbs. lighter than the draft of ordinary mowers. You ought to know these things because you don't want to make a mistake when it comes to buying so important a farm implement as a Binder or a Mower. You want the best.

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Mention this paper.

EXTRACTS
FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM LOUISIANA.—We are using sweet potatoes that we dig out of the ground as we need them, where they grew last season sound and sweet as any I ever ate. This part of Louisiana is fast filling up from the North, and will ere long be a lovely country. Land, cheap and fertile, can be bought on very easy terms. Lake Charles is a handsome city of about 5,000 population, on the lake of the same name. Should they succeed in cutting a ship channel for deep-draft vessels, at the mouth of Calcasieu pass, it may soon become a very important commercial point. I am preparing to plant a large patch of strawberries and other fruits. S. M.

Lake Charles, La.

FROM MISSOURI.—Our main crops are corn, wheat and tobacco. We have a beautiful country, good health and pure water. Our town is ten miles north of the capital. We have two railroads running through our country. Fruit of all kind is raised and yields well. Crops of all kinds yield abundantly. Improved land in Callaway county ranges from \$10 to \$35 an acre. We have fine schools, and churches of all denominations. We are an industrious, sociable people, and welcome all such to our country. Callaway county ranks high for fine stock. We have a very mild climate. Clover and timothy grow as well as ever I saw in Missouri. T. R. G.

New Bloomfield, Mo.

FROM OREGON.—Sherman county lies between the John Day river and the Dechutes river. It is a farming country. Wheat is the principal crop, although rye, oats and barley do well. Potatoes and nearly all root vegetables do well. We never have extreme cold or hot weather. The nights in the summer are always cool, making it one of the best places in the world for a lazy man to sleep. There is some government land here that was thrown open to settlement last fall. I think this is about as good a place for a poor man as can be found. We live in full view of Mount Hood and several other snow-capped mountains. Two days' drive takes us to the Cascade mountains, one of the greatest places in the West for hunting, fishing and picking berries. Young folks starting out to make a home for themselves would do well to see this country before settling. There is plenty of room here. I would advise the young men not to leave their sweethearts behind, but bring them along, and their old-maid sisters, too, if they have any, as old bachelors are numerous here. M. H. B.

Kent, Oreg.

FROM ARKANSAS.—This part of Arkansas, Benton and Washington counties, is known far and wide as the "orchard of America." It certainly deserves the name, as nearly all fruits grow here to perfection, especially apples, grapes and all kinds of berries. Of course, there are people here who never think of raising fruit, but give all their attention to raising other crops, stock, etc.; but the fruit men are the ones who make the money. I have a small farm here of forty acres. Thirty acres of it are set in fruit-trees. In the orchard I have nine acres of raspberries, and this spring I shall set several acres of grapes, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, cherries, plums, peaches, strawberries, etc. This is a delightful country to live in. The climate cannot be excelled. Being on top of the Ozark mountains, the air is very pure. Malaria is almost unknown except on the rivers. The finest springs abound everywhere. We live two miles from White river, a clear, swift mountain stream which abounds in fish. The rough land on each side of this is covered with pine, oak, hickory and other timber. This land is cheap. There is very little land here subject to homestead. Improved land can be had for \$10 to \$20 per acre. It will grow fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Bentonville, county-seat of Benton county, is a wide-awake modern town. Rogers is also a model city of 2,500 inhabitants, with a system of water-works, rolling-mill of 150 barrel capacity, canning factory, large planing-mill, soda pop factory, and many other enterprises. Our people are very sociable, and will welcome respectable people from anywhere. Our summers are cool and our winters mild.

Lowell, Ark.

J. B. P.

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An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 520 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Few records offer more points for serious consideration in the life and development of a nation than that of its population. The population of each state and territory, all the counties in the United States, and the population of cities, with page after page of other important and useful information, will be found in the People's Atlas of the World, as described on page 24. This is the most wonderful book of the century. Remember that it is described on page 24. Read about it.

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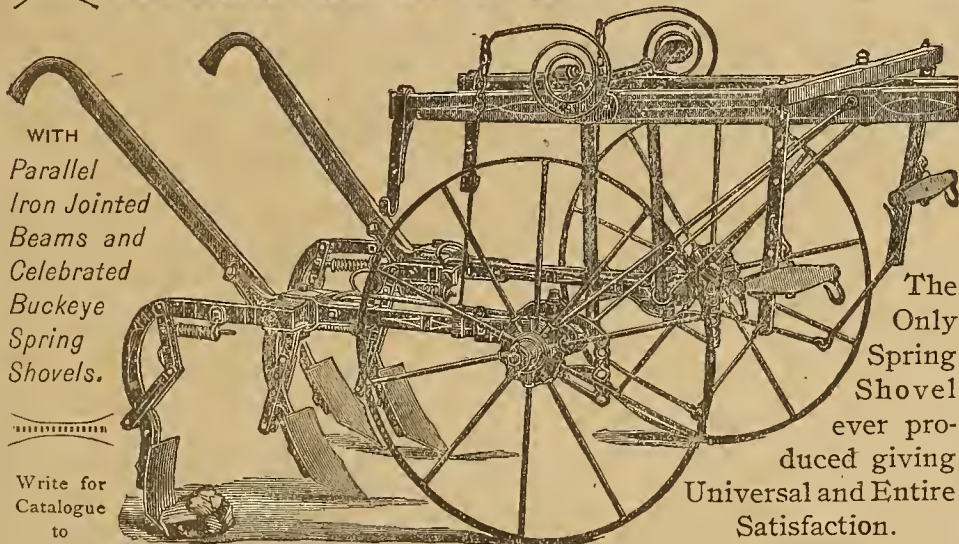
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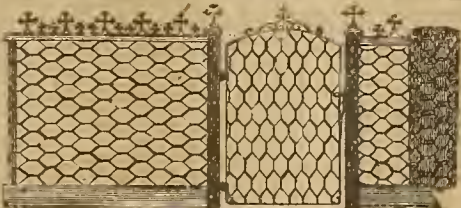
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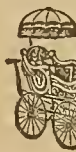
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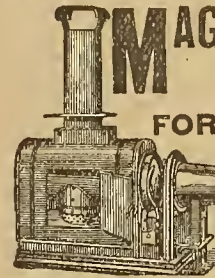
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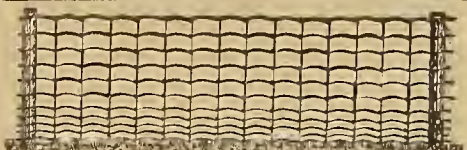
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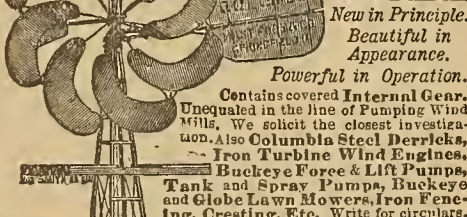
FARM FENCE PHILOSOFY.

The cross wires of a smooth wire fence may be likened unto the stitches in a garment. If the thread be strong, the stitches close, that garment shall hold, even as "The Page" holdeth the little pigs.

But beware of the garment held together by "basting threads"; strong cloth and big thread availeth not. The wearers shall surely come to grief.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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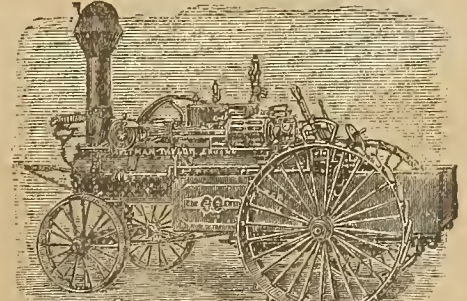
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For Pamphlet, giving full description, write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR MACHINERY CO., Mansfield, O. Mention this paper when you write.

Smiles.

POOR THING!

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
Right down in the middle of her forehead;
So she wore it to the hop,
And it happened off to drop—
And the language that she thought was simply horrid!

—Indianapolis Journal.

SHE SILENCED DEPEW.

SOME of the best of Chicago's post-prandial speakers are of the clergy, and one of the brightest of all of them is Rev. P. S. Henson, the popular pastor of the First Baptist church. At a dinner not long ago he was called upon without any warning, and acquitted himself as cleverly as he always does under such circumstances. He incidentally stated that the only great man who had not been spoiled by being "lionized" was Daniel.

Dr. Henson referred in this connection, too, to Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, the silver-tongued New-Yorker, who speaks best after he has lost his appetite, and of him he told a story. Dr. Depew, he said, was in attendance at a Baptist social affair once upon a time, and he had a seat next to a good sister, whom he attempted to patronize.

"Do you know, madam," he said to her between courses. "I came very near being a Baptist myself."

The lady expressed mild surprise, and Dr. Depew proceeded to make it a little stronger. "Yes, I narrowly escaped immersion once," he said.

"Indeed," said the lady. "Why, Dr. Depew, I never thought you could disappear from the public gaze long enough for that," whereat Dr. Depew busied himself with the next course and forever after held his peace—on that occasion at least.—Chicago Post.

DREAMING TO A PURPOSE.

"The wife of a friend of mine in Middletown had a curious dream the other night," said a well-known Orange county lawyer. "Her husband had received a sum of money, and he rolled the bills up with a brand new \$10 bill on the outside. He went home in the evening, and while giving his wife some money, noticed that the new \$10 bill was gone. He searched his pockets, but the missing note could not be found. Next morning the wife woke up her husband and brought the subject of the lost bill to his mind by the query:

"Was that \$10 bill numbered 151?"
"The husband said he didn't know whether the number was 151 or whether the bill had any number on it at all.

"And furthermore," said he, "I don't care, for I never expect to see the bill again."

"Don't be too sure," said his wife. "You took that money out of your pocket before you got into the house last night."

"Yes, I did," said the husband. "But how did you know it?"

"I had a dream last night that you did," replied the wife. "And I dreamed that the number of the bill was 151, and that the wind blew the note out of your hand."

"Nonsense," said the husband.

"Nothing more was said about it. My friend ate his breakfast and went to his business. Early in the forenoon his wife came in smiling. She had a new \$10 bill in her hand. She showed the number to her husband triumphantly. It was 151.

"And I went out in the garden and found the bill among the tomato-vines, just where I dreamed the wind had blown it," she said.

"Now this is fact. How can you explain it?"—New York Sun.

UNWRITTEN COURT NEWS.

The president—"Ha! Who comes here?"
Herald (from Hawaii)—Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, I, Sambo Ebony, of the court of Hawaii, accredited representative of Queen Liliuokalani, now in her majesty's name demand that you at once restore her to the throne of her fathers, wrested from her by force; or failing in that, I, Sambo Ebony, envoy of the court of Hawaii, do now freely and openly denounce you and your people as base meddlers, and I hereby warn you to beware the dire punishment which is to come. There lies my gage!"

The president—"By my halidom, thou speakest boldly! What canst thy ex-royal mistress do?"

Herald (with a shriek of defiance)—"She can lecture!"—Puck.

PERFECTLY HELPLESS.

Mr. Meanitall—"So you have quite recovered from your throat trouble, Miss Cotillon?"

Miss Cotillon—"Yes, but it has left me in a terrible condition. The doctor says I shall never be able to raise my voice or scream."

Mr. Meanitall—"That is not very serious; you seem to talk all right."

Miss Cotillon—"Yes; but suppose some one should try to kiss me, for instance?"

A WONDERFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.

\$3.95 buys a \$15.00 Road Cart; \$36.00 a \$75.00 Top Carriage. Easiest terms ever offered. For particulars send this notice to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ills.

NO PRAYER-MEETING THIS WEEK.

The story goes that in a neighboring town a minister on winding up his Sunday evening sermon said:

"I am compelled to announce, brethren and sisters, that our regular Wednesday evening prayer-meeting will not be held this week. I shall be on hand, of course, but the janitor will be unavoidably absent that evening, and it takes two to make a prayer-meeting. We will sing the doxology and be dismissed."

HE QUIT AT THAT.

Fresh drummer (who got on at last station)—"You will pardon my speaking to you, but when I see a pretty woman all alone, I always interest myself. And you know we drummers are hard to beat."

Pretty young woman (coolly)—"Oh, I don't know! My husband, who will be back as soon as he finishes his cigar, had no trouble beating the other two who tried to flirt with me."

THE STUMPER STUMPED.

Mrs. Spouter—"Where are you going to-night, John?"

Mr. Spouter—"I am due, my dear, to address the Consolidated Cohorts of the Home Industries of Hohokus."

Mrs. Spouter—"If you would stop your talking and do more working, several home industries I know of would prosper better. Hustle down, now, and bring up the coal!"

REAPING WHERE HE HAD SOWN.

Widow—"I want a stone for my husband's grave exactly like the other one in the lot."

Agent—"But isn't it a trifle small for a man of your husband's prominence?"

Widow—"No, sir! If Thomas thought a stone like that was good enough for his first wife, I guess it's plenty good enough for Thomas."

NOTHING TO CROW ABOUT.

"The sun never sets on England's dominions," remarked the boasting Britisher.

"England reminds me of an old hen," responded the Yankee.

"Why?" demanded the Britisher, angrily.

"A hen's son never sets, either."—Life.

AN URGENT CALL.

She—"One of the legs of our sofa is broken. Will you come around right away and fix it?"

Carpenter—"I'm very busy just now, miss. Won't to-morrow do?"

She—"Oh, dear, no. It must be ready by seven-thirty this evening."

PICTURES AS AN EDUCATOR.

There is nothing so entertaining and instructive as pictures. Long before children know their letters, they obtain a surprising amount of knowledge from seeing pictures alone. This explains one of the many causes for the great popularity of the People's Atlas, a description of which will be found on page 24. Never in the history of book-making has so valuable a book been offered at so small a price. It is simply a gigantic bargain. See special offer.

LITTLE BITS.

It has no doubt often occurred to you while walking on the street that you have met a pedestrian going in the opposite direction, and in the attempt to pass you, bob from one side to the other, both being imbued with the same idea. The result is a dodging two or three times from one side to the other before either gets by. The other day a reporter met with that experience, and a gay young colored girl was the pedestrian coming in the opposite direction. After two or three maneuvers the colored woman explained:

"For de Lawd's sake, man, what is this a-gwan to be, a waltz or a schottische?"—Philadelphia Call.

This is the way an Arkansas editor puts it: "You may hivy all the stars in a nail-keg, hang the ocean on a rail to dry, put the sky in a gourd to soak, unbuckle the belly-band of eternity and let out the sun and moon, but never delude yourself with the idea that you can escape that place on the other side of purgatory unless you pay the printer."—Courier, San Bernardino, Cal.

President of insurance company—"I am afraid our advertising man is no good. He sent a shipment of blotters to Philadelphia." Secretary—"What of that?" "They don't use blotters there; they wait for the ink to dry."—Brooklyn Life.

Agony is annoyance concentrated.

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.)

(Tasteless)

are concentrated remedies for the annoyance of Indigestion or the Agony of Dyspepsia.

25 cents a box.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., B., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.

CURE

ACUTE, CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS OR MEDICINES.

Notice our address, street and number following testimonial.



Mrs. Charles Frank.

For two long years I did not have a good night's sleep. I was so dreadful nervous it seemed as if I would be wild. I used to tell my husband if I could not get rid of this nervousness I did not wish to live, as life was almost a burden. Worn out and completely discouraged, I at last found relief in your No. 4 Electric Belt, and that is more than doctors did for me. I also had severe pains in my head. At times I could hardly see one go around the room. I cannot tell how much I suffered, but the Belt has taken away all pain and nervousness, and I can sleep good once more. When I began wearing the Belt I could hardly walk around the house, but after the first week I began to get stronger, and have continued to improve ever since, until to-day I feel like a new person. The Belt has given me new life, and I can enjoy company once more. Doctor, you don't know how good it seems to get out. It seems as if I was let out of prison. My husband wears the Belt in the forenoon for kidney trouble, and it is helping him. He joins with me in the highest praise. If I could not replace it I would not take any amount of money for my Belt. I would not give my Electric Belt for all the doctors and drugs in Syracuse if I could not get another. I would say to ladies who are suffering from diseases peculiar to our sex, to try one of Dr. Owen's Electric Belts, and you will find relief at once, for it did for me what medicines could not do, and I trust it will do the same for you. It will also take away that tired feeling and give you rest at night. Now, doctor, please accept my thanks. You have my permission to use this letter if you so desire. I feel it a duty to inform people of your wonderful discovery.

Yours Respectfully,

MRS. CHARLES FRANK.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

Containing full information regarding the cure of Acute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, list of diseases, etc., in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian, will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

Main Office and Only Factory, 201 to 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

When writing please mention this paper.

THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment administered by practicing physician of 17 years' experience. No bad effects; no detention from business; no starvation; no wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. It improves the general health, clears the skin, and beautifies the complexion. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. Thousands cured.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL confidentially. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps, O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., 260 WICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

DRUNKENNESS is a DISEASE. It can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient, if desired, in coffee, tea or articles of food. Cures guaranteed. Send for circulars. **GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 135 Race St., Cincinnati, O.** The Only Cure. Beware of Imitators.

MOTHERS SEE HERE: I will Cure your Girl or Boy of Bed-wetting in two weeks. Send me \$1.00 for the Medicine or Prescription, either one. Particulars free. DR. S. C. CLARK, 15 Court Sq., Boston, Mass.

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial. Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue. Eggleston Truss Co. 69 Dearborn St. Chicago.

RUPTURE A positive radical Cure at home (Sealed). Book giving full particulars Sent Free. Address DR. W. S. RICE, Box F, Smithville, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

A VERY USEFUL Invention for man or woman. Sample sent (sealed) 25 cts. 2 for 40 cts. RUBBER SPECIALTY CO., Box 104, Oswego, N. Y.



"Perfect Manhood

AND How to Attain It."

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application.

Erie Medical Co., Niagara Square, Buffalo N. Y.

TURKISH HAIR ELIXIR Grows a Heavy Beard, a Glossy Moustache, Beautiful Eyebrows, of Luxuriant Hair on Bald Heads in one month or money refunded. A preparation that may be relied on, and every plug is sold with a guarantee. Price 25 cts. ready for use, 5 for \$1.00, sealed by mail. TREMONT MAN'G CO., Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

SMITHNIGHT'S ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER REMEDY. Sold under positive guaranty. Samples free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKEY Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n, St. Wayne, Ind.

CANCER Permanently Cured ! ! ! Home treatment \$20 to \$35. Send stamp for book. JNO. B. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water**

Selections.

CLIPPINGS.

The secret of whipping cream successfully is, imprimis, to have perfectly sweet cream, and to set it on the ice several hours before use. When needed, sweeten and flavor to taste, and set the bowl in a large pan of cracked ice. Have a second bowl beside you and use an egg-beater. As the froth rises, lay it in the second bowl. If you wish a stiff whip, put the froth on a sieve, and the cream that drips from it can be beaten again.

Last year we tried a new thing in the way of back yard decoration. A large sugar-barrel, the sides of which were irregularly pierced with holes an inch in diameter, was filled with rich loam and set near the kitchen door. Into the holes were forced from the outside, roots of small, thrifty plants; verbeas, sweet alyssum, eschscholtzia, mesembryanthemum, portulaca, dwarf blue ageratum, apple geranium, calendula and achillea, all of somewhat trailing habit. In the top of the barrel we planted the new pink and white decorative geranium, Souvenir de Mirande, a wine-red coleus, canna, Star of '91, gold and scarlet, heliotrope, a pink and white eantana and a rudbeckia, yellow and brown. Around the edge were placed hanging vines, Lobbs nasturtiums, manettia, trailing fuchsia, and white fringed petunias—a vast improvement on the common sorts.

Day by day that homely barrel increased in beauty, and was far more showy than a costly stone vase which occupied a conspicuous position on the lawn; it was simply a mass of bloom. Such an ornament is within the reach of everyone who possesses a sunny yard in country or city, or lacking that, a shed, and may be planted as late as July, when odds and ends of flowers are sold at greatly reduced prices by the florists.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A safe, simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with female troubles, etc., sent free to ladies with full instructions how to use it. Address, Mrs. D. L. ORME, South Bend, Ind.

IVY POISONING.

A simple remedy for ivy poisoning, and one which affords instant relief, is water applied as hot as can be borne. Ivy poisoning is often a very serious matter. In cases of severe poisoning the eruption often recurs every summer, and causes great discomfort and pain. The hot water should be applied every hour or two, or as often as the itching returns. Poisoning by sumac yields to the same treatment.

A \$65 SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Our \$65 Alvah Sewing Machine now sold by us at \$3.25 to \$22.50 will be placed in your home to use without cost of one cent to you. Cut out this advertisement and send to day to ELY MFG CO., Dept 25 Chicago, Ill.

YOUR PORTRAIT on rubber stamp, cuts of your buildings, etc., put on self-linking rubber stamp. Print your own picture on letter heads, envelopes, cards, etc. A cheap and useful invention. Send for free samples, etc. Photo Rubber Stamp Co., Coshocton, O.

\$10.00 for \$1.00. "RUSSIAN YEAST." Full directions how to make Russian Yeast Cakes, the best in the world, will be mailed to any address on receipt of One Dollar. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **GEORGE RICHBERGER**, P. O. Box 188, Clarksdale, Miss.

\$37.50 For a FIRST-CLASS PNEUMATIC SAFETY BICYCLE. J.E. Poorman, 5 w. 5th, Cin. O.

PRINTING OFFICE 15¢
A large font of Type (over 4A) with Figures, Bold, Indible Ink, Pad, Tweezers, Corkscrew, etc., as shown in cut, complete in neat case. Best Line Marker, Card Printer, etc. Regular Price 50c. Sample postpaid for 15c. to introduce. with Catalogue of 1000 new articles. CAT FREE. **INGERSOLL & Bro.** 65 Cortlandt St. N.Y. City

LYON & HEALY, 57 Monroe St., Chicago
Will Mail Free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments. 400 Fine Illustrations, describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps. Contains instructions for Master Bands, Exercises and Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

SELL MUSIC
We will pay a liberal salary to Agents who will take subscribers for Woodward's Musical Monthly. Send ten cents and receive copy with five full size and complete pieces of latest vocal and instrumental music. Address **WOODWARD'S MUSICAL MONTHLY**, 542 Broadway, N. Y.

20 PER CENT.

Dividend earned and paid for the month of February to our subscribers. Our record is unsurpassed. December dividend 21 per cent. January dividend 21 per cent. February 20 per cent. Fourteenth syndicate now being formed. \$4 to \$20 per month can be made by investing \$20 to \$100 in our syndicate plan of speculation. Send for circular. **THOMPSON & CO.**, BANKERS AND BROKERS, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GOLD! DIAMOND! PEARL! RINGS FREE!!
Girls, do you want one? If so, send us your address and take your choice, it don't cost you a cent. Will you agree to do a few hours work showing our new goods to your friends? That is all we ask. State which ring you want. All solid gold. No. 1, set with genuine diamond; No. 2, with genuine pearl. No. 3, richly engraved band ring. Send NOW, we want one girl in each neighborhood. We gave away over 15,000 rings in past two years. State size. Address **L. M. ASSOCIATION**, 269 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

To Honest People

After you have tested all nostrums and doctors only to grow older and worse, send to me with the names of others you would confer a blessing on, and receive by return mail proof in the ARTICLE ITSELF at my expense, that VITE-ORE is no man made remedy, is the most efficacious, antiseptic, re-life-giving, tissue, nerve and new blood making constitutional tonic ever before discovered or known to man, and the best thing in, on, or out of the earth for all who need any remedy for any ill brought on from age, over exertion, worries or protracted feckleness. It is no quack's invention, but a creation of man's Creator, nothing added or extracted. It challenges the admiration of all who test it, and the investigation of all honest people who would leave themselves and the world better than they found it. I ask no one to take my word, but the POSITIVE PROOF, in a way no LIVING MAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IT. This ad. may never again appear in this paper, so answer now and live to bless the day you did so. **THEO. NOEL**, Geologist, 472 Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

4.95 ELGIN You Know what They Are. or Waltham. **WARRANTED FIVE YRS.**
Dust proof case, solid silver or of resilient, warranted not to tarnish and to look better and wear longer than solid silver and much stronger. Your choice of genuine Elgin or Waltham works, stem wind and set. Bear in mind this is a dust proof, screw bezel case, a regular \$10 watch, and we will sell them at \$4.95 for 60 days only. Send us your name, post office address and name of your nearest express office, and we will ship the watch there for you to examine. If fully satisfied pay the agent our price \$4.95 and express charges and take the watch, otherwise don't pay a cent. Address **B. H. EIRE & CO. Wholesale Jewelers**, 172 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

HOME STUDY. Thorough and practical instruction given by Mail, at student's home, in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Grammar, Short-hand, etc. **7 Years' Success.** Students and references from every State. All ages taught. **A Trial Lesson and Catalogue for 2c.** **BRYANT & STRATTON**, 449 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DON'T GO to school to learn Book-keeping, but write to J. H. GOONWIN, 623, 1215 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS Etc. quickly obtained. No Attorney's fee until allowed. Advice and circular free. **COLLIER & CO.** 615 F St., Washington, DC

PATENTS **THOMAS P. SIMPSON**, WASHINGTON, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

PATENTS **LEHMANN, PATTON & NESBIT**, Washington, D. C. Examinations Free. Send for circulars

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S WORK IS PLEASANT, and pays good wages the year round, in good times and bad. We teach it quickly, and start our graduates in railroad service. Write for free illus. Catalogue. Address **Valentine's School of Telegraphy**, Jamestown, Wis.

AGENTS make big money. Catalogue quick-selling household articles free. **Clare Mfg. Co.** 75 W. Wash. St. Chicago.

RUBBER STAMPS. Best made. Immense Catalogue Free to agents. **The G. A. HARPER Mfg. Co.**, Cleveland, O.

LADY AGENTS. Good pay. Work at home. **Cobb Medicinal Co.**, Fredonia, N. Y.

WE WANT YOU to distribute circulars, samples, etc., in your locality for our exclusive right of advertising. \$10.00 per thousand. **CASH PAID.** No experience necessary. **DISTRIBUTING BUREAU**, P. O. Box 1925, New York City.

FILL YOUR OWN TEETH with CHRYSLER'S Stomach and Digestive Tablets. **Chrysler's Tablets**, T. F. HARRIS, MD., Wells Bridge, N.Y.

\$4.50 PER 1000 CASH for distributing circulars. Enclose stamp. **U.S. Distributing Bureau**, Chicago

GOOD LADY or GENTLEMAN TO DO Copying at home. **Lock Box 1204, Lima, Ohio.**

WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary and expenses paid. If you want employment write at once to **F. O. VICKERY**, Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS wanted in every town. Something new. \$75 a month. Write quick. **Sherman & Butler**, 261 V. Lake St. Chicago

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN has sold for \$2.00. I send it and 111's Magazine, 6 months for only 10c., post-pd. **E. F. NASON**, 132 Church St., N.Y.

YOUR FUTURE REVEALED. Send your name and address to Box D 1692, Boston, Mass., for free book, which tells you how to read your own fortune.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, **KING MFG. CO.**, A 64 Chicago, Ill.

LADY WANTED at home, to assist in preparing addresses, also other writing and easy office work. \$25 to \$30 per week entire year. If convenient enclose stamp. **WOMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE TOILET CO.**, MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Inc.)

\$5.00 PER 1000 CASH to distribute circulars. Send 4c stamps. **Pioneer Mfg. Co.** Chicago

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS I have made \$25 a week at home. Instructions FREE to lady readers. Send stamp. **MRS. J. A. MANNING**, Box 15, Anna, Ohio.

\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK Can be made working for us. Of special interest and value to all farmers. Spare hours can be used to good advantage. **S. I. Bell & Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOU can now grasp a fortune. A new guide to rapid wealth, with 240 fine engravings, sent free to any person. This is a chance of a lifetime. Write at once. **Lynn & Co.** 48 Bond St. New York

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or COMMISSION, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making \$50 per week. **Monroe Eraser Mfg Co.**, 293, LaCrosse, Wis.

PREMIUMS FOR LADIES. We are giving grand premiums to ladies for getting up clubs for our paper. Each subscriber also gets a free premium. Address at once, **LADIES HOME COMPANION**, Springfield, O.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON



QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

MODENE

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the head, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. **IT CAN NOT FAIL.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. **MOORE'S APPLIANCE ELECTROLYSIS.**

Recommended by all who have tested its merits.—Used by people of refinement. Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Highest Grade Hair Preparations. You can register your letter at any Post-office to insure its safe delivery. **WANTED.** Mention this paper.

We Offer \$1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

500 SCRAP CARDS FOR 1894. 50 Sample Styles and LIST OF 400 PREMIUM ARTICLES FREE. **HAVERFIELD PUB CO.** CANTON, OHIO

100 NEW CARDS Send 2c stamp for the FINEST SAMPLE BOOK of genuine Hobbies Name, Silk Fringe, Envelopes, Bevel Edges, Fancy Shape Calling Cards, Etc. ever offered. NO TRASH. Backlog Card Co., Laceyville, Ohio.

YOUR NAME on 25 BEAUTIFUL CARDS 1 ALPHABETIC ALBUM, 1 RING, 1 KNIFE, 1 PENCIL, 1 GOLD PEN & AGENT'S OUTLET OF 49 SAMPLE CARDS, SCRAP PICTURES, ETC. ALL 10c. KING CARD CO., NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

YOUR NAME on 25 Lovely Cards 100 Album Mottos, 100 Conversation and Court-ing Cards, 1 Ring, 1 Comic Book, 1 Pen, 1 New Comb, 1 Pencil, 1 Gold Pen, 1 Agent's Outlet for 1894. ALL 10c. **GLEN CARD CO.**, NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

FREE 150 Latest SONGS, including "After the Ball," to all sending 3 one-cent stamps for postage. **GEM NOV. CO.**, B. 87, Frankfurt, Ind.

194 LATEST SONGS WORDS AND MUSIC, 6 Tricks, 10 Games, 96 Secrets, Dream Guide, 17 Pictures Pretty Girls, and Magazine 3 months, all for 14 one-cent stamps. **H. BELL & CO.**, Station A, Boston, Mass.

SEND A SLIP OF PAPER the size of your finger and 10 cents in Silver and I will mail you one of these Solid Rolled Gold Rings and my Catalogue of Rings, Emblems, Watches and Novelties for agents to sell. \$1.00 an hour easily made. Address **C. E. MARSHALL**, Lockport, N.Y.

PLAYS Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. **T. S. DENISON**, Pub. Chicago, Ill.

A CHANCE TO EARN MONEY. Salary and Expenses paid or commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age, **THE C. L. VAN DUSEN NURSERY CO.**, Box F, Geneva, N. Y.

A BOSTON MANUFACTURER wants a correspondent in every town to send him certain local information such as any woman or bright young person can get in half an hour; it is likely to pay the sender from \$1 to \$10, according to value. For eight 2-cent stamps he will send full instructions and a pretty aluminum thimble that looks like silver and weighs only one fourth as much. Address **Oldham**, Box 1339, Boston, Mass.

DO YOU WANT WORK? We can put you in the way of making from \$20 to \$50 weekly, in any locality, if you apply at once; no peddling, women succeed as well as men. No humbug, we mean just what we say. Address at once for full particulars. **"Man's" Box 5308, Boston, Mass.**

AGENTS LOOK HERE and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. **A. D. BATES**, 164 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day, \$51 one week. So can you. **Proofs and catalogue free.** **J. E. SHEPARD & CO.**, Cincinnati, O.

IF YOU WANT WORK that is pleasant and profitable send us your address immediately. We teach men and women how to earn from \$5.00 per day to \$3,000 per year without having had previous experience, and furnish the employment at which they can make that amount. Capital unnecessary; a trial will cost you nothing. Write to-day. Mention this paper. **E. C. ALLEN & CO.**, Box 1013, Augusta, Me.

NAMES WANTED We want the names and post-office addresses of any active, intelligent canvassers for books or household goods whom you may know of in your neighborhood or elsewhere; also of persons whom you think would make good agents, and who are needing profitable employment. We will send a book containing 75 complete stories by popular authors, to any one who will send us not less than 5 such names. Address **LADIES HOME COMPANION**, Book Department, Springfield, Ohio.

AGENTS \$75 A WEEK at home, using or selling **PRACTICAL PLATING DYNAMO**. The modern method, used in all factories to plate new goods. Plating gold, silver, nickel, etc., on watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles and all metal goods; fine outfits for agents; different sizes; always ready; no battery; no toy; no experience; no limit to plating needed; a great money maker.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 15, Columbus, Ohio.

Will \$500 Help You Out? If so, you can have it! We offer you the Sole Agency for an article that is Wanted in Every Home and Indispensable in Every Office, something that SELLS AT SIGHT. Other articles sell rapidly at Double the Price, though not answering the purpose half so well. You can make from \$500 to \$700 in three months, introducing it. Offer which will bring A Steady, Liberal Income, if properly attended to. Ladies do as well as men, in town or country. Don't Miss this Chance. Write at once to **J. W. JONES**, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

AGENTS \$75 A WEEK at home, using or selling **PRACTICAL PLATING DYNAMO**. The modern method, used in all factories to plate new goods. Plating gold, silver, nickel, etc., on watches, jewelry, tableware, bicycles and all metal goods; fine outfits for agents; different sizes; always ready; no battery; no toy; no experience; no limit to plating needed; a great money maker.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 15, Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS COIN Money selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Latest and best cooking utensil ever invented. Sells at sight. One Agent sold over 1700 in one town. One sample Cooker free to good agents. Advertising matter furnished. For full particulars address **W. E. BEVERIDGE**, BALTIMORE, Md.

Will \$500 Help You Out? If so, you can have it! We offer you the Sole Agency for an article that is Wanted in Every Home and Indispensable in Every Office, something that SELLS AT SIGHT. Other articles sell rapidly at Double the Price, though not answering the purpose half so well. You can make from \$500 to \$700 in three months, introducing it. Offer which will bring A Steady, Liberal Income, if properly attended to. Ladies do as well as men, in town or country. Don't Miss this Chance. Write at once to **J. W. JONES**, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

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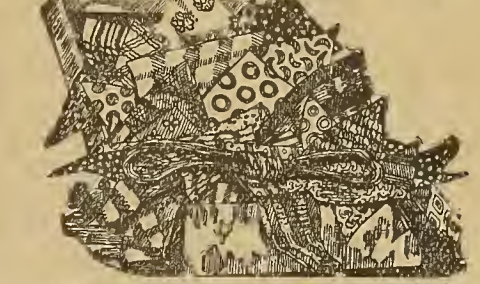
AGENTS COIN Money selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Latest and best cooking utensil ever invented. Sells at sight. One Agent sold over 1700 in one town. One sample Cooker free to good agents. Advertising matter furnished. For full particulars address **W. E. BEVERIDGE**, BALTIMORE, Md.

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THE BIGGEST OFFER YET!! \$3.00 Worth for Only 25 Cents.



We desire to introduce our Goods into every family in the country. To do this we must become known to them, and they to us. We want the name of every lady in the land, that we may send samples of our Goods to. We have the fastest selling and best taking line of goods ever offered.

The above cut represents a box we have prepared specially for the ladies from our large accumulation of Silk Remnants, etc. Each box contains from 100 to 150 pieces of Silk, carefully trimmed, and specially adapted to all kinds of art and fancy work. The most beautiful colors and designs. With each box is four skeins of the very best embroidery silk, assorted colors. Send us 25 cents in stamps or coin and get this beautiful assortment.

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BIG JOB LOT OF SILK REMNANTS FOR CRAZY PATCH-WORK.

OWING to the hard times there has been dumped on the market an extra big lot of odd pieces of silk and satin that are just what ladies want for crazy patch-work. We were fortunate in securing them cheap, and will give one of our special PANIC PACKAGES to any one sending 10c. for a three months' subscription to COMFORT, the Prize Story Magazine. Three lots and an elegant piece of SILK PLUSH contain 36 square inches, together with five skeins of elegant embroidery silk, all different bright colors, all for 25c. postpaid; three 25c. lots for 65c., five for \$1.00.

A Cute Foot-Rest FREE.

Useful Ornaments are sought after at all seasons of the year. People do not realize the quantities of goodshat are sold through the mail. Inventors are daily trying to get up something to sell by mail that will be pretty, useful, and cheap. A pretty foot-rest could never be obtained at a low price before (they sell for \$1.00 each at the stores), but by getting up something that is turned out by machines in pretty colored durable goods, to be filled with cotton or any cheap or cast-off substance and then sewn up, we can now give a premium that will be welcome in every room in all the homes from Maine to California. It comes in the shape of a handsome Spanish Four-Way, lying down, size about 3x12 inches, and can always be placed for an ornament when not in use by grandma or yourself or company as a Foot Rest. It will create untold merriment when lying in front of the fire, it is so life-like in shape and color. Although entirely new, 57,396 have already been sold, and millions more will be in use before many months. Agents will find these great sellers, and should order at least a dozen to start with. To introduce, we will send a sample postpaid to any one sending 13c. for a three months' subscription to COMFORT. Two Rests and COMFORT 6 months for 25c.; five for 50c., one dozen, \$1.00; one Rest and 10c. lot Remnants, 20c.; one Rest and 25c. lot Remnants, 32c.

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ANTI-NICOTINE Cures Tobacco Habit in all its forms. 75 cents per box of 50 tablets, 3 boxes for \$2, with guarantee of cure. **LOOMIS DRUG CO.**, Waupaca, Wis.

GrU FAT FOLKS. Gradual reduction, safe and lasting results guaranteed; advice free. **PROF. X. DYX**, New York City.

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PILES Electroble gives instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Mailed free. Address **J. H. REEVES**, Box 635, New York City, N. Y.

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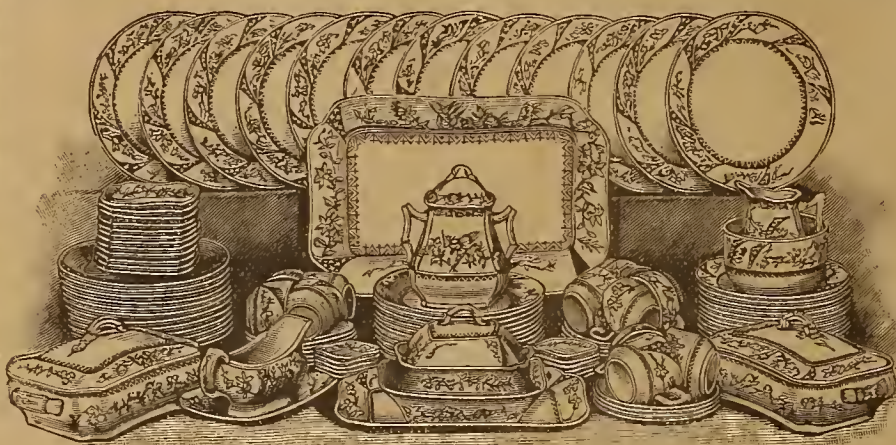
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Solid Silver Watch,
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For a \$12.00 Club.

YOU MAY HAVE THIS DINNER SET FOR NOTHING



56-piece Tea Set for a \$12.00 Club.



Ladies' Gold Watch,
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HERE IS ONE THAT PUTS TO SILENCE ALL COMPETITION

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Sets**

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Silver Knives
and Forks**

For a \$6.00
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\$1,000**

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SA-MOHT TEA,
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grain to be impure.
Hence we speak of
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**Ladies' Best
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Any Style,
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SOAP
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For one case
in which this
SOAP has
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20 TONS USED DAILY.

Price, only 10c. per cake or \$1.00 per dozen.
Sample cake, full size, on receipt of 6c. in stamps
to pay postage.

We will ship any reliable Lady one
gross of the Soap, pay Freight, and allow
her 15 days to sell the Soap, and give her
one half of the sales, which would be
\$7.20, or \$6.00 if she sold all at the
wholesale price of \$1.00 per dozen.

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1. **Because** you invest no money whatever.
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3. **Because** we guarantee our goods to give entire satisfaction or they need not be received.
4. **Because** we sell our goods at wholesale prices in any quantity.
5. **Because** of our heavy stock and the great variety from which to make your selection, and because you have the assurance that each and every article is strictly first-class and prices are the lowest.
6. **Because** when you send your order to another firm, the freight often costs you more than the Premium is worth to you when you receive it, and you are often compelled to wait weeks for your goods, which you are required to pay for before you receive them, and have no recourse when mistakes and dissatisfaction occur.

Remember, these goods are not sold outright to you, but are simply consigned to you as our representative, and you are responsible only to that extent.

Send at once for our complete premium list, with terms, order sheets and price-lists, and be sure to mention this paper.

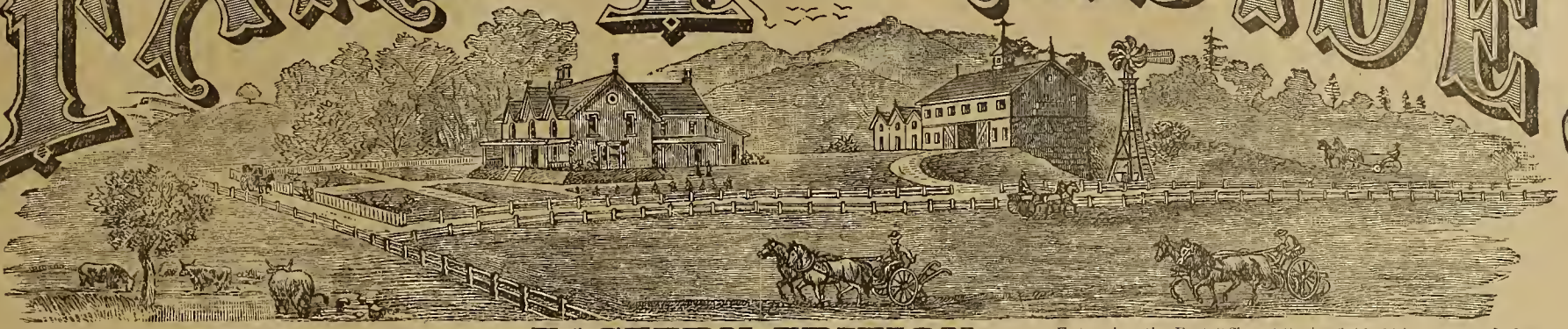
SOMETHING for DOUBTERS!

Any Druggist, Merchant, Chemist, Cook or Baker who may find a BAKING POWDER, of any make whatever, SUPERIOR to the P. U. F. Brand, may have \$100 in cash for his pains in making this demonstration successful. Or, any Druggist, Merchant, Chemist, Cook or Baker who may find a 2 oz. bottle of LEMON EXTRACT of any other make to be of as high a grade as our 2 oz. Bottle LEMON OIL EXTRACT, shall be given \$100 in cash for making such demonstration successful.

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CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

FARM & FIRESIDE.



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVII. NO. 14.

APRIL 15, 1894.

TERMS: 50 CENTS A YEAR.
24 NUMBERS.

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside from December 1st to April 1st is

339,088 COPIES.

The statement of the past nine issues is as follows:

December 1,	-	-	500,000
" 15,	-	-	250,400
January 1,	-	-	300,200
" 15,	-	-	300,400
February 1,	-	-	400,000
" 15,	-	-	300,300
March 1,	-	-	300,500
" 15,	-	-	400,000
April 1,	-	-	300,000

A total of - 3,051,800
Average per issue, 339,088

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

One and a Half Million Readers

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

OFFICES:

927 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
and Springfield, Ohio.

Topics of the Time.

THE BLAND BILL VETOED.

President Cleveland returned to the House without his approval the Bland bill, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the treasury and for other purposes."

It is apparent from his message that the bill was vetoed rather on account of the "other purposes" than the coinage of the silver seigniorage. Referring to the unparalleled financial disturbance that swept over the land last year, and the repeal of the silver purchase law, the president expresses the opinion that the Bland bill would weaken or destroy the slowly returning confidence and probably precipitate another panic. He says that the entire bill is most unfortunately constructed, and points out that its ambiguity and uncertainty would increase the embarrassments and perplexities of the treasury department. His main objection is to the second section of the bill, which provides for the substitution of silver certificates for treasury notes. In reviewing the operation of the silver purchase law, he says:

There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased amounting to \$152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues; when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold, at the option of the holders. These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue; they are fully understood by our people, to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money instead of anxiety for their redemption.

In regard to the operation of the second section of the Bland bill, he says:

I am convinced that this scheme is ill-

advised and dangerous. As an ultimate result of its operation, treasury notes, which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as an immediate effect, the treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be realized upon them, and the further fact that their destruction has been decreed when they reach the treasury, must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation, to be immediately presented for gold redemption, or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury. The argument has been made that these things will not occur at once, because a long time must elapse before the coinage of anything but the seigniorage can be entered upon. If the physical effects of the execution of the second section of this bill are not to be realized until far in the future, this may furnish a strong reason why it should not be passed so much in advance; but the postponement of its actual operation cannot prevent the fear and loss of confidence and nervous prostration which would immediately follow its passage and bring about its worst consequences.

I regard this section of the bill as embodying a plan by which the government will be obliged to pay out its scanty store of gold for no other purpose than to force an unnatural addition of silver money into the hands of our people. This is an exact reversal of the policy which safe finance dictates if we are to preserve parity between gold and silver and maintain sensible bimetalism.

We have now outstanding more than \$338,000,000 in silver certificates issued under existing laws. They are serving the purpose of money usefully and without question. Our gold reserve, as amounting to only a little more than \$100,000,000, is directly charged with the redemption of three hundred and forty-six millions of United States notes. When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it. I cannot conceive of a longer step toward silver monometallism than we take when we spend our gold to buy silver certificates for circulation, especially in view of the practical difficulties surrounding the replenishment of our gold.

Undoubtedly the veto has prevented a run on the treasury for gold and averted another panic. If the Bland bill had become a law the treasury notes would have been presented for redemption in gold, and the last gold dollar drained out of the treasury within a few weeks.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

China is the oldest nation in existence. Three tenths of the population of the earth live within the boundaries of this empire. The agriculture that supports its 450,000,000 inhabitants is a subject of the greatest importance to them and of no little interest to us.

The secretary of the American legation at Peking recently made a report to our government on the agriculture of China, of which we give a brief abstract. The origin of the art is lost in antiquity. Notwithstanding this the Chinese have made little progress in it; the primitive methods are still in vogue. Their system of cultivation is very careful and marked by attention to details, but shows ignorance of the principles of rotation of crops, adaptation of soils to particular grains, and an extremely primitive knowledge of agricultural implements. Their fields are treated like immense gardens. They are subjected to the most constant and watchful care, both at the time of planting and during the growth

of grain. When ripe, the crop is gathered by hand with the utmost completeness, not a straw or leaf, scarcely even a root, being allowed to remain.

The two most characteristic features of Chinese agriculture, and to which its success is mainly due, are the use of manure and the systems of irrigation. Manures are gathered from every available source. Many devices are used for irrigation. Where there are no running streams water is laboriously raised by hand from wells and cisterns.

The agricultural implements are few in number and of the rudest character. They are chiefly the plow, the hoe, the harrow, the rake and the stone roller. A complete outfit for farming, including a water-buffalo or a donkey, may be bought for \$20 or less.

The principal crops are wheat, rice, beans, millet, sesamum, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, poppy, barley and buckwheat. Large areas are devoted to the growth of mulberry-trees for silk-worm culture. All cereals are carefully planted in furrows, wide distances apart, and hand cultivated. The yield of grain is larger than the average in this country.

The condition of the farmers, in comparison with other classes, is one of reasonable comfort. The land holdings vary greatly in the different provinces. In the southern provinces, where the land is most productive, the population is densest and the holdings extremely small, and the average of comfort is lowest. One sixth of an acre of land suffices for the support of one "mouth," while the proprietor of two acres of good land, having a family of five persons, may live without work from the product of the land. In the northwestern provinces the average holding runs as high as twenty acres; and there is a higher average of comfort, though the winter climate is severe.

The profits of farming are not under any circumstances great. The large holdings are usually in the possession of ancient families, and have been handed down from many generations and are held in common.

The wages paid farm laborers vary considerably in the different provinces, running from \$7 to \$20 per annum, with food and lodging. It is possible for a farm laborer commencing with nothing to acquire a competence for the support of himself and a wife—two thirds of an acre of land and the necessary farming outfit—in twenty-six years.

In theory the land is the property of the state, and is held by the proprietors on condition of payment of taxes. Practically, however, land is held and conveyed like any other property.

Agrarian questions troubled China centuries ago, and most of the proposed remedies have been tried without success. Several hundred years ago an attempt was made to improve the condition of agriculture by loaning farmers the money of the state at two per cent interest. The scheme was a disastrous failure.

The conclusion of the report is a tribute to China's agricultural classes. Living a life of poverty and toil, deprived of many of almost the necessities of life, they dwell in peace and contentment, forming the very basis and foundation of this empire. It is a splendid commentary on the system of government which has controlled so many millions of people without resort to a vast military organization or a powerful civil control. The secret of this contentment lies in the equality of her citizens before the law. The humblest rustic sees no

stamp of inferiority on the forehead of his son. All avenues to wealth and power are open to him who has the talent and the industry to enter them. The system of selecting officials by competitive examinations has done more than anything else to render easy the government of this people.

FAMOUS GOVERNORS.

The past year will have been a notable one for its crop of erratic governors. Some have sought notoriety and found it; others have had notoriety thrust upon them. Oregon's governor told the president of the United States to mind his own business, and issued a special and extraordinary thanksgiving proclamation. Some months ago the mild-mannered governor of Colorado made a speech of such bloody import that the whole country rang with laughter. Lately he became involved in trouble with Denver city officials; mobs arose, civil war was imminent, and the United States troops had to be called in to preserve the peace.

The governor of Kansas, in addition to other little things that kept his name before the public, has had a famous quarrel with the woman leader of his own party.

For months South Carolina's experiments in the liquor business have kept her governor's name prominently before the public. These experiments have finally resulted in conflicts between citizens and state constables and actual bloodshed. Two counties have been placed under martial law, and the situation is a serious one.

Observe them well. We may not have such a crop of governors soon again.

WHEAT.

According to the statistics given by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the total wheat supply of the United States on March 1st was approximately 88,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and 21,000,000 bushels less than the average on March 1st for a period of twelve years. Bearing in mind that the estimate of the crop of 1893 made by this trade journal is 64,000,000 bushels higher than that made by the department of agriculture, there is good reason for expecting a material advance in the price of wheat. This is strengthened by the fact that the interior offerings of wheat have fallen off; that is, less wheat is being marketed by farmers. Farmers have suffered from the decline in the price of wheat. The enormous surplus of wheat carried over from the crop of 1892 has been a constant burden on the market. The government crop estimates led them to expect higher prices than they have obtained. There has been a long period of discouragement. If this trade journal's estimates are approximately correct, there is a brighter day breaking for the farmer. The wheat crop of 1894 will not go to market in competition with a large surplus of old wheat.

COXEY'S COMMONWEAL.

Coxey's "army of peace," tramping slowly onward toward Washington, is a movement over bad roads for the ostensible purpose of demanding of Congress an issue of 500 million dollars of paper money to be expended in road improvements. As long as the army is supported by liberal contributions of rations from people along the route it will behave well. And as long as it behaves well it will be allowed to proceed. The general opinion is that the self-styled "commonweal" is a band of harmless cranks. That there is any possibility that it can accomplish its avowed purposes is not even seriously considered.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

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Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelop and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

We have an office at 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., also at Springfield, Ohio. Send your letters to the office nearest to you and address

FARM AND FIRESIDE,

Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

Fruit Growers In regions that escaped the severe March freeze should make use of every means to protect their crops from damages by fungous diseases and insect pests. They will have many markets to supply. Spraying, properly done, insures perfect fruit and larger yields.

Income Tax. The borrowing members of building and loan associations may breathe easier now. Their friends in Congress were finally successful. Just before the finance committee reported the Wilson bill to the Senate it inserted a clause exempting the dividends of building and loan associations from the two per cent income tax. The imposition of an outrageously unjust burden on home-building wage-earners has been prevented.

National Dairy Union. The main objects of this organization are: 1. To secure national and state legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food products made in imitation or semblance of pure butter or cheese, and also to prevent the sale of adulterated dairy products. 2. To assist in the effective and thorough enforcement of existing laws, and such future laws as may be enacted for such purpose. The first annual report of this organization, giving a full account of the proceedings of the Chicago meeting at which it was formed, has been published. Apply to the secretary, D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill.

Rhizobia Is the scientific name of the bacteria which live on the roots of growing clover and other leguminous plants, and convert the free nitrogen of the air into nitrates available for plant-food. After the removal of heavy crops of such plants the soil is richer in nitrates than it was before they were grown. By their growth and the decay of their roots nitrates are accumulated in the soil for the use of corn, wheat and other such crops that have no means of drawing on the boundless supply of atmospheric nitrogen. Nitrogen is the most expensive element of plant-food supplied by fertilizers. To furnish the amount required by cereal crops with fertilizers alone would involve an enormous expense. But in combination with clover, peas, beans, etc., they can be used

with the greatest advantage and profit, especially on soils where it is difficult to get a good stand of such crops. An application of barn-yard manure or any other good fertilizer to the wheat crop makes a good stand of the clover that usually follows almost certain, and is a most economical way of rapidly improving the soil.

Spraying. In one of our exchanges Professor Hunt records the good suggestion that in neighborhoods where the orchards are small, some young man with pluck and energy should provide himself with a spraying outfit, and undertake the proper care, in the matter of spraying, of a considerable number of orchards. Doubtless the owners would be glad to pay a reasonable charge for the assurance of a crop of fruit, or the protection of their orchards from fungous diseases and parasitic enemies, rather than go to the expense of a spraying outfit, and the trouble of doing the work at just the right time.

Corn. Although corn is lower now than it was a year ago, the outlook for fair prices for the 1894 crop is promising. In an editorial on grain exports the New York Sun says:

On the first of March, 1892, farm granaries were said to contain \$60,000,000 bushels of corn. Since that time two crops have been harvested from a total of 142,600,000 acres, giving an aggregate yield of 3,218,000,000 bushels; yet on the first of this month stocks in farmers' hands had been reduced to 590,000,000 bushels. This shows that the consumption of the last two years has exceeded production to the amount of 270,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding that during each of these years the pigs fed have numbered about 6,000,000 less than the average number fed during the four preceding years, and that during the last two years at least 25,000,000 bushels more of wheat have been used for feed than in any two previous years. * * * While the corn consumed since March, 1892, in excess of the quantity harvested, added to the wheat fed, represents average yields of corn from 12,000,000 acres, this does not indicate the whole deficit of the corn area. The decrease of 6,000,000 in the number of hogs fed yearly represents an annual reduction of something more than 120,000,000 bushels in the corn consumed in pork production, or the equivalent of the product, annually of 5,000,000 average acres. Hence it appears that to be able to export corn in primary and secondary forms in the same proportion to that consumed in the same forms at home as during the four years ending with 1892, at least 11,000,000 acres must at once be added to the area now available in existing corn-fields, and 1,800,000 acres must be added annually to meet the requirements of each year's addition to the domestic population and to maintain the ratio of exports.

NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

FERTILIZER MERITS.

I believe in fertilizers. To prove my faith, I am a free user of fertilizers, and always keep a lot on hand. You will find in a separate room of the barn, quite a collection of barrels and bags, full or partially filled, as the case may be. There is bone-meal and tobacco dust and nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, kainite, muriate and sulphate of potash, dried blood, dried fish, superphosphate, Thomas slag, etc., and last but not least, the special vegetable and potato manures of various fertilizer manufacturers. Of course, I use these things for special purposes mostly, and only the complete (vegetable or potato manures) in a general way in the garden. Sometimes I have seen absolutely no results from the application of concentrated manures; more usually I see good results, and often most remarkable and surprising ones. While I could raise good garden stuff with stable manures exclusively, I would not like to be restricted to them; in fact, if compelled to do without artificial manures, I would miss them, and find far less pleasure and satisfaction in gardening and farming.

Surely, I cannot be accused of being prejudiced against concentrated fertilizers. And yet it makes me sick when I see their virtues extolled to the skies at the expense of good old stable manure. Right at this season we find some of our agricultural papers full of pictures and articles furnished or inspired by fertilizer firms. There are photo-engravings of largest crops of various kinds of vegetables, grown with the exclusive use of X's, Y's or Z's special manures. I think it is a grievous mistake for fertilizer men to make extravagant claims for their wares, and to speak deprecatingly of stable manure. Possibly such a course may temporarily increase their sales. But a reaction will

surely set in when the extravagant expectations thus created fail to be realized. There is danger that our fertilizer men will kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. I think that fertilizers can stand on their own merits, and will win the day. But don't speak slightly of stable manure. As stated before, I would not wish to do without fertilizers; but if it were a simple question now, whether to use exclusively the one or the other, I would yet prefer to rely on stable manure rather than concentrated fertilizers alone.

THE BOOK MARKET—GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

The subject of greenhouses and greenhouse construction is of especial interest at this time. Market gardeners and owners of suburban homes are just now turning increased attention to the possibilities of growing crops under glass, and especially in greenhouses. I find so much pleasure in a little greenhouse, and the latter such a source of satisfaction and profit that for some time I have been very emphatic in my advice to gardeners and rural people generally to put up a greenhouse rather than depend on hotbeds and cold-frames alone. This same view is taken by others, and I find that these teachings are not without effect. For this reason, I greet with the most hearty welcome and as most timely the new book on "Greenhouse Construction," from the pen of so good an authority as Professor L. R. Taft, of the Michigan agricultural college (Orange Judd Co., New York City; illustrated, \$1.50 in cloth covers). The treatise is remarkably complete. Professor Taft's devices are for large and small houses, for even spans, three-quarter spans, lean-tos, side-hill houses, houses of wood and glass, houses of iron and glass, and houses for every purpose imaginable. The book is euphatically up to the times. Professor Taft is, of course, in favor of permanent sash-bars rather than portable sashes. The latter are an old plan of construction, but yet much used and desirable for houses of a temporary nature. Sash-bars are cheaper, and generally more desirable, as rafters and sash-frames obstruct the light and heat.

As to the width of glass, the tendency has been in the direction of larger panes. Professor Taft says that although twenty-inch glass may be used in the south, eighteen-inch will be a maximum width in the northern states, even for forcing-houses, while for ordinary florists' houses, the sixteen and even fourteen inch glass is regarded as the best to use, everything being considered. In regard to the strength or thickness of glass, the evidence is decidedly in favor of the double-thick as safer, and therefore cheaper in the end. The grade of glass known as "A" quality, American glass, is suitable for almost any purpose, while "B" quality will answer for many classes of houses. The method of laying the glass known as "butting," which has recently come into use, is favorably spoken of. I think it deserves the fullest, almost unqualified commendation. All the objections to it offered by the advocates of the old lapping style can be met and overcome by care and thoroughness in the selection and fitting the panes. I am so well pleased with this method of glazing that I would never go back to the old style.

During the warmer and sunnier part of the season the glass on most greenhouses in use must be shaded. Perhaps the most satisfactory showing, says Professor Taft, is made by the use of either white lead or whiting, in gasoline. A very small amount of lead, perhaps a teaspoonful, will suffice for a gallon of gasoline, but the quantity of whiting required will be much larger. It will be best to make a thin preparation, and if found to be too thin, more of the lead or whiting can be added. This wash can be put on in a fairly satisfactory manner with a syringe or small force-pump, but it can be spread more evenly and with greater economy of material with a large brush. It is generally desirable to put on a thin coating early in the spring and add a second one in May or June. If not put on too thick, the fall rains and frosts will loosen the shading, and it will disappear as winter comes on.

Last summer my greenhouse was used only for the production of the new kind of mushroom (*Agaricus subrufescens*). For some time I could not find a shading that would be heavy enough and stick well. At last I used simply fresh-burned lime slaked in boiling water, and reduced to a creamy liquid. This proved very satisfactory, and remained on until winter.

Professor Taft also discusses the com-

parative merits of steam and hot-water heating. His conclusions are that, considered from the point of efficiency only, there is little to choose between the systems, although the steam heater will need more constant attention, and ordinarily the temperature of the houses will be less regular than with hot water, either with open tank or under pressure. The steam plant will cost 15 to 20 per cent less than the open-tank water system, and when the first cost of the plant is any object, this may decide for that system. On the other hand, the cost of fuel with a well-arranged hot-water plant will be 20 to 25 per cent less than with steam, and as this will pay for the extra cost of the plant in three or four years, it becomes a matter well worth considering. Everything considered, the man who has less than 10,000 square feet of glass will find hot water, with an open tank, the best method to use.

Steam and hot-water heat for hotbeds also finds consideration. If it is desired to warm hotbeds by means of steam, it can be done by running a one-and-one-quarter-inch steam-pipe up in one line of four-inch drain-tile and back in another, with narrow beds, while four lines would be required for a bed twelve feet wide. When exhaust steam is at hand, it can be used without the steam-pipe by merely discharging it into the tile. A frame can be heated by hot water or steam if a two-inch hot water or a one-and-one-quarter-inch steam-pipe is run around the inside next to the plank. Boards should then be placed so as to shut off all direct heat from the plants. If a crack two inches wide is left between the top of the boards and the glass the heat will be diffused, and will not dry out the plants.

I think these references will be sufficient. Professor Taft's book seems to me to be a safe adviser in all these questions, and there seems to be no gap or omission. Every point is touched, and every needed explanation given. T. GREINER.

THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

"The remedy for the evils growing out of the dishonest accumulation of wealth, and they are many, is not in its confiscation and equal distribution, but in its prevention." This utterance of FARM AND FIRESIDE should commend itself to all thinking men, but we have a large class, and one that is fast increasing, which is demanding practical confiscation, and there is no little danger of socialistic troubles ahead of us. Prevention is what we want. Accumulated capital soon goes to pieces in the hands of those who inherit, and if we can stop present injustice, matters will soon mend. But right here we find division. One cries that here is the remedy, and another cries that it is elsewhere. The masses become discouraged and see no way but to lay hold on the wealth in sight. Will this discord continue, and opportunity for plundering remain? My answer is that it will until our thoughtful men make our economic conditions a matter of prime interest to themselves, and they, like patriots, demand the enactment of legislation for the national good.

On what can we agree?

1. We want a measure of value that grows no cheaper and no dearer year by year. It should represent a given amount of labor, and the man who borrows a dollar as a representative of a day's work this year, should be safe in the opportunity of repaying the principal of the loan five years hence, with the same amount of labor the dollar represented when borrowed. We want a dollar that is honest between man and man, not one that grows easier or harder to get as time passes.

2. We want no privileged classes. Give us exact justice. If a business will not pay my neighbor, as a farmer I cannot afford to pay tribute to him in order to keep his affairs prosperous. It ends in such enrichment of that neighbor that his influence in legislative halls is so much greater than mine that I become his servant. Leave to the toilers all they earn in excess of the demands of the government.

3. Destroy all trusts. They are hostile to the competitive system, and competition is the only safeguard to consumers. Trusts are public enemies. Let the law refuse to protect them in the transaction of business. Whatever is harmful to the public weal should never have the protection of the law that is paid for by the masses.

4. Withdraw all legal protection from any business that increases crime, poverty and taxes.

5. Maintain close governmental control over all "natural monopolies," such as by their very nature preclude active, practical competition.

Let all the thoughtful men demand these things for the public welfare—not for personal gain, but because they love this republic and their fellow-man—and this socialistic movement will come to a speedy end. Refuse to right present wrongs by preventing further aggression on the part of organized greed, and the future will give us great cause to regret the refusal.

DAVID.

Our Farm.

WHAT DOES GARDENING PROMISE?

THE hard times of the past ten months have been particularly severe upon a class of men who have all their lives lived well because they were industrious and had a skilled occupation that insured them good wages and employment for the greater part of the year. The financial crisis closed their shops, and the result has been idleness, and in many cases, absolute want of even the necessities of life.

These men have had little to do but think, and in a great many cases their thoughts have gone out in the direction of the country, and the living it promises. They read almost daily of the independence of the farmer at such a time, and how he is sure of his living whatever may happen to savings banks and factories, and they ask themselves and wives, why not turn farmer or gardener and grow their own eabages and potatoes, and a few to sell to their shopmates? The question is a legitimate one, and I don't not there are thousands now considering it and weighing the arguments pro and con.

I think that in the last six months I must have had at least fifty conversations and inquiries in reference to what gardening offers to a mechanic who is willing to work, but has only a limited knowledge of what is to be done. Three cases occur to me of parties whom I know, each different, but collectively covering the whole subject of what may be styled "amateur market gardening." One is of a man of thirty-six, with wife and two half-grown children, who owns a country place of ten acres with small, but new and comfortable house and barn, less than one acre being upland, the balance swamp, which was, up to last fall, liable to be too wet to work for all the early part of the summer, but is now drained by an open ditch, and in all ordinary seasons will hereafter be dry enough to work. This man lived upon this place two years, but being too wet he was unable to make a living, and sank \$200 of cash and two years of time in the experiment, and becoming discouraged, he went to town and engaged in his former occupation of a skilled workman in a large factory, where, in brisk times, he could earn about \$50 a month, but during the past depressed times has averaged less than \$20. The country place has been rented for \$48 per year, but will probably bring \$80 in its present better shape. The owner has to pay \$7 per month in town for an inferior house without any garden.

The second case is that of a skilled machinist, who gets \$2.50 per day, and generally works nine months in the year, commencing in October, but this year did not begin until January, and cannot hope for more than five months' work. He owns a town house, worth in lively times \$2,000, and he can trade it for twenty-five acres of fair land on a back road, seven miles from a very busy city of 30,000 inhabitants. The land has no buildings, but he is so disgusted with town life that he thinks he would be willing to live in a board shanty if he could get out of town. This man and his wife are fifty years old and have two or three children, grown up and self-supporting. He is a skilful amateur gardener. During the months of July, August and September, when out of the shop, he spends much of his time in his little garden of about twenty-five rods, and crops it for all it is worth, following early lettuce, radishes and onions with late potatoes and snap-beans; strawberries with celery, and early peas and snap-beans with strawberries set in July.

The third case is that of a German, who is a blacksmith's helper, commanding about \$45 per month for nine months of the year. He is about forty, with several children and no property, and no special knowledge of gardening. Has health, energy and plenty of muscle, and his wife and children will help him out of doors. He will have to rent and depend upon working out a part of the time to get money to buy seeds and keep the pot boiling during the first three months.

In all three of these cases, and hundreds of others more or less similar, the prominent feature is absence of ready money to begin with. In the last case it is hoped to make up this lack by laboring for others, and it is for the purpose of considering this very point that I mentioned it. A German, with a number of children and an industrious wife, will succeed if anybody

will; but doing work for others, when you have a garden of your own that needs constant attention, is a very unsatisfactory and costly way of earning capital, and can only be employed where there is help at home to do work of pressing daily necessity. If the wife and children can hoe and weed the garden and keep it in a thrifty condition, then the husband and father can work out, if employment can be had. The main trouble is, however, that such labor is scarcely ever satisfactory to the employer.

Men who have tended a paper-making machine, fed bits of iron to a drop hammer, or stood beside a lathe and watched it slowly turn off iron shavings, are not fitted by knowledge or muscular development to do work that gardeners and farmers wish to hire done. Motions and methods that are second nature to a country-raised man or boy are as unfamiliar as Greek to the town artisan or factory workman. Only yesterday I heard a man in a country store pleading with another for some work. He would do anything, and work cheap; but that man or myself, or any other farmer, could not profitably employ this seeker after employment, because this man's education for years had been in lines of work that had nothing in common with tilling the soil, and in my case I went out of my way and paid a larger price in order to get a man familiar with the work I had to do. A man who thinks he can start in the gardening business, and pay his way by outside work, must have more than ordinary skill in adapting himself to a new employment; must be strong and industrious, and expect to live very economically, and then he will find it up-hill business. As a rule, the young laboring man, with strong muscles and knowledge of horses, and acquaintance with shovel and pick, will have an advantage over the skilled mechanic in the beginning, even though the latter is his superior in education and mental ability.

For the man who owns a place in town, and wishes to try gardening, it would seem best to keep the town property and rent or buy a couple of acres as near the city as possible. As a rule, city people who trade their town property for country property get the poorest end of the bargain, unless they meet with somebody as anxious to get into town as they are to get out. Country prices are so much lower, by the acre, that they sometimes pay double what land is really worth. It seems like a good trade to exchange a house on one sixth of an acre of land for twenty-five acres, but if the town property is worth \$2,000, then that means \$80 per acre for the land, and it will cost \$50 per acre more to put decent buildings upon it. The present depression in town property cannot last more than a couple of years, and prices will come back again somewhere near those of two years ago, but farm land seven miles from town, at \$75 per acre, will not be any higher in a generation, unless an electric railway or some other equally miraculous occurrence should give it an unusual opportunity. To the man who has an itching to turn gardener, there are chances enough without sacrificing good town property. There are bits of ground near every town lying idle that could be rented and the experiment of gardening tried. There are certain advantages in living in town, even for the gardener, and I know several who have small places in Akron, and larger ones outside, who make a business of handling their outside land from their city home. When the trips to and from market are set off against the trips out to the farm, there is not much to choose.

Vegetables are gathered in the afternoon and sold in the morning, and the town man who farms a country garden can bring in his load at evening and sell it the next morning before breakfast, having a considerable advantage over the gardener who has to drive seven or ten miles. There is a good deal of manure to draw from town, and the daily trips out to the farm garden can be made on top of a load of manure.

Again, the man who has always lived in town can keep up his city acquaintance better, and command a better retail market if he stays in town than if he moves away. There is still another very important point in this matter of trading city property for gardening land, and that is that gardening is not, at the present time, a royal road to affluence, or even a good living, unless one has considerable experience. The managing of a market garden is much different from the amateur gardening of a tenth of an acre.

In reference to the third question, that of where a man already owns a country place,

and has only his trade and wages to keep him in town, an answer cannot be given without discussing at length what a gardener can do at the present juncture, and probable receipts. This is a broad subject and must be treated in a separate article.

Summit county, Ohio.

L. B. PIERCE.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The creamery is an important factor in our present economy, but like most other enterprises, much, very much, depends upon the manner of conducting it. The idea that a creamery is certain to be a grand success in any community is a common error, as is clearly attested by the hundreds of such factories that have shut down in various sections, after a brief life of only a few months, or perhaps two or three years. Many thousands of dollars are thus locked up in unproductive enterprises, which might have done good service in other lines had the subject been given proper thought before the money was invested.

During the past month I found a number of new factories, which had either just gone into operation, or were awaiting an early date at which to begin an uncertain existence. No doubt some of them will meet with success, while others are doomed to failure, because the conditions are not favorable. It is one thing to form an organization, build and equip a plant, and quite another to be able to operate it successfully. Some of the obstacles may be briefly mentioned.

One of the first things to be considered is the number of available cows upon which dependence may be placed. A lack of patronage is a general complaint. Another item is the character of the cows. Are they all of the profitable kind, or are many of them kept at a loss? If unprofitable, can the owners be convinced of the fact by ordinary tests, and be led to replace the unprofitable ones with others of superior qualities? Are the proposed patrons of such painstaking disposition that there is a moral certainty of the milk or cream being delivered free from all odors, and scrupulously clean? Are the patrons of such disposition as to be likely to vie with each other to reach the highest state of perfection, or are they more likely to harbor feelings of jealousy, drop out of the race if they are outdone by others? Can you find among the stockholders men of good business ability, who will assume the responsibility of managing the business in a businesslike way? Have you among your members an expert butter-maker who understands every detail of the work necessary to produce the best grade of butter, or must you depend upon foreign help, which is so uncertain, not only in qualifications, but in continuity as well? Have you access to a good shipping station, from which you can reach a number of good markets?

These and other similar questions should be fully considered before venturing into the business. The ground ought to be so thoroughly canvassed before any money has been invested that no possible avenue for failure is permitted to remain unguarded. Then, to make

ASSURANCE DOUBLY SURE,

Do not expect to make fortunes the first year; it takes time to get things to running smoothly. The unprofitable cows must be weeded out. There are too many cows that do not pay for their keep. The profits on one third are more than swallowed up by the losses on the other two thirds. Do not encourage the patrons to stock up with more cows than they can manage profitably. Do not permit them to stock up with cows that must be kept at a loss. Do not take cream or milk from patrons who permit the milk to remain in foul stables until it has absorbed all the ill odors from the surrounding atmosphere, or set the milk for creaming in a cellar filled with decaying vegetables, or where it may come in contact with odors of any kind. It would, perhaps, be a good plan in most localities to offer a small premium to the patron who keeps his cows and stables in the neatest and cleanest manner. Start out with the determination of making nothing but the choicest grade of butter or cheese, and see to it that every condition is kept favorable to this end. Deal honestly and fairly with all the patrons, as indeed with all men; pay liberal prices for both labor and material, and thus secure the good will of the community. Establish a reputation for your productions, and see to it that such a reputation, when established, is honestly sustained.

A good butter factory may be made a blessing to a community, but the poor factory, soon abandoned, is a curse to the

entire country. The money that is sunk in unprofitable enterprises each year in this country would do much toward relieving the needy, starving poor of the nation. Let us always think twice before we leap.

JOHL L. SHAWVER.

SECOND-CROP POTATOES.

The growing of second-crop potatoes is an industry of recent years, and is destined, though the North may be slow to realize it, to revolutionize potato growing. It saves to the South annually thousands of dollars, and furnishes a seed potato that has no equal. The potatoes mature just before frost in autumn, do not sprout when cellared, retain all of their plumpness and vigor, germinate well when planted, and possess more vitality and give better results than northern-grown seed. The tubers send out but few stems, which are stocky and productive, giving a small amount of unmerchantable potatoes.

It is a fact, whether generally known or not, that a tuber devitalized by continuous sprouting, sends up a bunch of spindling sprouts and yields a good many small potatoes, few of which are merchantable. This is the principal reason why potatoes run out. The South had to use northern seed altogether until the introduction of the second crop.

Northern seed, when kept perfectly dormant, is not the equal of the second crop, where the same care is used in the selection of seed. The first-crop potato, planted in July and August, is slow to germinate only under most favorable circumstances. If the tuber has a tendency to be late, the law of the fittest, as regards earliness, discards it. When the tuber does sprout, it rarely sprouts elsewhere than at the blossom end, and only has one or two sprouts then.

Second-crop potatoes are small on account of the droughts that prevail in the South in late summer and autumn, and sometimes on account of early frost. With a favorable season and the same soil, they are as large and productive as the first crop.

The South is not as careful of the seed it uses as it should be. This is the only objection that can be made against the second crop. We need potato specialists. Save this point, the second-crop potato has no equal as a seed potato for early varieties.

JNO. C. BRIDGEWATER.

ALSIKE CLOVER WITH TIMOTHY.

Most farmers in seeding wish to keep the land in grass more than a single year. For this purpose a mixture of alsike clover seed with timothy seed makes the best combination that we know of. The first year's growth will be mainly alsike, and the first crop to be cut will contain scarcely any timothy. But alsike clover is a biennial, and its first cutting is its last. Of course, its roots begin to decay after the plant has died, and then the timothy comes forward very rapidly, often making a good second growth for hay when the first crop has been cut early enough.

A Fat Baby Boy

MADE SO BY

Hood's Sarsaparilla

A Clergyman's Statement.



"Three years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. When about six months old he took a sore mouth. Everything that was known as usual remedies in such cases was used. I had two doctors but all to no benefit. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last. Thus we laid

Our Darling Child

in the grave. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born unto us. At the age of two months he became afflicted with the same disease. I believed the boy's trouble was constitutional and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby. Improvement began at once. We have succeeded in eradicating the scrofulous blood from the system and to-day we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, eighteen months old. He is the very

Picture of Health,

all life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant church. I am here to back

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

what I say and I am in no way interested in any profit in the matter, except it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure remedy." REV. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station, Mo.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Our Farm.

IN GARDEN AND FIELD.

POUULTY MANURE AGAIN.—Another subscriber, this time in Minnesota, asks whether poultry manure is good for garden crops, and which crops in particular. At one time he applied some to his garden, and for three years no crops grew on the land as far as the manure went. This reminds me of an instance in my own experience. A good many years ago, when preparing an acre of land for onions, I told my man to draw a ton of fertilizer to the field and begin to sow it. Half an hour later, when I came to the patch, I found the man spreading fertilizer over the land with the shovel. Of course, I stopped this performance very promptly; but as far as the fertilizer had already been put on in this over-generous fashion, no seed germinated, and not even a weed was seen during the entire season. Just outside the line of application, however, where the plants got the benefit of an abundance of plant-food, yet no excess to injure them, were the largest onions and the healthiest growth in the lot. In all applications of concentrated manures there is a happy medium which we must try to hit. This requires the exercise of good judgment, for definite rules cannot always be given, no more than in regard to the proper quantity of medicine to be taken.

I think very highly of poultry droppings as a garden manure. There is no concentrated fertilizer that I know of which gives so uniformly good, often remarkable, results in the garden as poultry manure spread in proper quantities on the plowed ground. When I have a good supply of it, I am always sure to get a fine growth of onions, cabbage, beets, vines, celery, etc. But there is a great deal of difference between poultry manures. One sample may be the clear droppings, and rather dry; another may be largely mixed with absorbents, or quite wet; a third may have been washed and leached out, and have lost a good deal of its original strength. Average, well-preserved poultry manure contains four or five times the amount of plant-foods found in ordinary stable manure. If you put the one on as thick and careless as you would the other, the crops will suffer from the excess of ammonia, which is death to seeds and plants.

The first thing to see to is that the poultry droppings are fine enough so they can be intimately mixed with the soil. When you use plenty of dry absorbents under the roosts, such as sifted coal ashes, dry muck, etc., you can let the droppings accumulate for a long time, adding absorbents as required; or you can remove them frequently, and mix them with dry soil, sand or muck, and with any of these, perhaps a little kainite or muriate of potash. Shovel the whole mass over a few times and it is ready for application. I usually put it on with the shovel, spreading it well over the plowed ground, and making a good one-horse load reach over about one eighth or one sixteenth of an acre. Wet and sticky parts should not be put on the land until after they have been dried and fined by mixing up with some dry absorbent and repeated shoveling over. The next thing is to incorporate this manure thoroughly with the soil. This can be done by the diligent use of cultivator and harrow, and perhaps hand rake. But you may be sure that soil thus enriched will give you results in vegetable growing of which you can be proud.

CABBAGE ENEMIES.—Again I hold a number of inquiries on the subject of cabbage enemies and how to fight them. The chief insect enemies with which the cabbage grower has to deal are (1) the imported cabbage-worm; (2) the cabbage-plusia; (3) the cabbage-mamestra; (4) the zebra caterpillar; (5) the harlequin cabbage-bug; (6) the cabbage-maggot; (7) the wavy-striped flea-beetle; (8) the cabbage-aphis. Of No. 1 (the imported cabbage-worm, caterpillar of the white butterfly) I have spoken in a recent number. But I gladly take this opportunity to call attention to a most useful book, compiled by Frank W. Sempers. It is entitled "Injurious Insects and the Use of Insecticides," and has just been published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. It has over two hundred pages, and almost as many illustrations. This new treatise gives the following remedies for the cabbage-worm: "Pyrethrum-powder, or bhach, kerosene emulsion or hot water may be used. Dr.

Riley gives decided preference to hot water, and says: 'Every worm visible upon the cabbage may be killed by the use of hot water at the temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The water may be boiling hot when put into the watering-can, but it will not be too hot when it reaches the cabbage leaves.' Pyrethrum-powder may be diluted with from five to six parts of flour, and dusted over the plants with a powder bellows. One ounce of pyrethrum stirred into one gallon of boiling water, and when cool diluted with four gallons of cold water, makes a very effective insecticide for spraying cabbage and cauliflower."

The worms of the cabbage-plusia are very soft and tender, and readily succumb to treatment with kerosene emulsion. Pyrethrum-powder also kills them. The cabbage-mamestra can be destroyed by the same means. The zebra caterpillar while young feeds in clusters, and may be hand-picked. Later on, the means recommended for the cabbage-worms can be employed for its destruction. The harlequin cabbage-bug is the worst cabbage pest in the southern states. Prof. Weed recommends the planting of wild mustard, which is a favorite food plant of this insect among the cabbages. The harlequin-bugs cluster on the mustard-plants, and may be killed by applications of pure kerosene. For the cabbage-maggot, No. 6, I now spray the stems of the young plants every few days with a strong solution of muriate of potash, or with strong lime-water. Liberal applications of air-slaked (better fresh-slaked) lime or wood ashes

are also recommended and will do some good. For the flea-beetle, No. 7, Sempers' book gives the following remedy: "Powdered tobacco or tobacco decoction are said to be good remedies. Drenching the roots with kerosene emulsion will destroy the larvae. Dusting the plants with land-plaster, lime and dry, unleached wood ashes are also regarded as protections from the little pest."

The cabbage-aphis, No. 8, is sometimes quite troublesome. Mr. Sempers recommends the kerosene emulsion, 1 part to from 20 to 25 of water. As the eggs are laid upon the cabbage leaves, the refuse leaves should be fed to stock or poultry, and the stalks should be burned. I find that hot soap-suds is about as good a remedy as there is. You can use it pretty hot, especially if applied with a sprayer. Spray thoroughly, so as to reach all parts of the leaves. This treatment is almost a universal remedy for all cabbage pests, besides stimulating the plants to strong, healthy growth.

HOLLOW-STALKED CELERY.—J. W. R., a market gardener in Kansas, says that any variety of celery will become hollow and worthless if left too long after having reached full growth. I confess I am a little at sea about it. The plants keep on growing right along in winter storage, and yet how nice and brittle the stalks are! It seems to me the trouble is more with the season, and perhaps soil and treatment, than in time of gathering the crop. Hot, dry weather and full exposure to sun, especially on dried-out and worn-out soil, causes the slow growth which makes hollow

stalks. This is my idea. I am sure the trouble is not in the variety nor in the strain. Our friend is right. Any variety will produce hollow stalks if the conditions are at all favorable for such development.

FORCED CELERY.—A friend in Illinois reports that he had fine celery to put on the market last year in June, by setting plants in cold-frame about six inches apart each way. The plants were grown from seed sown in greenhouse January 1st. He wants me to try this method. The idea was suggested by me two years ago, and I have wanted to experiment in this line, anyway. So I have set a hundred plants in cold-frame, and with a good deal of faith in a satisfactory outcome will await developments. Let others try this plan, too.

JOSEPH.

SPRAYING WITH BORDEAUX VERSUS UNSPRAYING FOR POTATO BLIGHT.

	Sprayed.	Unsprayed.	Gain by Spraying.
	Bush. Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.
Burbank,	75 12	44 41	30 27
Empire State,	99 1	79 2	19 55
Average,	87 7	61 49	25 13

The potatoes were sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture three times during the season on the following dates, July 26th, August 12th, September 4th, using the knapsack sprayer. From the results given in the preceding table, it will be seen that the use of the Bordeaux mixture increased the yield twenty-five to seventy-five per cent, or an average of forty-one per cent. —Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

WOMEN OF ALL AGES

And conditions in life, are liable at times, to need an Invigorating Tonic; a Regulator of the natural, periodical functions, and a Soothing and Bracing Nervine. For this purpose

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is the only medicine so certain in its curative action that it can be *guaranteed*. Your money is returned if it does not *cure*.

In Maidenhood, Womanhood and Motherhood, it invigorates and braces up the exhausted, run-down, overworked and delicate; allays and banishes all Nervous Weakness, Spasms, Hysteria, Fits, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; corrects all unnatural irregularities of monthly function and cures Periodical Pains, Weaknesses, Bearing Down Sensations, Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Ulceration and Kindred Maladies.

For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

What Others Say of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription:

IRREGULARITY AND UTERINE DEBILITY.

MISS L. M. HENDERSON, of Springfield, South Dakota, says: "I cannot say enough for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For years I suffered from irregularity and uterine debility, but now I feel as well as I ever did in my life. Thanks to you for your 'Favorite Prescription,' for it has performed a permanent cure."

THE "CHANGE OF LIFE."

MRS. HATTIE M. RHODES, of Bath Alum, Bath Co., Va., aged 48, suffered from rush of blood to head, dizziness, hot flushes, palpitation of heart, and other distressing symptoms incident to the "change of life." She writes: "I am truly glad to say that I feel myself cured. I have used your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' as you directed, and to them, with the aid of God, my cure is due."

"WAS THE PICTURE OF DEATH."

MRS. M. J. LOYD, of Wesson, Copiah Co., Miss., says: "My daughter has been sick all her life, and the older she grew, the worse she was until she was the picture of death: the physicians could not do her any good. I gave her three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' and now she is a perfectly healthy girl. Have recommended it to a great many sufferers from 'female complaints,' and it has cured them. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and I have never found anything to compare with it."

SUFFERED FOR TWELVE YEARS.

MRS. MALVINA WILSON, of Oreide (formerly Enterprise), Taylor Co., W. Va., writes: "A heart overflowing with gratitude prompts me to write you. Twelve long weary years I suffered greatly from Uterine Disease, and at last was given up by

my physician to die, besides spending almost all we had. After five months' treatment with your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I now enjoy most excellent health. I would, to-day, have been in my grave, and my little children motherless, had it not been for you and your medicine. I will recommend your medicines as long as I live. If any one doubts this, give my name and address."

FAINTED AWAY.

MISS LIZZIE H. MURPHY, of New Dorp, Staten Is., Richmond Co., N. Y., writes: "About two years ago I was so sick with womb trouble that I could not cross the room without fainting away. The doctors could do me no good and told me I must die, but my mother got me 'Favorite Prescription,' and in one week I began to feel stronger. After taking a dozen bottles I am as well as I ever was; free from all pains and aches and all due to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

MRS. CORA CUMMINGS, of No. 74 E. Yates St., Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "I took your Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when I was run down and through the warm weather. It worked like a charm on my system and I am a good deal heavier in flesh now. It is the best medicine in the world for 'female troubles,' for I took almost all kinds of Patent Medicines, and doctors' prescriptions without benefit."

A COLD CAUSED TROUBLE.

MISS MAMIE BURK, of Everett, Bedford Co., Penna., writes: "When I was fourteen years old I took a bad cold and there resulted internal troubles. I was a great sufferer for four years. I had tried two physicians but neither gave me any relief. After taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I can't say enough for it. It cured me so I have no more pains. I am now nineteen years of age."

Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

PRUNING AND TRAINING OF GRAPE-VINES.

PRUNING and training are the great bugbears to amateurs in grape growing, and the attempt to follow some peculiar method has done more than anything else to discourage the growing of this fruit by farmers. As a matter of fact, vines will grow and bear fruit without any pruning whatever. Pruning is done simply to get the most good fruit from the least amount of vine, and for practical purposes it is a very simple matter. There are, however, many systems described in books, and occasionally used in practice, that are quite complicated and difficult for a beginner to understand. The practical points to have in mind in pruning grapes are: (1) That the old wood which has borne fruit once never bears fruit again. (2) That the wood that is formed one season produces the bearing wood for the next season. (3) If all the new wood is left on the vine it will bear ten times more clusters than it can properly develop, and they will all be small and imperfect. (4) If nine tenths of the new wood is cut away, leaving only from three to six buds to each stalk, the yield of good grapes will be much increased. (5) In severe climates it is desirable to train the vine so that it can be laid down on the ground with but little resistance, for in such locations it is necessary to protect it each winter.

If these points are borne in mind it matters not so very much what system or whether any system at all is pursued in pruning. However, it will be found most convenient to adhere somewhat closely to some simple system of pruning.

The most popular system to-day is the drooping system. By this term is meant the training of the main stem or cane up to rather high supports, and then allowing the new growths from them to hang downward in much the same way that a vine grows naturally in the woods. The merits of this system are: (1) Ease of pruning. (2) Thorough ripening of the new wood, which does not grow so late in the autumn when hanging downward as when the ends are constantly upward. (3) Simplicity. In carrying out the details of this system, a plan for trellis suggested by Professor Munson is of much interest. The way in which the posts are placed in this system is illustrated in the accompanying cut. Two posts are placed together in a V-shaped position, and are braced by a connecting wire. The tops of each set of posts are connected by wires and a middle wire connects the cross wires. Thus the trellis is made of three wires. The vine is tied to the central wire and the lateral canes are allowed to fall against the side wires, to which they fasten their tendrils and form a V-shaped trough. The trellis is six feet high.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Time to Prune Grapes—Grape Cuttings.—D. C. H., Monroe, Ga. In the southern states grapes should be pruned at any time after the fall of the leaves and before the sap starts. It is a poor plan to prune if the sap runs at all. The cuttings may be successfully rooted if taken off at the time indicated for pruning in the above reply; but it is a better plan to cut them soon after the leaves fall and to heel them until the ground is settled in spring.

Pruning Fruit-trees.—E. A. M. When I have to prune heavily any of the trees you mention I prefer to prune either in October or during warm days in winter, and the very early spring before the sap starts, covering all wounds over three fourths of an inch in diameter with grafting-wax. For ordinary light pruning I prefer the month of June. If trees are pruned while the sap runs the wounds are liable to become decayed spots.

Fertilizer for Arbor-vitæ Hedge.—C. E. B., Bloomington, Minn. The best fertilizer to use around your arbor-vitæ is well-rotted stable manure, sod or leaf-mold from the woods. Apply either of them by digging a trench near your plants, but far enough away not to seriously injure the roots, and put in manure enough to fill a furrow six inches deep. If sod or leaf-mold is used, apply twice as much as of manure. The trench should then be filled. Such material will undoubtedly give much better results than ashes.

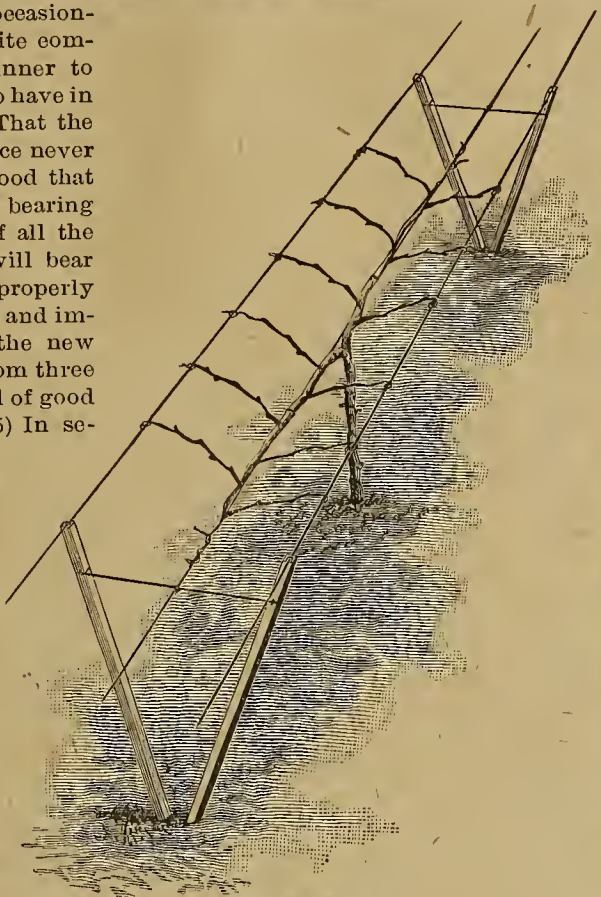
Not Fruiting.—J. H. H., Charlestown, Ind., writes: "I have two varieties of cherries; trees are vigorous growers and bloomers; also several plum and apricot trees in the same condition, but none of them bear fruit. What is the cause of this, and what will make them bear fruit?"

REPLY:—If these fruits do not mature at all, I presume they are very much infested by the curculio. In order to answer your question intelligently, I wish you would write me whether your neighbors get fruit of these kinds, and what the varieties are you have planted that do not fruit; also how many years they have blossomed and not fruited.

Improving Land for Berries.—M. J. S., Lambertville, Mich., writes: "I have land which I wish to plant with strawberries and raspberries next spring. What shall I sow for a green manure crop, and when shall I plow it under? The soil is sandy, rather light. No barn-yard manure is available."

REPLY:—The best crop for you to plow under to improve the land is probably a crop of peas planted early and turned under when in blossom. Then I should sow buckwheat and plow under when in blossom. But for strawberries the land should be very rich, and if your land is not in good condition, these two crops will not make it rich enough for strawberries. Cannot you find a coating of stable manure for it. In regard to the pea crop, it would enrich the land about as much if it was fed off by hogs, and it is a most excellent crop for them.

Netting for Round-headed Borer.—S. B. R., Keeseville, N. Y. It has been found to be a nearly perfect protection from the borers for the part surrounded by the netting. The top of the wire should have a little grass or other material stuffed in between it and the tree-



GRAPE-TRELLIS.

trunk to keep the beetles from passing down inside the wire. Of course, this would not keep the flat-headed borer from getting into the branches, but it keeps the round-headed borer out entirely. If the wire is not at least three fourths of an inch from the tree, beetles can reach the bark by their long egg-depositors. A rather cheaper method of keeping out the borer is by washing the bark of the trees with a wash of soft soap and Paris green, made into a sort of whitewash with plaster of Paris, or cement and water. This stays on well. The beetle does not like to lay its eggs where there is soap, and if the eggs are laid on trees treated in this way, the young come into contact with the poison as soon as they begin to eat.

Tobacco Hybrid.—"Can the tobacco, Nicotiana tabacum, be hybridized with the petunia, or was it ever done? If so, what was the result?"

REPLY:—Luther Burbank, California, undoubtedly produced many such hybrids. The work has only recently been done, so the result has not generally been exhibited. He writes that the plants have slender, drooping or trailing tomentose, green, red and purple stalks, and leaves twice as large as the petunia. The flowers are handsome, white, pink, carmine or striped, and borne in bounteous profusion. No seed is ever produced, but they are very readily multiplied from cuttings. Mr. Burbank has named these plants "nicotunias." The same earnest worker has also got a hybrid between the raspberry and strawberry. This is of no commercial value, but of much interest to botanists. It produces no seed. Hybrids very seldom, if ever, produce seed. Mr. Burbank says one may think themselves very fortunate if they get a hybrid between the tobacco and the petunia after trying five hundred times, and one may try five thousand times before being successful.

Pear-blight.—J. A. B., Ontario. The blight you speak of is very common in many parts of the country. In fact, there are few sections which are not more or less affected by it. In the eastern and middle states its ravages are largely confined to the pear, and it seldom attacks the apple, while in the western states it attacks both the pear and apple. It is caused by the growth of a minute parasitic plant which grows from a germ. These germs are shed from little pustules which break through the bark of the tree after the injured part is dead. These may readily be seen as little pimples on the dry bark at this season of the year. The germs gain an entrance to the tree at the cracks in the bark and on the very young growth. The most difficult thing is to give a satisfactory remedy. Some varieties of both apples and pears are nearly exempt from its ravages. For instance, the Kieffer pear and Duchess of Oldenburg apple seldom blight seriously, even when other varieties around them die of the disease. The same is true, but to a less extent, of Angouleme and Bartlett pears and Ben Davis and Talman Sweet apples. Some varieties quickly succumb to the disease, while others, although seriously affected when the disease is at its worst, quickly recover as soon as it lets up a little. I have seen Bartlett pear-trees, apparently nearly ruined by it, which regained their former vigor a few years later. Thus it will be seen that one measure for avoiding this trouble is to plant varieties that are not seriously injured by it. The treatment should consist in cutting off the diseased wood as often as practicable and in burning it. The cut should be low enough to be quite below the diseased portion, so that none of it will be left. It is quite certain that the disease may be communicated to healthy trees by using the tools on them which have been in contact with diseased tissues. It is seldom very bad for many continuous years, but is very destructive for a few years, and then lets up again. This feature probably depends very much on the weather.

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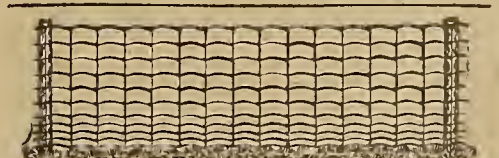
Unless they contain sufficient Potash. Complete fertilizers should contain at least 6 per cent of Potash. Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables should contain from 10 to 15 per cent of Potash. Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Potash, or apply Potash salts, such as Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Kainit. For information and pamphlets, address German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York City. Mention this paper when you write.

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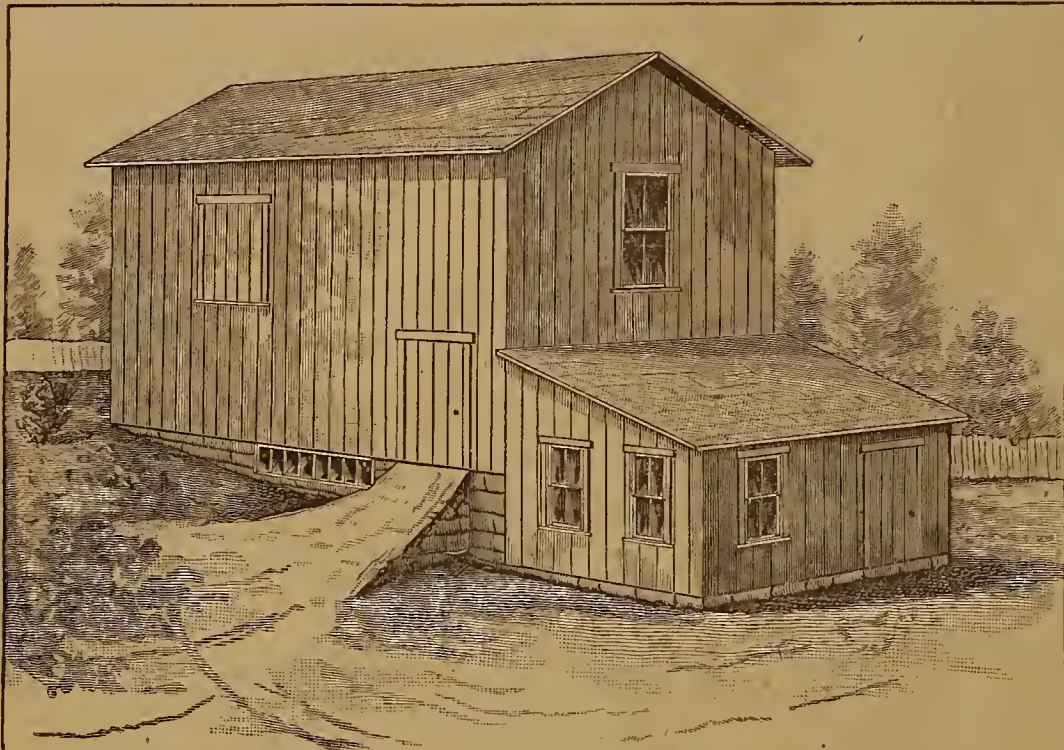
Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammonton, New Jersey.

BARN AND POULTRY-HOUSES.

THE illustration is intended for those who may desire to connect a poultry-house with a barn. The south side of the barn is shown, and the object is to also secure a covered run under the barn as a yard. The poultry-house at the east end of the barn is 10x16 feet. The excavation under the barn occupies a space 16x22 feet, and is 4 feet deep.



BARN AND POULTRY-HOUSES.

The poultry-house may be at either the east or west end, as preferred, or two houses may be used. Care must be exercised in having the excavation dry, as dampness may cause disease. If the barn is on a hillside, it will be an advantage.

The design is from Mr. S. P. Smith, Pennsylvania, describing the plan as used by him, and our readers may possibly improve it, according to circumstances.

SITTING HENS.

When the hens are brooding chicks they require attention, or there will soon be a diminution in the number of chicks. Hawks, cats, dogs and rats may be detected when they destroy any of the chicks, but there is one enemy that works unseen, and that is the large gray louse, which can be found only by close examination. The chicks are not afflicted with lice when they come out of the shells. Vermin attack them after they have been with the hen, and as the pests must come from some source, it is from the hens. The large gray lice work mostly on the skin of the heads and necks, and they may be found on the hens when even the mites are not annoying. They pass from the hens to the chicks, and the chicks droop and die from no apparent cause. To save the chicks the hens must be looked after before the chicks come out of the shells. A few drops of sweet-oil, well rubbed on the heads of the sitting hens once a week, with the nests well dusted with fresh insect-powder, will be of great advantage to both hens and chicks.

HARD TIMES POULTRY.

If there is to be an addition to the revenue it must be done with the birds that will give a return for the food used. The scrub is not suitable for "hard times." It does not pay for itself, and is an expense. As the people are passing over the late financial flurry, and getting on a more solid foundation, the best way to recuperate, if the flocks are to assist, is to begin with something that will be serviceable. The scrub fowls will prove unremunerative, and the best "hard times" poultry are the pure breeds, as they will give more eggs and meat than can be obtained from scrubs.

YOUNG TURKEYS.

The most favorable time for young turkeys is during dry weather, and the cause of loss of so many young ones may usually be traced to the large lice on the heads, and to dampness. Water should be given in a manner to avoid their getting wet when drinking. Feed often, but not too much at a time. Stale bread dipped in milk, potatoes, chopped onions, curds, chopped eggs, rolled oats, lettuce and boiled rice are relished.

DRY YARDS.

Damp yards are unsuitable for poultry. Ducks are supposed to be more comfortable when they have a pond, which is true when the weather is not too cold, but the ducks will soon become disabled with rheumatism or lameness when compelled to exist in damp and muddy yards, as their short legs do not permit the body to escape the mud and filth. Clean yards promote health, both for ducks and hens. When laying hens are confined in yards they will be really penned in a small space if the yards are damp, as they will seek a dry place and remain there, taking no exercise, and becoming subject to disease by congregating too closely together. A yard

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

An Injury.—J. E. D., Spokane, Wash., writes: "I have a Plymouth Rock hen that is lame in the hip-joint. She falls over backward and staggers when up. She eats well and seems in good health."

REPLY:—It may be due to an injury, but it would be well to remove her from the male.

Dry and Green Bones.—J. L., Rancher, Mont., writes: "I can pick up any quantity of bones here. Would they not be cheaper for me than green bones?"

REPLY:—If you can procure them without cost they are an advantage to you, and may be used in place of green bones, but the latter are better.

Destroying Lice.—Mrs. R. B. H., Isadora, Mo., writes: "The little mites are the most difficult for me to get rid of. I have tried coal-oil, sulphur, carbolic acid, etc., but with no success."

REPLY:—The kerosene emulsion, often given in this journal, will destroy them and so will kerosene. The difficulty may be that it was not properly applied, by forcing it into all cracks and crevices, as well as on every portion of the walls, roosts, etc.

Canary Not Laying.—Mrs. D. C. M., Roanoke, Va., writes: "My canary-bird did not lay an egg last year, and shows no sign of it this spring. I feed the usual bird food."

REPLY:—It may be due to being overfed, or to mites. It is difficult to give a reason, as such cases often occur, and some females will not lay at all.

New Breeds.—W. S., Quincy, Cal., writes: "How long would it take to make a new breed by selecting a male and six hens from the whole flock?"

REPLY:—Probably ten years, in order to fix the characteristics, and it could only be done by careful selection, patience and loss of time. There is no necessity for a new breed, as we have breeds now for all purposes.

Remedy for Hawks.—A. C., Goodwin, Texas, writes: "I have been informed that there is a substance which, if fed to chicks, will kill the hawk that may eat the chicks, but is harmless to the latter. Can you inform me what the substance is?"

REPLY:—Nux vomica is the substance mentioned, but we doubt the remedy. It is also too dangerous to use indiscriminately.

Feather Pulling.—Mrs. A. P. E., Plymouth, Ind., writes: "Our hens are free from lice, are in good order, but do not lay. They began to shed feathers, and are now bare on their heads and necks."

REPLY:—They are pulling feathers from each other, probably due to idleness. There is no remedy except at a great cost of time, as they must be separated singly. It will pay you to get rid of them and procure others.

Food Required.—C. McM., Elgin, Ill., writes: "What is the proper amount of food per day for a Light Brahma? How much for a Leghorn? How are White Wyandottes produced?"

REPLY:—As no two hens are alike no estimate can be arrived at. About a quart of corn for a dozen hens in winter is the rule. The Leghorns will consume but little less. White Wyandottes are "sports" from the silver variety.

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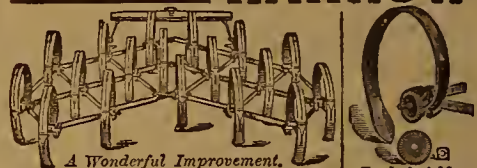
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CHAPTER V.

SIDNEY'S OWN OPINION.



SIDNEY ATTWOOD'S application was readily accepted, and he was assigned the position of assistant in a large army hospital. His last act before his sickness had shown him the possibility of self-control, but it did not relieve him of the necessity of a great struggle before he was complete victor. When he went off duty the first day, he felt as though

he had been carrying a mountain on his shoulders. At the end of a week it was reduced to a little hill. At the end of a month he had hard work to restrain himself from toiling night and day in the worst wards of the army hospital.

At last he had conquered one weakness, and it gave him courage and strength for the next. He knew well the theory and philosophy of his weak nerves, the reflex and involuntary action of the muscles, and how and why a sudden sound would make him cringe, and his heart stand still; but every effort to overcome it proved fruitless.

The "month of battles" was at its height. The hospitals were crowded, and hospital tents were established all along the lines. Sidney, among others, received orders to serve in them. He had no opportunity to explain his fear that he should be useless in such a place. He must obey orders, and obey instantly. For a week he worked in almost hopeless agony. Again and again a sharp report would catch his heart and force his hands to lie idle until it had recovered.

"I made a great mistake in coming here," he said to himself. "I was too confident. This constant strain is weakening my nerves instead of strengthening them. I am surely losing ground. And yet if I turn back now, I shall never recover. I would rather break down again than yield."

At that moment a stray bomb burst near the tent, instantly killing the surgeon in charge, and it came very near killing Sidney without touching him. His lips were as white as his cheeks, and a bandage he was preparing fell to the floor.

At that moment a mounted aid, leading a free horse, dashed to the door of the tent. His face was black with smoke and blood as he delivered his message to Sidney, who, by right of appointment, was now in charge.

"General Dayton is wounded. It's a turn of a hand which side comes out ahead. He will not come to the rear, and there is not a surgeon on the field."

Sidney looked down the long tent, thinking which of the assistants he would send. Suddenly, fire flashed in his eyes.

"Take this," he said to the aid, catching his case of instruments and bandages from a camp-chair. "I will go."

Where the smoke and the deafening roar of the fiercest conflict of the civil war were at their height, he dismounted. He saw only the wounded officer. Quickly and skillfully he extracted the bullet and bandaged the wound, as calmly as though it had been in the silent operating-room of a city hospital.

The general sat again upon his horse and carried on the fight to victory. Sidney turned toward the rear, but another and another wounded man appealed to him, and not until the sun was setting did he realize that all day long he had been working right upon the battle-field.

A strange, exultant joy filled his heart that night as he joined with the rest in celebrating the great victory which the army had also won.

In the morning the wounded and assistants were ordered to the regular hospitals; but Sidney laughed like a school-boy who has won a longed-for prize when he read the order sent to him. It contained an appointment as surgeon, with the rank of major, in the division under the general whose life he had saved. He laughed because it meant an opportunity to work upon the battle-field, and

he wondered if Sidney Attwood of twenty-four hours before were anything but a half-forgotten dream.

More than once, in the battles which followed, his coat was cut by a bullet, and once a fragment from a bomb tore away a part of his hat. Those who saw it wondered at the smile which parted the surgeon's lips, as he continued his work without so much as glancing to see what damage had been done. They said he courted death; but had they known of the struggle through which he had passed and the victory he had won, they would have realized instead how intensely that smile was courting life.

In the excitement of his work, he almost forgot his last weakness. He had become so accustomed to favoring his foot, that he did it instinctively. His cane was prepared to hang upon his belt when he required his hands. There was not a soldier who was not ready to assist him at any moment, for they all knew and loved the pale-faced, white-haired surgeon who was always where he was most needed, always with his regiment, always where there were wounds and suffering, always calm, smiling and skilful.

and it's never touched the ground. Don't let it now. Run with it—run!" Then he fell back unconscious.

Quickly Sidney tore open the boy's shirt and examined his wound. It was not mortal.

"That boy's life will be a needless sacrifice," he muttered. "He is too brave to pave the way for men who are running from an enemy."

He called to some of the first to pass to pick up the boy and carry him to the rear. But they only looked over their shoulders at the crowd that was coming close behind, and ran on.

"He's a noble fellow," muttered Sidney. "He must not die like this. If they will not save him, I will!" And dropping his cane, forgetting even to hang it in his belt, he lifted the boy on his shoulder, and jostled and pushed by the retreating soldiers, he carried him back until he reached a place of safety.

He never returned to find his cane and never obtained another to take its place. The nervous weakness was conquered.

For signal service, a little later, he was placed at the head of the medical corps of the division, upon the general's staff, with the

mission to publish it, with other facts obtained through correspondence, believing that the actual results of an earnest and honest "I will" have more than scientific interest, and that these footsteps in the sands of time may prove

Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's troubled main,
Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again.

When Sidney had finished his story, the village doctor had one to tell of Tom's confession that it was he who stole the money; of Col. Attwood's reform, shortly after the cripple disappeared, and of his death just before the war, leaving his large estate with the doctor, in trust for his son.

Sidney only smiled at this, saying:

"Well, my dear doctor, you must keep it now. I'm glad I didn't steal from you, but I'm sure that I owe you more than I can pay, without. I doubt if the money would ever have done me any good. If I had had it all my life, I fancy that I might have been to-day the same cringing cripple that you cared for so tenderly. And as for taking it now, why, upon my word, I should not know what to do

with it. And now I must leave you for to-day, as I am ordered to be at headquarters in six minutes. But come for me at sunrise tomorrow, and if all is quiet, we will have a morning walk."

The village doctor came with the sunrise, but the moment his eyes rested upon Sidney he knew that all was not quiet.

"What is it?" he asked anxiously.

"It is a very great disappointment," Sidney replied, though he smiled as he greeted his friend, and turned with cheerful alacrity to put on his coat. "I love the army. Yes, it is a very great disappointment; but after all the blessings I have received, it would be a pity if I could not endure it without ponting. I have been discharged from the service."

"Discharged? Impossible!" gasped the village doctor, sinking into a camp-chair.

"It is not only possible, it is really just and what I deserved, though I should do precisely the same thing again, while I might feel obliged to discharge a subordinate who did no more," Sidney replied, and added with a hearty laugh, "Come, now, my dear doctor, you are taking it a great deal worse than I. The sun shines for us, at any rate. Let us take advantage of it and have our walk, and I will tell you all about it."

He took his old friend's arm, and as they walked together he continued:

"You see, I had six minutes when I left you. A nurse met me at the door and told me of a young fellow whose leg was to come off who was pleading to save it. The nurse thought that it might be saved, and feared that amputation would kill him, but the doctor disagreed. I had good cause for confidence in the nurse, but very little in the doctor for such an operation. I hurried to the ward to have it postponed until I could look into it, but it was too late. The fellow was already under way. It was easy to see that the nurse was right. If he lost his leg he would lose his life. It was worth a struggle. It took me an hour, but this morning the boy is doing well and the most grateful fellow you ever saw. He will doubtless recover, and what is more, I think he will have a good leg. What was my position in the army compared with that? Well, I was an hour late. The general was angry, and I don't blame him. He said he was sorry to lose me from his division, but the dignity of his position compelled him to ask me to resign. The blank was already on his table, and knowing that he obviously had the right of it, I signed the paper without a word."

They walked on in silence for a time, then Sidney added:

"In the past two years I have gained four great victories over myself; and do you know, it is my opinion that this last, to be able to look a bitter disappointment in the face and not fall under it, is the greatest victory of them all."

"How is the paper worded?" his friend asked, a little later.

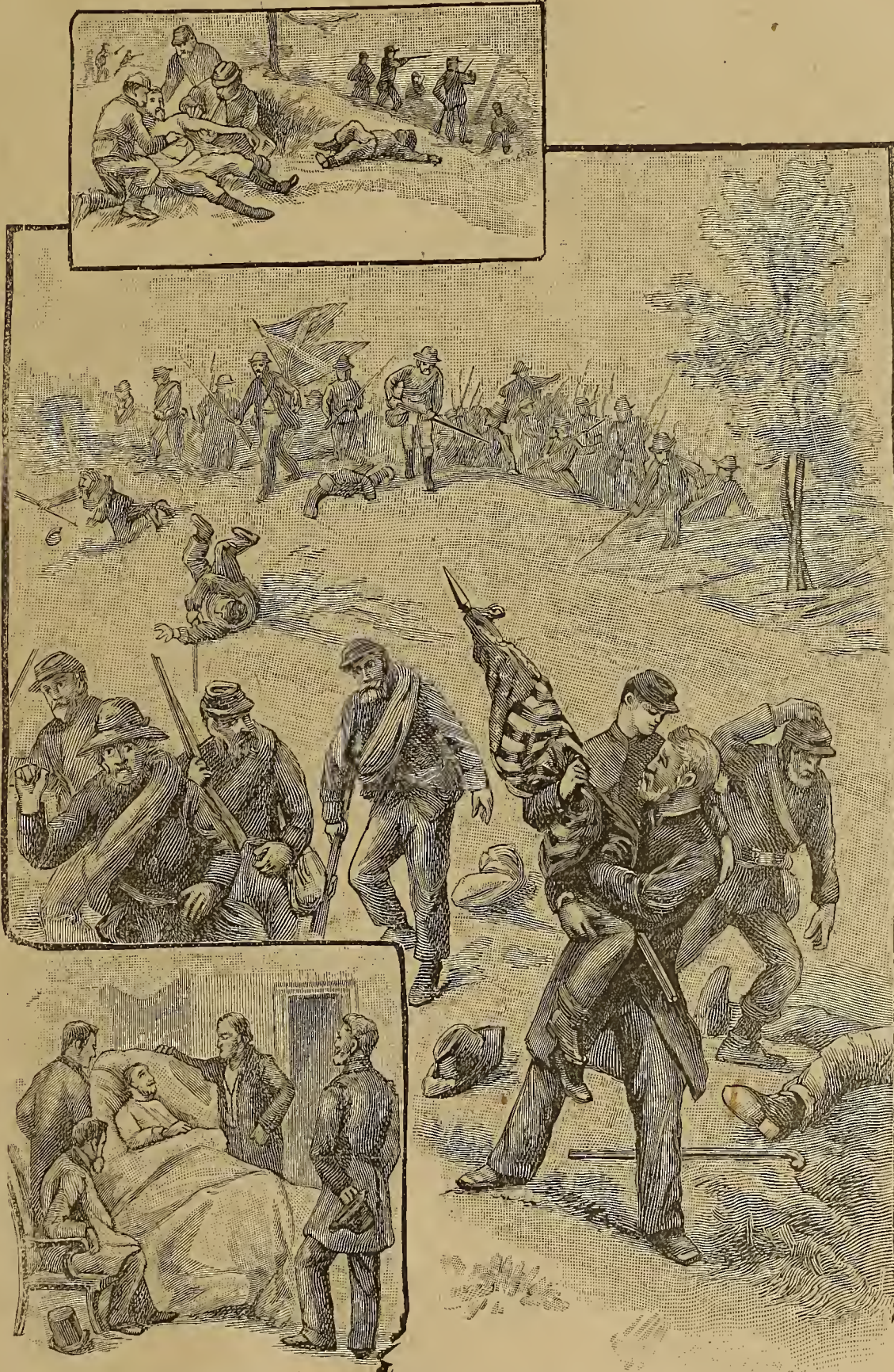
"I do not know; I have not opened it," Sidney replied, carelessly taking the envelop from his pocket and handing it to his friend.

The village doctor read, then smiled, then lifted his hat, exclaiming:

"Brigadier-general Attwood! I am glad to be the first to salute you."

Sidney caught the paper and read his promotion to the position of department surgeon in the regular army, with the commission of brevet brigadier-general, but one step below the surgeon-general.

"Well," he remarked, as he put the paper in



QUICKLY AND SKILFULLY HE EXTRACTED THE BULLET AND BANDAGED THE WOUND, AS CALMLY AS THOUGH IT HAD BEEN IN THE SILENT OPERATING-ROOM OF A CITY HOSPITAL.

SIDNEY STOOD IN SILENCE FOR A MOMENT.

HE CARRIED HIM BACK TILL HE REACHED A PLACE OF SAFETY.

A time came, however, when he recalled his lameness with a bitter pang. It was almost night on the disastrous "Black Monday," when the line broke all along the front, and the whole army, in wild disorder, came rushing toward the place where he was working. He could not remain there, and he turned to go, when a boy lying wounded on the ground called faintly, and he went to him. It was useless to attempt to do anything for him, for that frantic horde would be there in a moment, trampling everything beneath its feet. As Sidney bent over him, however, the boy dragged a tattered flag from where he had crowded it under his coat. Warm and wet with his own blood, he held it in his trembling hand and whispered:

"The boys are running, doctor, and in a minute it'll all be up with me. Here's the flag. I've carried it through eleven battles,

rank of lieutenant-colonel. The fighting was in the Shenandoah valley, and the village doctor left his practice for a time to serve in the hospitals. He was assigned to a position under Sidney, who instantly recognized him and ran to him with open arms.

The village doctor had sought in vain for his protege. Years afterward he had seen the account of the suicide, and after a long correspondence traced him back, step by step, to the cripple in the apple-tree.

"But I did not commit suicide," Sidney exclaimed with a boyish laugh. "I don't believe I ever tried to. I think I imagined I was going to bed when I took off my coat, but at the last minute had sense enough to make my way to the hospital."

Little by little he told his story, and the village doctor transcribed it, simply for its scientific interest. Now he has secured per-

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his pocket, "I'm glad I didn't know it until I found that I could stand a disappointment."

Some time later duty called him to Washington, where Gov. Andrews was then occupying the highest position in the gift of the president. Hard work and long-continued excitement had produced a dangerous mental disorder, which rapidly developed into an internal abscess. It was so sudden that Sidney had heard nothing of it until he arrived in Washington and read a public bulletin that Gov. Andrews' case was pronounced hopeless.

He hurried at once to the house, where his official position admitted him to the room where the greatest medical lights of the country were gathered for a final consultation. He was only allowed to stand at the foot of the bed and look on, however, while the other doctors made a last examination, and he stood a silent listener as they agreed that there was not a possible chance for hope. He tried to speak, but the looks which he received warned him that a military commission was not respected as a guaranty of medical ability.

At that moment the governor's family physician, who had been summoned from Boston, arrived. In spite of all the changes, he instantly recognized the eyes which he had seen looking with such marvelous skill into disordered brains and nerves, in Boston three years before. It was no time to unravel mysteries. He simply grasped Sidney's hand, exclaiming, "Thank heaven you are here!" and asked his opinion of the case.

Sidney had felt the slight imposed upon him by the other doctors, and would have been glad to stand upon his dignity, but there was too much at stake. He briefly explained the chance that brought him to the house and the glimpse he had obtained of the patient. He explained the opinion which the other physicians had reached, but added:

"While I agree with them that he cannot live but a few hours at the most as he is, I think that if his skull is opened at once his life can be saved."

Sidney had a strong argument, for the rest had said that the patient was dying. He had a strong friend behind him, too, in the family physician.

"Will you perform the operation and stand responsible for the result before the world?" the other doctors asked, with a doubt which almost amounted to sarcasm.

Sidney stood in silence for a moment. There was a troubled expression on his face. Notwithstanding the facts of the case, his reputation would be ruined unless he saved the life which had already been pronounced beyond all hope. It was a most dangerous operation at the best, under the complicated difficulties, and only a last extremity. But no time was to be lost, and the doctors were waiting for his reply.

"What is my reputation," he said to himself, "compared with the chance of saving his life? Did he stop to think of his reputation when he saved my life, years ago, or when he befriended me in Boston?"

He turned to the waiting doctors and simply replied:

"I will." Four days and nights he spent at that bedside, and Gov. Andrews' life was saved. When it was all over and the world knew the whole, Sidney discovered that instead of losing everything, as he had felt was more than probable, his reputation was made. His ambition was realized. By the power of his will he had fought it through, just as he said he would when he left the village doctor's home to be a boot-black in New York. He had studied medicine and become not only a great doctor, but one of the greatest doctors in the country.

THE END.

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GONE AWAY.

I will not think of thee as cold and dead,
Low-lying in the grave that I can see,
I would not stand beside when life had fled
And left thy body only there for me.
I never saw thee with thy pale arms crossed
On that unbreathing heart that was mine own,
They only told me all that I had lost
When from thy breast thy lovely soul had flown.

Thou wert not that, and so I turned away,
—And left the house when other mourners stayed;
Nor did I come on that unhappy day
When in the tomb that dreadful thing was laid.
To me thou art not dead, but gone an hour
Into another country fair and sweet,
Where thou shalt by some undiscovered power
Be kept in youth and beauty till we meet.

Thus I can feel that any given day
I could rejoin thee, gone awhile before
To foreign climes to pass dull weeks away
By wandering on the broad Atlantic shore;
Where each long wave that breaks upon the sand
Bears thee a message from me waiting here,
And every breath spring breezes across the land
Seems as a sign that thou art lingering near.

So I will think of thee as living there,
And I will keep thy grave in sweetest bloom
As if thou gavest a garden to my care
Ere thou departed from our English gloom,
Then when my day is done, and I, too, die,
'Twill be as if I journeyed to thy side;
And when all quiet we together lie,
We shall not know that we have ever died.

OLD DUDS.

BANG! and Dolly's book flew across the room, landing on the floor under the lounge.

"Well, if you haven't got the most abominable temper, Doll! What's the row?"

No answer from Dolly, who stood drumming her fingers on the window-pane.

"I say, Doll, what's the matter with your book—or you?" he added sotto voce.

"I wish you'd mind your own business, Jerry. Boys are hateful things—always where they're not wanted, and always poking their noses into other people's affairs."

"Pshaw!" ejaculated Jerry. "How about girls? They ain't hateful—oh, no! Not if you're a specimen. Hello! There goes Ned Reeves, and I want to see him," and away he rushed out of the room.

Dolly remained at the window, a frown on her brow, and a generally dissatisfied expression on her face. Pat, her pet canary, trilled forth his most exquisite song of praise, twittered, whistled, giving this, his entire repertoire, for his mistress' benefit, eliciting nothing from her, usually kind herself. Not one bite of apple, not even a lump of sugar, and he hadn't had a bit to-day.

Presently some one lying on the lounge—some one who had quietly seen and heard it all, called:

"Dolly, dear."

"Yes, auntie," she instantly replied, and turning around came over to her side, knelt down beside her, and hid her face against her.

Very gently the thin, white fingers stroked the pretty head as it nestled there, and for some time both were silent.

Presently auntie said:

"What is it, dear? May I know?"

"May you? Just as if I don't tell you every blessed thing I know, every thought that enters my head."

"Did you count twenty just now, dear child?"

Dolly blushed, but quickly answered:

"No, I didn't, auntie. I want to, but forget it, and then I'm so ashamed. But indeed, indeed, auntie, Jerry is so aggravating, and I say things back to him before I think." With a deep sigh, "I don't suppose I'll ever do as I ought to. Sometimes I don't want to, and it's a great relief to answer him in a disagreeable way. Don't feel too much shocked, auntie, dear, but I thought just now, no wonder men swear when things go wrong."

Auntie did not look at all shocked, but so grave and sorry, and she very earnestly but

kindly reasoned with the wilful child, as she termed her, until Dolly's eyes filled with tears as she leaned closer to her and whispered:

"I will try again."

A pause, occupied by Dolly gazing at the glowing heap of coals in the grate, and auntie watching her pet's face. After awhile Dolly's gaze wandered to the face lying on the pillow, which was scarcely whiter, and meeting the loving eyes, smiled, saying:

"May I tell you all about it now? Well, it is just this. I want a new dress, a brown one, and mama says I can't have it, and I just hate to look so shabby. All the girls have new suits; dresses, coats, with those lovely butterfly capes trimmed with fur, and hats, even gloves. I don't think I ever had an entire suit—all new—something is always made over."

"And you dislike wearing things that other people wore?"

Dolly nodded, and auntie smiled.

"It seems so strange to me who have worn so many other folks' things."

"Really? Not dresses?"

"Yes, dear, even shoes and gloves. And—I was very glad to have them."

"Why, auntie!"

Dolly's face was a study, and she was about to ask what it meant, when the bell rang, and Nora admitted a visitor for auntie. The bright light in the beautiful gray eyes, the flush on the pale face would have betrayed to duller eyes than Dolly's that this was something more than an every-day visitor. But beyond a few quiet words of greeting to each other, there was nothing noticeable about it. Nothing.

"Why," thought Dolly as she escaped from the room, "auntie's hands are trembling, and how bright her eyes are! Why, I do believe he is an old sweetheart of hers! He looked at her just as Joe," and Dolly blushed, although alone. "I do hope he won't take her away."

The next day auntie came into the sitting-room carrying something on her arm, and Mrs. Grey asked what she was going to do with her old merino.

"I think we can manage to get a cloak for Dolly out of it."

"Oh!" groaned Dolly in spirit. "Another old dud to be made over. Suppose I'll be made over some day."

"And this dress; it is good yet," queried Mrs. Grey. "We will dye it brown. It is all wool and will dye nicely. And, too, no one here will know either of them. Being a stranger, the villagers are not acquainted with my wardrobe. Dolly, dear, don't look so lugubrious. Wait until you see the result of my planning. Now, I'd like to have you help me rip them up, and then run down to Harvey's and get a package of seal-brown Diamond Dye."

"But, Nan, you are not strong enough to undertake such an enterprise."

"No? Well I mean to enlist you and Dolly, and perhaps Jerry. I planned it all last night."

"Sleepless as usual, dear?" gently inquired her sister.

"Yes, but"—smiling as her eyes met the anxious blue ones. Mrs. Grey's eyes filled with tears, and she turned away with suspicious haste.

For several days the trio of innocent conspirators were busy as bees. Dolly gradually becoming infected with the same spirit, became first interested, then pleased, finally rapturous.

"Oh, auntie!" as the pretty cloak was thrown around her shoulders, "how could you, and out of that old"—she bit her lip, blushing furiously.

But auntie laughed merrily as she finished the sentence, "duds."

"Please, auntie, forgive me, but you know it was an old dress."

Her mother and auntie laughed heartily, adding thereby to the girl's confusion and distress, which was soon overcome by the kindly tact of the elder ladies.

"Just see, mother! A lovely butterfly cape,

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An Unparalleled Offer by an Old and Reliable Publishing House! The Ladies' World is a large 20-page, 80-column illustrated Magazine for ladies and the family circle. It is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, home decoration, house-keeping, fashions, hygiene, juvenile reading, etiquette, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' paper into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following colossal offer: Upon receipt of only 12 Cents in silver or stamps, we will send The Ladies' World for Three Months and to each subscriber we will also send Free and postpaid, a large and magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, 200 varieties, including Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Balsam, Cypress Vine, Stocks, Digitalis, Double Zinnia, Pinks, etc., etc. Remember twelve cents pays for the magazine three months and this entire magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. No lady can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity. We guarantee every subscriber many times the value of money sent, and will refund your money and make you a present of both seeds and Magazine if you are not satisfied. Do not confound this offer with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. Write today. Don't put it off! Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for 60 cents. **SPECIAL OFFER!** To any lady sending us 12 cents for above offer, and naming the paper in which she saw this advertisement, we will send free, in addition to all the above, one packet of the celebrated Marguerite Carnation (half-dwarf variety), the only Carnation that will bloom from seed the first season. It produces in great abundance, large, exquisitely fragrant flowers of the most brilliant hues, in the various shades of white, red, pink and variegated, fully 80 per cent. being double. Plants begin to bloom in four months after planting, and continue in great profusion until frost comes. This packet of seeds is alone worth the price charged for the entire combination. **ANOTHER GREAT OFFER!** Upon receipt of Thirty-cent subscription price we will send The Ladies' World for One Year, together with our magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds above described, likewise one packet of the extensively advertised and popular Marguerite Carnation. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park Place, New York.

A long cloak trimmed with fur. Oh, won't the girls stare! Auntie, you're a darling," as she precipitated herself into auntie's arms, and was promptly called to order by her mother telling her she must not forget Aunt Nan was not as strong as other people were.

"I forgot. I am so wild with delight."

"But they are other people's clothes, Dolly."

Dolly smiled, nodding her head and saying: "I don't care; besides, nobody knows but us three. My goodness—and—Jerry! He'll tell it the very first chance. Oh, well, I don't care, really I don't. Why, auntie, I think, you deserve a premium. I think it's something to be proud of, to make such a nice suit out of—"

"Old duds," interrupted auntie.

"Yes. But do tell me how you came to think about it?"

"Do you remember some papers Mrs. Lee brought me to read?"

"Yes."

"Well, I thought of a picture of a cloak in one of them while you were bemoaning your fate, and I wondered if it could be managed."

"You don't mean to tell me you made and planned this from a picture?"

"Certainly."

"Do show it to me, please."

The paper was produced, and Dolly saw the facsimile of her cloak—no, her cloak was the facsimile of the picture.

"Well!" ejaculated Dolly, "Jerry may tell everybody if he likes, and I—I know what I'll do—get up a big club for this paper. What is it? The LADIES HOME COMPANION. A good name, and I should think, a good paper. Stories, fashions, recipes, and such nice, smooth paper. I can't bear the paper used for some of the monthlies. Why, you get two papers every month, and only one dollar a year! See if I don't 'boom it,' as Uncle John says."

When some time afterward she wrote to auntie, who had left them to make a home for the visitor whose coming had troubled Dolly so much, she said:

"Three cheers, auntie, darling, for our paper! My costumes are all taken from it now, and I dye and dye, and make over and make over 'old duds.'"

HONOR BRIGHT.

BUSINESS ABILITY.

It is as easy to divide the male inhabitants of the world into three classes—business men, professional men and manual laborers—as it was for Cæsar to divide all Gaul into three parts. A fourth class, composed of plutocrats, men who live upon the sweat and brains of their ancestors, might perhaps be added, were there enough persons of this kind to form an aggregate worthy of consideration at this time. The most numerous of the three classes is that made up of manual laborers, and the least numerous that composed of professional men, the business men occupying a position, so far as number is concerned, between the two.

The most essential element in the composition of the manual laborer is muscle, in the professional man brains, and in the business man business ability. If it be asked what business ability is, the question can only be answered by using what the logicians call the vicious circle, and saying that it is that essential element which is necessary for the existence of a successful business man. Like life, it cannot be analyzed. By the proper mechanical processes the scientist can decompose the ultimate protoplasm, the source of all life, weigh and accurately determine the character of each of the elements of which it is made. By synthesis we can put these parts together again and artificially manufacture a substance the same, so far as its known composition is concerned, as the protoplasm he formerly took to pieces. One, however, is a living organism and the other is not. The most important element of all has eluded his detection.

The business man, in this respect at least, resembles protoplasm; he defies analysis. It can easily be ascertained how much education was placed in the mold that formed him, how much experience has entered into his composition, how much of his success has been due to the capital he had at his command, and how much of his success he owes to certain other factors. When this is reckoned up there is yet something wanting. Men have possessed all these requisites, and yet have made of their business lamentable failures. The essential, intangible, life-giving element is business ability. It is the possession of this that brings to one man success and prosperity, and the lack of it that brings to another failure and despair.

No two classes of men are, as a rule, farther apart than poets and business men. The gulf between them is recognized to be so wide that it is universally conceded that it is as impossible for a poet to be a business man as it is for a business man to be a poet. Nevertheless, there is one striking similarity between the two—they must both be born, neither can be made. A child who comes into the world unendowed with the divine infatuation may count his fingers all his days, and not once be able to compose a single verse of genuine song; so the offspring who has not lying latent somewhere within him a capacity for buying and selling, and an almost supernatural ability for adapting himself to all sorts and conditions of affairs, may as well at once make up his mind that he was intended to be a minister, a lawyer or a ditch-digger, but not a business man.

The rarity and the value of business ability are in general but little understood. Fathers

and mothers, when mapping out the life careers of their sons, are accustomed to say, "William is so bright and smart, we must send him to college and make a lawyer out of him; Henry is so good and is so fond of books, we must encourage him to become a minister; but John, what shall we do with John? He has never learned anything, has a bad disposition and is so lazy; we must put him into business." After this weeding-out process has been gone through with in early life, and all the smartest boys sent to college, to be made into lawyers, doctors and ministers, and the stupidly cruelly turned out to make a living for themselves "in business," a further separation follows in college. The brightest intellects choose the learned, but terribly crowded professions, and the mental heavy-weights choose the chance of making a bare living in business rather than the certain starvation they see awaiting them should they select any purely intellectual pursuit.

The fact is not appreciated that it requires as big a brain to successfully conduct a business as it does to preach a sermon, to draw a will or to give a dose of pills. The fact that there have been and are to-day so many powerful and brilliant intellects in business is largely due to the fact that the men who came to possess these extraordinary mental powers at the beginning of their careers, were misjudged and thought to be stupid instead of smart, and so thrown, as it were, from the intellectual desk into the business wastebasket. Similar mistakes have been made with manuscripts by publishers. These men who overcame the obstacles with which they were surrounded in early life, and pushed themselves forward and built up large factories and stores, or constructed railroads and steamboats, possessed business ability, and as much as that talent is undervalued, did as much for the development of their country, for the advancement of civilization, and for the amelioration of life as any other men in the world.

Had it not been for the business ability possessed by our fathers and our grandfathers, as well as by our manufacturers and merchants of the present generation, what would New England have been to-day? The theologians, by the burning of witches and the persecution of Quakers, could never have made it the thickly-settled, prosperous, rich and happy community which it has become; nor could all the attorneys and all the politicians between the two oceans, if they had pleaded and talked from the landing of the pilgrims until the days of the present administration; nor could the doctors, if they had prescribed all the drugs and herbs on the continent, have accomplished it. It was business ability that developed New England, as it has, developed all the rest of the United States and all the rest of the world. It is not our purpose to decry or to underestimate the value of any of the accomplishments or gifts of the human mind, but simply to point out that the greatest of all these is business ability.

BEAUTIFUL SHOES FOR AN INDIAN PRINCESS.

An English manufacturer has recently completed a large order for shoes from an Indian princess. A turquoise-blue kid pair are studded with pink topazes and embroidered with the tiniest gold beads; the straps which secure the shoes are in blue satin, which rise from the front of the foot over the instep, and passing through a satin slide around the ankle are fastened with a small, gold button. The narrow, satin bias straps and slide are, as well as the whole shoe, richly embroidered, and are extremely becoming to the foot.

The same idea is carried out in white kid, with gold and amethyst bead binding; in coral kid, with fine cut jet; and another coral kid pair in iridescent moonlight and cut jet beads; a black kid, in pink heliotrope bead braiding; and an amethyst kid pair, with gold and jet beading.

A pair of shoes without heels, for walking in slippery weather, have corrugated india-rubber soles. They are also made in black kid with jets, and the same elegant fastenings.

FARMS FOR THE MILLION.

The remarkable development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOR TEN CENTS.

If gold dollars could be purchased for ten cents each, it would not be as big a bargain as the People's Atlas at the price asked for it on another page.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.



BUY THE **EXCELSIOR SPRING CURRY COMB.**

Finest Steel-Throughout, Light, Flexible, Durable.

Fits every curve. Vibrates over the surface, can never clog. Its blades are of superior advantage in combing mane and tail. Ask dealers for it, or send 40c for sample, postpaid.

G. W. WALTON & CO., Sole Mfrs., 146 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WARRANTED to earn its cost with a season's use if kept at work.



THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, Rock Island, Illinois. Mention this paper.

WARRANTED to waste less hay than if handled with rake and forks.

WARRANTED to run lighter than any other loader on the market.

WARRANTED to rake every sort of hay on any kind of ground with the most unfavorable weather.

WARRANTED to rake and load twelve acres a day with one good man.

WARRANTED against breaking if fairly used.

NEW EASY BUCKEYE

Lighter Labor AND BETTER RESULTS

RIDING CULTIVATOR

This Cultivator is shown equipped with **SPRING SHOVELS**, but it is furnished either with **SPRING** or **PIN SHOVELS** as desired.

Has Six Narrow Shovels, two on each outside Stationary Beam. The two inside Shovels only being movable sidewise. Has Adjustable Iron Axle, Ratchet Levers for raising and lowering the Beams, and is the most convenient and easiest operated Cultivator on the market.

Write for full Descriptive Circular to **P. P. MAST & CO., 462 to 480 River St., SPRINGFIELD, O.** BRANCH HOUSES: PHILADELPHIA, PA.; ST. PAUL, MINN.

All around the house you will find many uses for

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

It does the work in half the time. Makes things clean for half the money. Sold in 4 lb. pkgs. Price 25 cents. Made only by

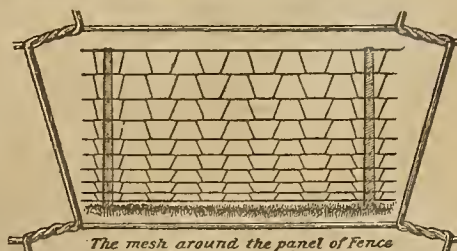
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We are manufacturers and sell direct to Corporations and Property Owners, in bulk, thus saving cost of package, also jobbers' and agents' commissions. We give references from those who have used our Paints for years, including corporations and property owners in every section of the U. S. They are used extensively by railroads, and elevated railroads in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago. Also by U. S. Government, and corporations in general, for the painting of their plants. They are the **Recognized Standard for Quality.** Satisfaction guaranteed. They are specified by ARCHITECTS and ENGINEERS. Sold, any quantity, from 1 gallon upward. Write for samples and prices. Address **National Paint Works, Williamsport, Pa.**

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water**



The mesh around the panel of fence shows how the fence is made.

ONLY TWO WAYS

and that is to economize or sell the farm. Economy in farm fencing is an important part of a farmer's duty. Send for catalogue of farm fencing. **Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co.** 30 N. Locust St., TREMONT, Tazewell Co., Ill.

Our Household.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

You first apply the lotion, and then apply the cream;
You do this for about an hour, and then turn on the steam.
Our steaming apparatus is essential, as you see,
It costs but fifty dollars, and is cheap as cheap can be.
The different medications in these several sieves you place,
You bind your bang back tightly, and then you steam your face.
The time for preparation is usually two hours, But in the meantime you may sponge the face with "cream of flowers."
You next in water boiling hot put medicated meal,
And then prepare to bathe the face with most untiring zeal.
You change from water boiling hot to water freezing cold,
Rub up the face in drying it, and then it won't grow old.
An oil is next worked in the pores to make the skin perspire,
And then a paste put on and left as long as you desire.
To facial massage you next devote an hour or so,
And then for active friction to produce a healthy glow.
The varied program by that time is very near complete,
At any rate, by nature's laws, you must take time to eat.

—Mittens Willett, in Puck.

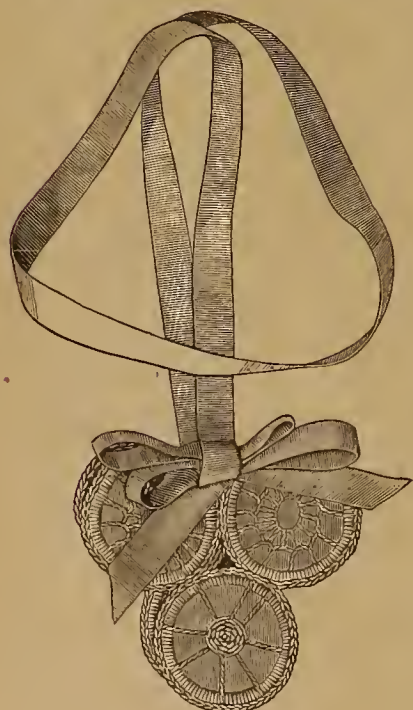
HOME TOPICS.

SATURDAYS.—Saturday is one of the busiest days for the house-keeper, and when mother cares are added, often the busy little woman must work far into the night before she feels that her work is done, and the Sabbath finds her tired, nervous and consequently sometimes cross. This is not right. If the children are large enough, let them help you, and it is really wonderful how much help even little ones can be, and how much they enjoy doing things to "help mama." There is such a thing as putting too much work on children, but it is not common. Children need play, but mother also needs rest, and when both work together and then play together, the best result has been reached.

"What can boys do in the house?" some one asks. Boys can do anything that girls can, if they are taught, and do it just as well. In fact, they will often take great pride in being able to cook a meal, to sweep a room and make a bed. I know a boy fourteen years old, whose mother was quite ill last fall. No help could be found, and Harry did the cooking and waited on the invalid for several days. He was a boy who loved play, too, as well as any one. He said to me one day when I went in:

"It will be a good thing to know how to cook, won't it? For then, when I get married I can help my wife if she is sick."

Let the boys learn to sew on buttons and darn stockings. It will be a useful



NEEDLE-BOOK.

accomplishment when they go away to college. If there are both boys and girls in the family, let both help in the house and both work in the yard and garden, so both may have the outdoor exercise. In this way the girl will grow stronger and the boy more gentle. There is nothing like "helping mother" to make a boy gentle, refined and manly, and the girl who shares her brother's work and sports will gain that health and vigor of mind and body

that will do much to help her over the rough places in life.

HOME-BUILDING.—Many young people do not realize the importance of a home in beginning their married life. They say, "It is too much trouble to keep house; we want to enjoy life for awhile." And so they settle down in some boarding-house, and seek pleasure and entertainment at parties, the theater, etc., until they constantly crave something of that kind and can find no pleasure in quiet home joys which might afford the highest pleasure. Happily, this view is not common among young people in the country, but there is another thing to urge: Have a home by yourselves. You do not know how much of your after happiness may depend on this. The first years of married life are trying ones. No matter how long you have been acquainted, there are still many things to learn, and this period, when your lives are being tuned and harmonized to each other, is passed with much less discord if you are in a home by yourselves.

It ought to be the aim of all young married people to build for themselves some kind of a home, be it ever so humble, and then to make it as beautiful as possible. It is something for which to work and sacrifice, and will be loved and valued according to the effort cost to obtain it. Every vine, flower or tree that is planted will be an added pleasure. The children that



TEA-CLOTH.

come into such a home, which they are early taught to help care for and beautify, will be more unselfish and more likely to grow into strong and noble men and women.

MAIDA McL.

NOVELTIES.

As a dainty appointment for a lady's work-basket we give an illustration of a needle-book, crocheted on brass rings with knitting silk. These are joined as a trefail, and the centers finished in spider-web. The two sides are alike, and a layer of fine flannel is put between to finish it for holding needles. It is further trimmed with bows of ribbon, and loops to hang it by from the waist.

The accompanying illustration of a fan is a very novel way of arranging photographs of one person taken at different times. The fan can be of water-color paper trimmed with paper flowers, or of silk covered along the edge with paper or artificial flowers bunched close together as an edge.

Now that the tea-cloth has become a fixed matter in every parlor, different cloths are made. The one we illustrate is formed of linen damask towels joined by a crocheted insertion. This usually takes two of good size.

The paper flowers give so much pleasure to our subscribers that we give this time the white lily and the daffodil. Pattern and one flower can be purchased, also the proper paper to use. They are so real as to deceive almost everyone, and will last as a decoration a very long time.

L. L. C.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS with a Stubborn Cough, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore Throats and Lungs are speedily helped by it.

THE BABY OF '94.

Are not the present styles of clothing the wee ones "just too sweet for anything?" Kings and queens indeed are these "little tyrants;" hence, fashion has decreed that they must don the purple and the ermine when "riding out in state" in their handsome perambulators.

How like a picture does master baby appear! Here he comes with fur robe, cap, cape and muff to match; isn't he a beauty? Not all of us can pay the fifteen or twenty dollars for the latest thing in a perambulator-robe; but we can examine it and carry out the idea in plush, eider-down, bourette, or even basket-cloth.

These materials, with linings of farmer's satin or woollateen, will make very pliable and warm robes. In which case, little coats can easily be made of the same material, which is "the correct thing." The coats to be "smart" should have triple capes edged with creamy fur; the favorite colors being pigeon-blue or terra-cotta.

Baby's new carriage-robe presents much the same appearance that any handsome fur robe should present; but upon examination it is found to be in possession of a pocket large enough to contain master baby's body and limbs. The robe is thrown over the seat—in fact, it extends over the entire carriage-bed—then our wee one is placed upon it and fitted down into the pocket, which is affixed to the lower half. He will wear a tiny fur cap upon his head,

every child's wardrobe. For baby the knitted ones, covering not only feet and legs, but also the lower part of the body are best. For those older, either cloth, jersey, knit or velveteen are used as one desires. The "smartest" kind, however, for children of three or four years of age



LILY.

are the long, leather ones reaching half way up the thigh.

The Empire styles still continue in vogue for our tiny tots, but the dress need no longer reach the ground, and the wearers, in consequence, walk far more easily and gracefully. To cambric and French lawn is assigned the first place for thin frocks, owing to the fact that they launder beautifully. There is a growing tendency, however, to put very small children into wool dresses, and most dainty and elegant designs are exhibited for little ones as young as two years of age. When it is desired to exchange the wool for the cambric dress, a light skirt made of cream cashmere is added; also a flannel or crocheted worsted jacket. The former always launders well, and the latter will retain much of its pristine beauty if, after being carefully washed in weak, warm suds, it is not hung up, but merely laid loosely on a clean cloth to dry, then rubbed gently with the hands after becoming entirely free from moisture.

This year baby will early leave off his pretty socks and don the long stockings which will extend above the knees. The two-stitch rib will keep elastic longer than the one stitch or plain weave. Many mothers are now using a heavy-ribbed, raw-silk stocking, it being very serviceable and possessing the advantage of not shrinking.

Babies' undergarments are still made after the Gertrude patterns, and are fashioned of various material. Those who can afford the expense use the "deliciously" soft Zaeger stockinet; others prefer "Jaros" material, which shrinks but little in washing. It combines the warmth of wool with the slight shrinkage of cotton, the two being united in such a manner that



FAN PHOTOGRAPH-HOLDER.

season. If they are properly wrapped and the air is dry and crisp, they will not "catch cold."

There is no better preventive for colds than fresh air administered "after each meal;" in other words, regularly and with system. Upon those to whom this "dose" is a rarity, croup and bronchitis make frequent calls. Hence, give them plenty of "nature's remedy," but see to it that they are well wrapped while taking the prescription.

Leggings are an indispensable adjunct to

the fabric has a cotton back and woolen pile. Again, many make use of an especially fine, soft cotton and woolen mixture, comparatively cheap in price, called India flannel. Other things being equal, thin wool stuffs are preferable to thick ones, especially if they must be laundered.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

A GOLD DOLLAR FOR TEN CENTS.

If gold dollars could be purchased for ten cents each, it would not be as big a bargain as the People's Atlas at the price asked for it on another page.

HINTS FROM MAY MANTON.

GIRL'S COAT WITH NOTCHED CAPE RUFFLE.

A very pretty model for a little girl is here shown in electric blue Bedford cord, trimmed with narrow bands of chinchilla fur. The coat is lined throughout with flannelette, supplemented with sleeve linings, yoke and front facings of changeable satin. Braid or velvet can be used for trimming, or the edges can be simply finished with a double row of stitching. A stylish combination can be effected by making the yoke, collar and lower parts of the sleeve of velvet. Hat of electric blue velvet edged with band of chinchilla fur. The "tam-o'-shanter" crown is decorated with silver quills.

This pattern is cut in four sizes; namely, for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

MISSSES' COAT WITH RIPLE CAPE.

This handsome coat of brown beaver cloth is simple in construction and stylish in effect. The ripple capes are lined throughout with changeable surah, and the fronts are decorated with a double row of smoked-pearl buttons. One or both of the capes can be worn, or they can be left off altogether if preferred. The full sleeves and notched collar are in the latest mode. Any style of cloth can be used, and the capes are pretty when edged with fur. Early spring coats in this mode are made of the material to match the dress and warmly lined. Hat of brown velvet with pink satin bow and shaded brown and pink ostrich tips.

This pattern is cut in four sizes; namely, for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

MISSSES' SKIRT.

The skirt of ecru cloth is fashionably gored in latest shape and trimmed on the bottom with wide and narrow brown velvet ribbon. This pattern can be used to advantage in remodeling, as the front gore can be made of a different material, giving an opportunity for stylish combinations.

This pattern is cut in four sizes; namely, for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

GIRL'S COSTUME.

Fancy dotted silk in two-toned olive and pink is here decorated with bands and butterfly bows of satin ribbon. This is a simple yet stylish model for woolen or cotton fabrics, and can be trimmed attractively with braid, gimp, lace, insertion or embroidery. The waist in Spencer style is arranged over fitted linings, and the full puffs droop gracefully over coat-shaped linings that are faced on the bottom to simulate a deep cuff. A stylish combination can be effected by making the cuff facings and shoulder of velvet, silk or embroidery.

be used for decoration on these materials, white lace, insertion, passementerie, etc., are used on crepon, Henrietta, silk or surah. Scarf of satin, tied in a bow in front and finished with lace ends.

No. 4035 is a ladies' basque, of one of the latest spring styles.

No. 4060 is a separate pattern of a ladies' skirt.



No. 4041.—GIRL'S DRESS. No. 4042.—BOY'S SUIT.

In order that the readers of the fashion columns of the FARM AND FIRESIDE may not only read about the latest styles and

THE HORNBOOK.

The Domestic Museum, of London, has been enriched by an old hornbook. It is a slab of wood, oblong in shape, 3 3/8 inches long by 2 1/4 inches broad.

There is a little square projection for a kind of a handle. The little page three inches long and two inches broad contains the alphabet, both in capital and small letters, three lines of simple syllables—ba, ca, do, etc.—and the invocation, "In the Name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen," and the Lord's Prayer.

A piece of transparent horn is placed over the page, and this is kept in place by a narrow ribbon of metal nailed down.

Behold the children's primer of the last century! This, for a great many people, was all the book learning they ever had. From the type it evidently belonged to the early part of the last century, from the double s, f and s. Strange it would seem to teach from that book, the rudiments of learning to each individual, as was once the custom.

FRINGED DOILIES.

The above illustration represents a simple doily, that commends itself to our notice because it is inexpensive. The flowers should be filled in with shades of silk as near the natural color of carnations as possible. The inside edge should then be buttonholed in long and short stitch. If this line is first run around with strong thread it will make the edge firmer. Fringe on each side as far as you can; then draw the threads remaining in the corners to the buttonholed edge. After having done this in all four corners, trim these threads to the length of the balance of the fringe. I will mail patterns of this doily, stamped



FRINGED DOILY.

newest patterns, but have the patterns themselves, I have arranged to furnish patterns No. 4037, No. 4038, No. 4039, No. 4041, No. 4042, No. 4063, No. 4035 and No. 4060 for ten cents each. This is furnishing the patterns at cost, but I do it to accommodate our readers. Every pattern is cut according to the latest styles and designs and thoroughly complete and reliable in every way. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garment accompany each pattern. In ordering, give the number of the pattern wanted, also bust measure if for ladies, and age if for children, and send a silver dime or ten cents in new, clean stamps, and I will mail you the pattern, postage prepaid. I am sure that you will be delighted with them, and agree with me that they are a great bargain.

For convenience in ordering, I have put in a coupon or blank on this page. Address EDITOR FASHION DEPARTMENT.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

ECHOES FROM THE KITCHEN.

It is quite a novel idea to serve devil's cake with angel food when two kinds of cake are required. The former is made from the following recipe:



No. 4063.—MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS. No. 4035.—LADIES' BASQUE. No. 4060.—LADIES' SKIRT.

DEVIL'S CAKE.—First part:

- 1 cupful of brown sugar,
- 1 cupful of butter (scant measure),
- 3 eggs, yolks of,
- 2 cupfuls of flour,
- 1 tablespoonful of soda, sifted into the flour.

Second part:

- 1 cupful of brown sugar,
- 1 cupful of grated chocolate,
- 1/2 cupful of sweet milk.

Put the milk on the stove and heat with the chocolate and sugar, until the chocolate is dissolved; be careful that it does not boil. When cold, add this to the first part. Bake in layers, with icing between them. For the icing, use nine teaspoonfuls of sugar to the white of one egg.

CHICKEN.—Don't sell all the chickens to the poultryman. Let them constitute a part of the winter meat. In a small family a large chicken will usually make more than one meal. In order to have a variety of dishes, the bony parts may be boiled by themselves, and the other parts used for pressed chicken. In boiling the parts for pressed chicken, use as little water as possible. A great many do not know that chicken feet are the sweetest part of the fowl. They are prepared by skinning them. This is a tedious process until one learns the secret; then it is easy. Stick them into the fire for a minute; this loosens the skin, which then comes off easily. M. D. S.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

The well-known Phillips Excursion Company has arranged to run bi-weekly excursions to all principal California and other Pacific Coast cities, from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, via St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver.

The parties will be carried in Pullman Tourist cars, leaving Parkersburg 2:00 A. M., Cincinnati 8:25 A. M., Thursday, April 5th and 19th, and May 3d and 17th, and passengers will be booked through to destination. There are no Pacific Coast tours offering so good accommodations at less expense.

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Our Household.

CROCHETED SHELL AND DIAMOND LACE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ch means chain or chains; st, stitch or stitches; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; tr, treble or trebles; lg-tr, long treble; *, repeat; sh, shell.

When crochet lace the length required, if not wanted to be joined together at the end, the fourteenth row from the 3 ch, the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeen rows may be omitted. To make the edge straight, also when crocheting the second scallop, join the first picot to the last picot of the first scallop, and repeat the third to the second scallop in the same way, etc.

Following are the directions:

First row—Make a chain of 48 st, turn; 1 sh in 8 st (3 tr, ch 1, 3 tr), ch 2, miss 5, 1 tr in next st, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr in next st) 7 times, ch 2, miss 5, 1 sh in next st, ch 2, miss 5, 1 tr in next, leaving 1 st without cro ch 8; turn.

Second row—1 tr on tr, * ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 10 tr, (ch 2, miss 2, 4 tr) twice, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr in third st of ch at the end, ch 5; turn.

Third row—1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 1 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 4 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 10 tr, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 1 tr, * ch 2, 1 tr in third st of 8 ch, ch 2, 1 lg-tr (thread over twice) in next st, ch 5; turn.

Fourth row—1 tr on lg-tr (ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr) twice. Repeat the second row from *.

Fifth row—1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 1 tr, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr in next st) seven times, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, * (ch 2, miss 2 ch, 1 tr) three times, ch 2, 1 tr in third st of 8 ch, ch 2, 1 lg-tr in next st, ch 8; turn.

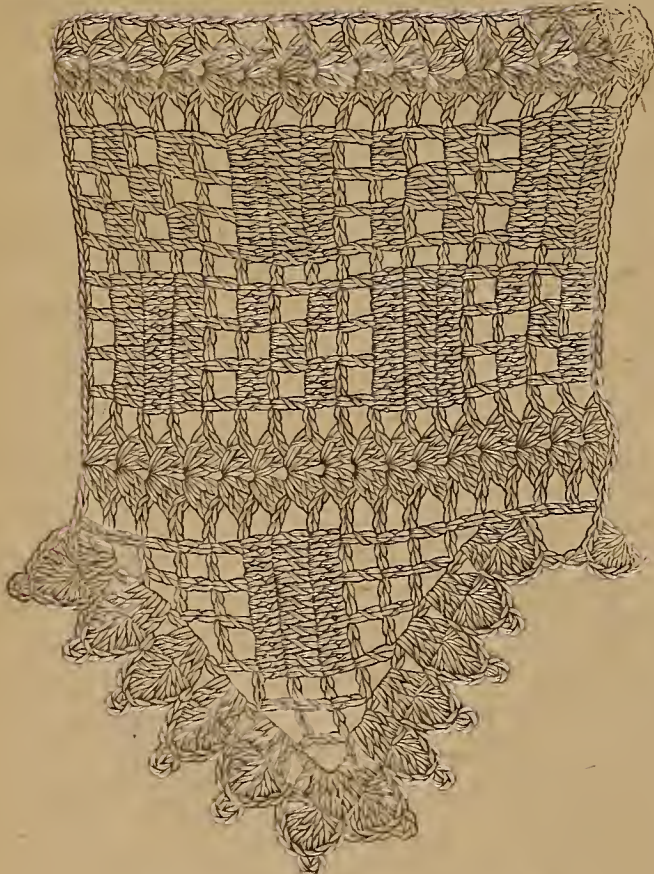
Sixth row—1 tr on lg-tr, ch 2, miss 2, 10 tr, ch 2, * 1 sh in sh, (ch 2, miss 2 ch, 4 tr) twice, ch 2, miss 2, 10 tr, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, 1 tr in third st of 5 ch, ch 5; turn.

Seventh row—1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 10 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 4 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr, ch 2, 1 sh in sh, ch 2, miss 2 ch, * 10 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr, ch 2, 1 tr in third st of 8 ch, 1 extra lg-tr (thread over hook three times) in the next st; turn.

Eighth row—Crochet 1 s c in first tr, ch 4, miss 2, 1 tr, ch 2, miss 2, 10 tr, ch 2. Repeat the sixth row from *.

Ninth row—Repeat the fifth row to *, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr in next st) 4 times, 1 lg-tr in next tr; turn.

Tenth row—Crochet 1 s c in first tr, ch 4, miss 2, 1 tr, (ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr) twice. Repeat the second row from *.



CROCHETED SHELL AND DIAMOND LACE.

Eleventh row—Repeat the third row to *, ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr, 1 lg-tr in next tr; turn.

Twelfth row—Crochet 1 s c in first tr, ch 4, miss 2, 1 tr on tr. Repeat the second row from *.

Thirteenth row—Repeat the fifth row to *, ch 2, miss 2 ch, 1 tr, ch 1, 1 sh (2 tr, ch 1, 2 tr) under each loop of 4 ch and lg-tr with 5 sh at each side, and at the point 2 sh, and 1 s c in last st of foundation ch; turn.

Fourteenth row—3 tr, ch 5, 1 s c in first st of ch, 3 tr, will be called a shell and 1 picot hereafter, in 1 ch of sh of previous row, 1 d c between each sh, (12 sh around the point) between last sh and 1 tr, 1 d c, ch 3 and repeat the sixth row from *.

Fifteenth row—Repeat the seventh row to *, 1 tr in third st of 3 ch, ch 4; turn.

Sixteenth row—Repeat the sixth row from *.

Seventeenth row—Repeat the fifth row to *, ch 2, 1 tr in third st of 4 ch, leaving the fourth st to join next scallop to at the end of thirteenth row, ch 8; turn.

Repeat from the second row for length required. ELLA MCCOWEN.

SIMPLE HOME REMEDIES.

A CURE-ALL—CAMPHORATED OIL.—A simple, home-made liniment that is almost magical in its results, is composed of kerosene, camphor gum and sweet-oil.



INITIAL LETTERS FOR MARKING HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Into a quart bottle put a pint of kerosene and add as much camphor gum as it will dissolve, adding a little more day by day and shaking thoroughly. Then add half a pint of sweet-oil, shake well, and it is ready for use. It should be well corked and kept out of the way of children. Use for burns, cuts, bruises, stiff neck, stiff joints, sore throat, bunions and about all the ailments that flesh is heir to, as it will cure, and that right speedily, almost everything, and in our family it has gained the sobriquet of "enre-all." To illustrate. A young girl severely scalded her entire hand with hot grease the day before her graduation. The hand was immediately swathed in soft cloths, which were kept saturated with the liniment, and by night the heat had been so completely drawn out that no trace of the burn remained except a slight redness; by the following evening that had completely disappeared, and the beauty of her white dress was not in the least marred by a swollen or disfigured hand as she presented herself for graduation.

My own hand was so severely scalded with steam that it felt as though the flesh might be fairly cooked. It was at once wrapped up and the liniment applied, but so fierce was the heat that it evaporated in less than a minute. Application after application was made until evaporation ceased. The accident occurred about nine o'clock in the morning. At tea-time I unwrapped my hand, prepared the meal and washed the dishes with apparently a well hand. It was, of course, a little tender, but not in the least painful, and so natural in appearance that no one would have imagined it had been scalded. A burn or scald

of any kind will not blister or long remain sore if this oil be at once applied. Last spring, just as I began house cleaning, I bruised my finger in such a way that the nail was torn back half way to the root and the finger mashed until the blood came. It was immediately wrapped up in a cloth saturated with the liniment, and instead of nursing a sore finger for days, I went to work the next morning with an entirely cured finger.

One suffering with a very severe "stiff neck," saturated a flannel cloth in the liniment, bound it about the affected part, went to bed and took a nap, and when she arose her neck was well.

A cloth saturated with the liniment and bound over sore bunions will soon cure them. I could fill the entire page with instances of its wonderful cures, but the above will suffice.

AN EFFECTIVE COUGH MEDICINE.—This is made by placing a tablespoonful of flaxseed in a little more than a pint of cold water. Put over the fire and boil fifteen or twenty minutes. Remove, strain, add the juice of a lemon and sweeten to taste. Allow children to drink a few swallows every hour or so, and it will soon allay a severe cough. If the lungs seem sore and breathing is difficult, it is well to apply the following:



ointment.—Into a tablespoonful of soft, fresh lard work a teaspoonful of turpentine. Spread on a cloth, sprinkle with salt and apply directly to the lungs, covering with another cloth to protect the clothing. This acts fully as quick and is as effective as any of the high-priced ointments sold in the drug-stores for coughs, sore lungs, etc.

ANOTHER GOOD OINTMENT.—Softening a quantity of fresh lard and add an equal amount of camphor. Stir constantly, cooling the lard quickly, so that as it hardens the camphor will be thoroughly incorporated. Keep in a low, open-mouthed bottle or tin salve-box. When needed for colds in the head, hoarseness, etc., rub the temples, nostrils, throat, palms of the hands and bottoms of the feet thoroughly, heating it in. If necessary, apply to a cloth and place over the lungs or throat. This is especially adapted for use for infants, as it is not quite so severe as the first recipe given.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

FAMILY SQUASH.

In our experiments with varieties of squashes we occasionally find one which is superior to the older sorts; but in the majority of cases on our soil, sandy loam, few of them are grown the second year except in the way of a more complete test. It is, however, only fair to say that in a different climate and on a different soil the discarded variety may be more valuable. Our first tests of the Fordhook were far from satisfactory, but a second trial on a different soil brought about such improvements that we now grow it in small quantities for family use.

For summer use we have yet to find any sorts which please us better than the old White Bush and Yellow Bush scalloped. We speak now wholly from a table standard. They are early and of good flavor, especially the Yellow Bush.

For winter, we still cling to the old Hubbard for a fine-flavored, long-keeping variety. The Hubbard has lost caste with some cultivators, but this, we think, is due to poor and old seed which some unscrupulous seedsmen put on the market. Seed from a reliable firm will be sure to produce the same delicious Hubbards we raised ten years ago.

Marblehead is with us the only rival to Hubbard. The flesh is lighter in color than the Hubbard and considerable drier. It is used extensively in the large cities for pies.

Fordhook, spoken of before, is a variety with dry, sweet flesh. In a dry place will keep for a long time. Our best success with this sort was when we grew it on sandy, gravelly soil. On a heavier soil it did not bear so well, nor were the specimens so perfect.

Essex Hybrid, known as the "dry" squash, is a good winter sort. It is a long keeper, with sweet, dry, thick, yellow flesh.

A SOLDIER'S SUFFERING.

WHAT CAME OF THREE YEARS' ACTIVE SERVICE—HE IS MUSTERED OUT BROKEN IN HEALTH AND SPIRITS—HOW HIS EFFORTS TO FIND RELIEF WERE CROWNED.

(From the Zanesville, O., Courier.)

Word painters have exhausted their stores of verbal coloring in depicting the horrors of war. The awful scenes of carnage on battle-fields, and the horrors of pestilential prison-pens have been written of at length in almost every history of every war. The distressing plight of the patriot who has left an arm or leg in the ditch under some gory rampart, or on the open field, appeals to our sympathies whenever and wherever we chance to see him.

There is one class of sufferers from war's horrors, however, of whom little is heard and practically nothing written. They are the men who returned permanently disabled to their homes at the close of the late war, after long and gallant service; whose sacrifices few but their immediate friends, relatives and neighbors adequately appreciate, or indeed, really know anything of.

It is to this class that Mr. M. L. Hughes, now a resident of Shawnee, Perry county, Ohio, belongs.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Hughes was one of the very first volunteers. He enlisted in June, 1861, in the Fourth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, as the records of the war show, saw much active service, being a large part of the time under the command of the late General W. T. Sherman. Mr. Hughes served until almost the close of the war, remaining in the field until the month of July, 1864. When he was mustered out of the service he found himself as much handicapped in running life's race as if he had been torn by shot or shell.

The malarial breath of the Mississippi swamps, through which Mr. Hughes went on a gun-boat on his way to Vicksburg, had left the seeds of rheumatism in his system. He came home with his nerves shattered and his health permanently impaired.

He consulted, he informed a representative of the *Zanesville Daily Courier*, more than a dozen physicians in different parts of the country, but all to no avail, while medicine seemed to have no more power than so much water. He finally despaired of ever being better.

But behind the dark cloud of his affliction, the sun of comparative health and strength was shining, and at last burst through the shadows as brightly and unexpectedly as a ray of light on a rainy April day.

A child in his family, however, was taken sick, and Mr. Hughes' attention was called to the merits of Mr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Reading in the circular accompanying the pills that they were highly recommended as a cure for rheumatism, Mr. Hughes thought he would try the experiment of taking them himself, although he hardly anticipated any good results. "I was," he stated, "a broken-down and exhausted man. I was pale and sallow. My strength was wasted away. I had no strength; no appetite for food."

The first box of pills had no appreciable effect. Desiring to give them a fair trial, however, he continued taking them, and with the most thoroughly satisfactory and gratifying results. He not only improved in physical health, but, as he expressed it, "in heart and spirits." In a recent interview he states: "I am greatly improved. I can eat when I go to the table. I am stronger and heavier by nearly ten pounds. I can walk two miles better than I could walk one before. I cannot recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly."

In accordance with the sentiment expressed above, he has called the attention of his friends to the manifold merits of the medicine, and many sick persons living in his immediate vicinity have been greatly benefited by the Pink Pills that relieved the old soldier's suffering.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

FLORICULTURE and KITCHEN GARDENING.

AQUATICS AND WATER-LILIES.

To those not acquainted with water-plants the impression exists that their culture requires great skill and an expensive artificial pond. The artificial pond or tubs and basins may be necessary when the supply must come from pipes, but many homes in the rural districts possess natural homes for water-plants. That little pond in the corner or that still part of the pretty brook are just the places for aquatics.

The simple requirement is that the soil at the bottom of pond, brook, tub or basin be moderately rich. This may be accomplished in shallow streams by the use of stable manure. The roots are simply planted in this rich soil, and they will take care of themselves. Of course, stagnant water is not desirable, and if water-plants are cultivated in tubs or similar receptacles, a method must be had by which the water can be drawn off without disturbing the roots.

Of the so-called hardy water-lilies, the native variety, *Nymphaea odorata*, is one of the best and most easily grown. It succeeds best in rich mud, and will be found growing naturally in shady spots where the water is shallow and the bed largely composed of muck. *N. odorata rosea*, the famous Cape Cod water-lily, is well worthy of culture. It is as readily grown, as hardy and as beautiful as the more common sort, deliciously fragrant and a beautiful pink in color. *Nymphaea Flava* is another desirable sort, and is grown quite extensively in aquariums. Its leaves are variegated green and brown, and the beautiful yellow flower is very fragrant.

Of aquatics, the water-hyacinth is desirable for the shallow portions of the pond. It requires that the roots should be partially in the soil. Flowers large and lilac color.

The water-poppy is another shallow-water plant, and does best in the shade. Foliage resembles the water-lily, while the flowers are yellow and poppy-shaped.

For the damp edges of ponds and brooks or in other moist situations the iris are very desirable. The foliage is very attrac-

rarely grow more than a foot high, the clumps of bloom are so large and massive as to appear quite as tall as the plant itself. While they will do well in any ordinary garden soil, they will repay in size and beauty of bloom any extra care and culture. For the best results, have the soil rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly and deeply worked in.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

Our illustration shows the perfect blossoms of this valuable new variety of the popular shrub hypericum, commonly known as St. John's-wort. The class is



LARKSPUR DWARF ROCKET.

well known for its pleasing effects in massing, being of medium height, handsome form and producing an abundance of bloom from July to October.

Moserianum is a grand variety, with large, bright golden-yellow blossoms borne in great profusion. It also has the merit of being a continuous bloomer.

H. Buckleyi is another variety worthy of mention. Its foliage is nearly evergreen, but changing to a brilliant scarlet in autumn. From July to October it pro-



HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM.

tive, while the beautiful blossoms contrast nicely with the water-lilies.

THE LARKSPUR FAMILY.

This well-known class of plants is becoming more popular as planters become familiar with the improvements made of late years. It is one of the easiest of the annuals to grow, most profuse in bloom and in colors very desirable.

The class known as Dwarf Rocket, of which our illustration is a good type, is particularly attractive because of its size and beauty of coloring. While the plants

duce an abundance of large, showy, yellow flowers.

As a class, hypericums succeed best in a moist and partially shaded locality, and are grown under large trees to advantage, soon filling the bare spaces that could not otherwise be well covered.

A NEW CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

EGG-PLANT.

A delicacy which may be grown to advantage in the kitchen garden. Our best success has been on sandy, loamy soil, quite rich. When properly grown and properly cooked, it is a dish fit for any table. The seed should be sown in hotbeds early in the spring, and the young plants, when two or three inches high, transplanted to other hotbeds or coldframes, where they may be protected. The young plants must not be put in the open ground until the weather is warm and settled. Cool nights and wet weather are fatal to the young growth, and even though it may not kill the plants, their growth will be checked. When they are set in the open ground, they should be watered for a few days and protected from the hot sun.

The only secret in their culture is to see that the young plants receive no check. If they start off well and the weather is seasonable, they will require then no more attention than is given other plants. Set the young plants two and a half or three feet apart each way.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This valuable vegetable does not receive the attention its good qualities deserve. Large quantities of it are grown for the city markets, and it is esteemed highly in households where fine cookery is the rule. It is especially desirable when grown in the kitchen garden. The seed should be sown in May, in the same manner as cabbage or cauliflower, and transplanted in July in rows a foot and a half apart, and the plants a foot apart in the row. Cultivate as with cabbage.

The Improved Half Dwarf is the best variety we have grown. It is delicate, and when properly cooked, most tender. The best method of preparing is to strip the outer covering from the sprouts and cook whole. They should be cooked through, no more.

Brussels sprouts are not injured by frost, as is cabbage, and may be left on the stalk until fully grown. One of the best winter vegetables, deserving more attention.

GARDEN NOTES.

Tuberose bulbs started early in pots indoors may be set into the open ground late in May. They will have obtained a good start and will bloom profusely before the fall frosts. The bulbs are too tender to set in the open ground much before the date named, and in our colder climates it does not always reach perfection before it is cut off by frost.

* * *

Are the sweet-pea seeds planted yet? If not, and the frost is out of the ground, get them in as soon as possible. Early planting means strong vines and plenty of blossoms. And by the way, if brush is not handy, wire netting, such as is used for poultry-yards, will be found just the thing for pea-vines.

* * *

Athlete is one of the best of the newer geraniums. In color it is a rich, soft scarlet, similar to Scarlet Cloth. Its chief beauty is in the size of the individual florets, which are frequently as large as a silver quarter. The truss is also large, the plant of good habit and a profuse bloomer. Being single, it is a desirable sort for bedding, but none the less for home culture.

* * *

Old bulb beds which have bloomed for several years should give place to something else, if they show indications of "running out." This refers especially to the early spring flowering bulbs, as tulips, narcissus, crocus and the like, which are now so cheap that they may be renewed in the fall at a small expense. Beds of lilies, of most varieties, do not run out in several years.

* * *

One objection is often made to the climbing nasturtium; namely, that it is so bare as to be almost useless as a screen or covering. This may be overcome by sowing seeds of thunbergia with the nasturtium and allowing them to mix and intertwine as they will. The blossoms of thunbergia make a nice contrast, and the darker and more delicate foliage make the combination very attractive.

* * *

The tall varieties of Canna (Indian shot) may be set in the ground this month; that is, the dormant roots. Plant deep, and for a few weeks, unless the weather is very pleasant, cover with straw, leaves or any coarse material which will protect them from a possible late frost. These tall Cannas are unrivaled for backgrounds or for use in screening an unsightly spot. They grow tall and heavy, but the foliage is beautiful. The dwarf (French) varieties are best not planted until all danger from frost is over.

* * *

About this time, the calla lilies which have bloomed in the house will need to be prepared for the rest of summer. Either of the following methods will be found good: After the plant has done blooming, set in a shady, rather warm place indoors and give only enough water to keep it alive for two or three weeks. Then cut the tops off to within about two inches of the surface of the soil, and set them outdoors in a shady spot, where they will receive only the rain; do not water them. Allow them to remain in this manner until September, then take into the house and start up. The other method is the same in all respects, except that the tops are allowed to dry down before they are cut off.

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Our Sunday Afternoon.

IS IT TRUE?

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,
That the highest suffer most?
That the strongest wander farthest
And more helplessly are lost?
That the mark of rank in nature
Is capacity for pain?
And the anguish of the singer
Makes the sweetest of the strain?

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,
That whichever way we go,
Walls of darkness must surround us,
Things we would but cannot know?
That the infinite must hound us,
Like a temple veil unrent.
Whilst the finite ever wears,
So that none's therein content?

Is it true, O Christ in heaven,
That the fullness yet to come
Is so glorious and so perfect
That to know would strike us dumb?
That if ever for a moment
We could pierce beyond the sky,
With these poor dim eyes of mortals
We should just see God and die?

ESTEEM YOUR PASTOR.

WHEN tempted to think lightly of your pastor, think of how much you are indebted to him for starting good thoughts, for inciting you to noble resolutions, for directing you into right channels, for helping you in every good work. He moves and sways you in ways you little imagine. No one rightly disposed can sit under the preaching of a minister Sabbath after Sabbath, and come under his influence week after week, without being more or less affected by what he says and does. His counsels, his warnings, his instructions, his prayers and his examples are more or less helpful and inspiring; and one must, in his thoughtful moods, trace to him much of the good that he does, of the resistance of the evil that he makes, of the stimulation which he enjoys, of the spiritual quickening which he receives, and of the better living he manifests from time to time. His faithful ministry is indispensable to individual and church life and development. It is foolish to talk against it, as it is possessed by you Sabbath after Sabbath. It may not be all that it ought to be and might be, but it is the best you have, and would be better if everyone encouraged and sustained it as he might and should do. Talk it up, not down, and note the increased benefit which you derive from it.

RELIGION AT HOME.

It is laughable to see one hunting high and low for his spectacles when they have only been shoved over his forehead. But it is not laughable to see Christians hunting for what they call opportunities to honor God, while overlooking such opportunities which they carry with them wherever they go. A slovenly carpenter was once heard at a weekly prayer-meeting to pray with great fervency for the spread of Christ's cause—a cause which he disgraced and hindered in his sphere every time he stood at his work-bench. When he ended his prayer a hearty "Amen" came from a servant who put her mistress out of temper a hundred times a day by her carelessness. A clerk also was there, who, although he taught a class in the mission-school on Sabbath, was always late at his employer's store week-days. He whispered "Amen," too—and meant it so far as he knew himself. A lady hearer, as she listened, resolved to join the church and then went home and found unreasonable fault with her cook. And others also felt warmed to do something for Christ, who never seemed to have thought that religion, like charity, begins at home. The mechanic who is powerful in class-meeting and weak at his trade, is no credit to the cause he professes. The servant who drops dishes unfeelingly in the kitchen has her tenderness altogether too much on one side. And it is a poor kind of religion that seeks opportunities to set others straight, but overlooks its own crookedness.—*Sunday-School Times.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Few records offer more points for serious consideration in the life and development of a nation than that of its population. The population of each state and territory, all the counties in the United States, and the population of cities, with page after page of other important and useful information, will be found in the People's Atlas of the World, as described on another page. This is the most wonderful book of the century. Remember that it is described on another page. Read about it.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

The popular adage is, "Oh, it makes no difference what a man believes, so he is sincere!"

Let us see. A family was poisoned in Montgomery county last week by eating toadstools, which they sincerely believed to be mushrooms. Three of them died.

Did it make no difference?

A man indorsed a note for a friend whom he sincerely believed to be an honest man. He was a scoundrel and left him to pay the note.

Did it make no difference?

A traveler takes the wrong train going north, sincerely believing it is the southern train. Will it make no difference? Will he bring up at the south all the same?

If a man sincerely believes a certain thing, while the truth about it is entirely different, will this sincere belief make it all right?

The truth is, the popular adage is a lie, and a very transparent one at that! If a man is sincere, he will take pains to know the truth. For where facts are concerned, all the thinking in the world will not change them. A toadstool remains a toadstool whatever we may think about it.—*The Covenant.*

A GOOD CHURCH MEMBER.

He believes in his church. He loves it. He gives himself to it. He prays for it, and speaks kindly of it. He does not put a stumbling-block in the way of his brethren, and avoids those things which may grieve them or cause them to offend. He is charitable in his judgment, and promotes peace. He feels it a duty to build up his own congregation. He cheers his brethren and his pastor by regular attendance upon the public service. He helps the pastor, and does not leave him preach to empty pews, with an aching heart, or to carry on the prayer-meetings alone. It is no slight excuse that keeps him from the Lord's Supper. The appointments of his church and the memory of his Savior are sacred to him. He does not trifle with either. He does not long continue derelict in duty to church, so as to become liable to discipline. He keeps his covenant solemnly made with his church when he entered its fellowship. God bless our good members, old and young, and constantly increase their number! Let lively stones be laid into the spiritual temple.—*Reformed Church Herald.*

DAILY USE OF THE BIBLE.

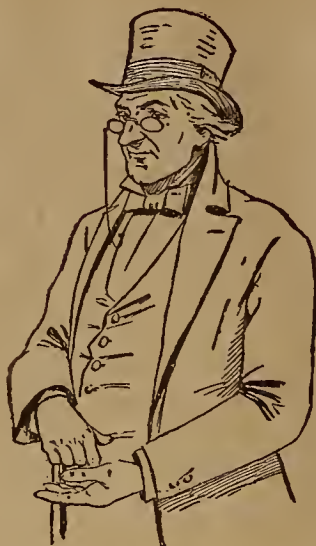
Many weary and heavy laden with care live from day to day forgetful of the help and comfort so much needed by all. If we all knew the value of the Bible, and the importance of reading it daily, it would not be left on the table unopened for a week. Let busy, anxious women defer some other morning duty and take time to look at the way-bill given us to guide our erring feet through life. To attend to this matter at night, after the combat is over, is too late. We need strength and courage for the hour of duty and trial. It is by daily study of God's word that we receive benefit therefrom and learn the hidden meanings of that word as applicable to ourselves. Often we are surprised and comforted in reading some familiar passage, the meaning of which we never saw before. Thus God often speaks through his word, and comforts our troubled hearts.

Thy word can give a sweet relief
For every pain I feel.—*Hooker.*

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

You cannot set the world aright, or the times, but you can do something for the truth; and all you can do will certainly tell if the work you do is for the Master, who gives you your share, and so the burden of responsibility is lifted off. This assurance makes peace, satisfaction and repose possible even in the partial work done upon earth. Go to the man who is carving a stone for a building; ask him where that stone is going, to what part of the temple, and how he is going to get it into place; and what does he do? He points you to the builder's plans. This is only one stone of many. So when men shall ask where and how is your little achievement going into God's plan, point them to your master, who keeps the plans, and then go on doing your little service as faithfully as if the whole temple were yours to build.—*Phillips Brooks.*

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Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Queries desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should enclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Peanuts.—L. H., Washington C. H., Ohio, and M. R. P., Ashland, Neb. Plant and cultivate peanuts just as you would beans. It is not necessary to cover the blossoms. Keep the soil loose and mellow and the pods will push their way into the ground and take care of themselves.

Scab in Potatoes.—T. E. L., Wellsburg, N. Y. Try the following method, which has been recommended for destroying the scab germs on seed potatoes: Soak the whole potatoes for one and one half hours in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate; one ounce dissolved in eight gallons of water. For planting, select ground that was not planted with potatoes last year.

Garden Questions—Cure for Scratches.—O. M. P., White Rock, Minn., writes: "Do you think it profitable to plant squashes among the corn? How should peanuts be planted? Should they be opened and the kernels alone planted?—Is scratches an inherited disease, or can it be cured? If so, how?"
REPLY BY JOSEPH:—We usually plant pumpkins in our field corn, and think it pays. You can plant the peanuts, shell and all.—Scratches can be cured by cleanliness. Nothing inherited about them. Use soap-suds daily and freely, and keep the affected places well greased.

Potatoes on Old Pasture.—A. S. R. asks: "How will potatoes succeed on old pasture land which has not been cultivated before, and what amount should be planted per acre?"
REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Old pasture land would be good, but the tough sod may bother. We like to plant the seed-pieces three to four inches deep, and the sod may interfere. Better plant corn or cabbage or something of that kind first, and follow with potatoes another year. Amount of seed depends on variety. With most sorts I believe in heavy seeding. I often use fifteen to twenty bushels of seed per acre.

Truck Growing at the South.—T. F. C., Stilesboro, Ga., writes: "Is there any money in raising radishes for market? How far will they bear marketing? How should they be prepared for shipment? Should they be topped or untopped, crated or barreled, size of crate, etc.? Where is a good market for them? What is the usual price they bring and the best kind for market?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Radishes for our near markets, both forced in greenhouse and grown outdoors, pay as well as any other garden crop. I suppose it is the same when grown at the South, for northern markets. The radishes are tied together in neat little bundles, six to ten in number. Of course they are easily grown; competition now is close and the question of profit depends more than ever on good management, superior produce and timely marketing. Possibly some of the southern readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE may be able to tell us something about the profits of growing vegetables for northern markets.

About Capons.—O. B. L., Coldwater, Kan., writes: "You speak of capons at eighteen to twenty-two cents per pound. Do you think it would pay to buy up young roosters, caponize and fatten them for market? What could one afford to pay for them? Would it pay to caponize them? How far will it pay to ship poultry? Is there any market for capons in the western cities?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—The present season is a dull one for capons as well as for all other poultry. The supply seems to be ahead of what people are anxious to secure. I hope that the business improvement now reported will continue and result in a more animated demand for country produce. At this writing fifteen cents per pound is about all that can be secured for prime capons. I have a chance to sell mine directly to a retail dealer in Buffalo, and will probably get nearer twenty cents a pound. I did buy some young cockerels last summer, at about twenty-five cents apiece, caponized them, and I think the transaction did pay. Have not tried caponizing turkeys and shall not attempt to. It is said to be difficult. I do not know about the market for capons in western cities, but it seems to me that there ought to be some demand.

Hen Manure in the Garden.—A. F. C., York, Neb., writes: "Is hen manure a detriment or an advantage to garden crops put in the ground and the seeds or plants put on top of the manure? How would it do for onions, cabbage, peas and beans or tomatoes?—Where can I get seed sweet potatoes?—Give a cheap plan for making hotbeds where sash costs a great deal."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—With plenty of hen manure anybody can get fine results from a garden. It is about the very best manure for the purpose, but you have to use common sense in its application. If you plant seeds, or set a plant right into hen manure, it will be death to the seed or plant. Scatter muck, sifted coal ashes or other dry absorbents over the droppings as they accumulate, in order to keep them reasonably dry and fine, and not let them become a heavy, sticky, pasty mass. Then apply this material broadcast on the land after plowing, and it will do no harm if you put it on a half inch thick if you will only stir it thoroughly into the soil by means of repeated harrowing. In soil thus manured (if otherwise of the right texture) you can raise the finest crops of onions, cabbage, lettuce, melons, radishes, etc. For peas, beans and tomatoes smaller applications will do. Peas and beans especially do not require very much nitrogen, which is so well represented in hen manure.—Sweet potatoes for seed can be had of people who advertise them for sale in the columns of the agricultural papers. Look up their advertisements, or read seed catalogues.—I do not think much of the cheap substitutes for hotbed sash, such as prepared muslin and the like. This may do well enough for warmer countries. Here where the winters are cold, glass gives the only means of doing satisfactory work in this line.

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VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.
Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Garget.—A. A. P., Jamestown, N. Y., and S. A., Indian Camp, Ohio. Garget is best prevented and best cured by frequent and thorough (vigorous) milking. If an attack is on, the milking should be done every two hours in daytime and at least once between late in the evening and early in the morning. A cure is impossible until all clots are removed, therefore the necessity of thorough milking. External applications are not only useless, but even injurious.

Periodical Ophthalmia.—W. M. A., Batavia, Ohio. What you describe is periodical ophthalmia. The affected eye is doomed; that is, the eyesight after some time will be destroyed, no matter what may be done. The appearance of the eye may be somewhat preserved by applying, when an attack is on, once a day a drop or two of a one-per-cent solution of atropine in distilled water to the eyeball, by means of a glass pipette capped with a rubber bulb, also-called dropper.

Found that His Cow had Hollow Horns.—A. H., Greenville, Pa. So you found, when you "took" off the horns of your cow, not only that the horns of cattle are hollow, but also that your cow had a frontal sinus, and now want to have the cavities closed and plugged them up with wool. Clean the wound with an antiseptic—perhaps a two-per-cent solution of carbolic acid in clean, warm water—and then put on an occlusive dressing of absorbent cotton saturated with a three to five per cent solution of carbolic acid, and on top of that a bandage. The latter, after it has been well put on, may receive a coat of coal-tar.

"Quivering" of the Muscles.—M. V. C., South Ridge, Ohio, writes: "We have a five-year-old horse that has spells of quivering in the lower part of his shoulders. He eats and drinks well, and seems to feel well. He is very nervous and ambitious. When working with another horse he wants to do it all."
ANSWER:—What you complain of, it seems, is due to overexertion. Perhaps your horse is too free, and wants to do the pulling all alone. Exempt him from hard work, especially in a double team matched to a slow and phlegmatic horse, and use him in single harness as a buggy-horse until he gets older, stronger and less nervous and ambitious.

Fluor Albus in a Cow.—J. A. A., Jacksonville, Ala. What you describe is fluor albus. An irrigation of the vagina and the uterus of the animal, first with warm water and then once a day with a one to two per cent solution of creoline (Pierston) in water (blood temperature) will probably effect a cure. If no large and suitable syringe is available, a suitable vessel (small bucket, for instance) with a hole in the bottom, into which a rubber tube is fastened, will answer the purpose. The free end of the rubber tube, of course, is introduced as far as possible into the vagina and the vessel which contains the fluid is then raised higher than the cow's back, so as to cause the fluid to flow off through the rubber tube.

Hide-bound Pigs.—H. H. R., West Elizabeth, Pa., writes: "What is good for hide-bound pigs?"

ANSWER:—Above all, good, nutritious food in sufficient quantities; for instance, milk, oats, steamed, boiled or ground, corn, etc.—good, clean quarters, and unless sufficient quantities of milk are fed, good, clean water for drinking. What you call hide-bound is a condition which may be due not only to poor food or food insufficient in quantity and quality, but also to a large number of diseases, particularly worm diseases, and in fact to all such diseases or morbid processes which interfere with the process of digestion or assimilation, and which cause a great waste of tissue and therefore emaciation.

Retention of Afterbirth—Discharges from the Nose.—D. McH., De Kalb, N. Y., writes: "Please advise me what to do for my cow. She had a calf a few days ago and the afterbirth did not come away. Some say to let it alone and some say to take it away. What is the cause of retention?—I also have a horse that is twelve years old. When he drinks, white matter runs out of his nose and sinks to the bottom of the trough. He has had the distemper a number of times."

ANSWER:—Retention of the afterbirth may have various causes. The most frequent one consists in a premature birth, but other pathological conditions may also have the same effect. In some cases, it seems, it is due to weakness or exhaustion. If it is retained longer than three days, a veterinarian should be consulted. Attempts to remove it made by an incompetent person may result in great damage.—As to your horse, you will have to consult a veterinarian. It is impossible to base a diagnosis upon one solitary symptom, particularly if it is one that is common to several diseases. If the discharges sink in water, they very likely are purulent, or even the product of ulceration, and therefore may be serious.

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HORSE SENSE

IN A

FEW WORDS.



Stubblefield
April 8/94

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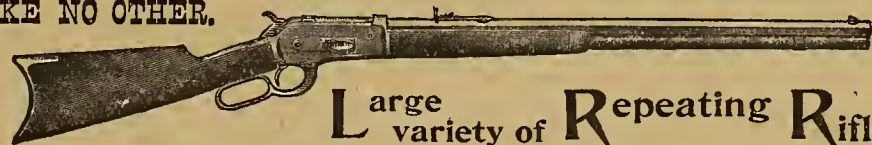
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Our Miscellany.

HARBINGER.

A diamond sun, a turquoise sky,
An emerald world about us lie.
These jewels here may wot our eyes
For dazzling gems of paradise.
—The Chautauquan.

CONTENTMENT is better than divinations or visions.—Landor.

HE who reigns within himself and rules passions, desires and fears is more than a king.—G. Massey.

BE your character what it will, it will be known; and nobody will take it upon your word.—Chesterfield.

LIKE a beautiful flower full of color, but without scent, are the fine but fruitless words of him who does not act accordingly.—Buddha.

A STATISTICIAN gives the number of newspapers in the world at eighty-three thousand. About one sixth of these have the largest circulation on earth.

THE position of the center of population in the United States is now twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. In 1800 it was eighteen miles west of Baltimore, Md.

IF we keep well and cheerful, and the mind constantly active, we never grow old. By and by we get to the end of the journey, but we never grow old.—E. N. Kirk.

IF you can't pay for a thing, don't buy it. If you can't get paid for it, don't sell it. So you will have calm days, drowsy nights, all the good business you have now, and none of the bad.—Ruskin.

THERE is a growing field for storage batteries in telephone central offices. In replacing the old Callaud batteries, the storage battery becomes a distinct and agreeable step in advance.

OUR Chicago representative has examined the watch advertised in this issue by B. H. Kirk & Co., Chicago, and writes us that it is a genuine bargain, and that our readers who need a good timepiece should not miss the opportunity of securing one at the very low price at which it is offered. See adv. in another column.

UNCLE JOHN—"Come, say your prayers like a good boy."

Nephew (mumbling)—"Now I lay me down to sleep, pray the Lord my soul to keep, 'nd if I die before I wake, pray the Lord—is it give or take, uncle?"

OUR American people must learn not to waste; for wilful waste makes woeful want. Let thrift be the order of the day, everywhere. The thrifty are not frightened by panics nor swamped by financial convulsions. Take the lesson of the past year home and waste nothing; don't be mean, but be thrifty.

THE powerful instrument known as the "Bruce" telescope, which has been building for some time past at Cambridgeport, Mass., and is now almost completed, is destined for Arequipa, Peru, for the observatory maintained in that place, under the charge of Professor Pickering, by Harvard university.

JOHNNY, on his first visit to the country, saw a little mule colt trotting after its mother.

"How do you like old Bessie's colt?" asked Uncle George.

"Why, is that her colt?" said Johnny, much surprised. "I thought it was an orphan!"

MULTITUDES are undone by taking, as well as by giving, too much credit. "In the affairs of this world," as somebody has observed before me, "men are apt, the young and enterprising especially, to be too confident of success. Give them but credit, long credit, and they see no danger or difficulty; nothing but prospects of increase. Untoward incidents happen which are quite left out of their calculations. Their pleasing dream is dissolved, and they awake out of it in consternation."—Old Almanac.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS.

Chief Justice Fornander draws some interesting comparison between Hawaiian, ancient Hebrew and Indian rites and customs:

"The manner of disposing of the dead in the Hawaiian islands is also in accord with the Hebrew custom. The body was embalmed and covered with a glutinous substance or wash, to seal effectually the pores of the skin and exclude all air. The body was then deposited in the side of a precipice. The practice of immolating one or more wives of a chief was carried on to a considerable extent in the Hawaiian group in earlier days. * * * This practice can be traced to the Vedic Hindus, the only difference being that the wife was immolated on the funeral pyre. Some stress has been laid on the peculiar institutions called cities of refuge, or Pun-honua, which were found to have obtained prominence among the Hawaiians, and which have been quoted as another instance of Hebrew influence upon the customs and culture of the islanders. The cities of refuge, however, were not peculiar to the Hebrews. They existed in the time of ancient Greece. * * * Besides the traditions of the Hawaiians, their practice of incantation and divination, and many peculiarities of their language, show a relation not only with the Hebrews, but also with the fire-worshippers of Persia, the Brahmins and Buddhists of India, and other branches of the Aryan race."

MEXICAN HANDICRAFT.

It is recorded of the Mexican lapidary to whom was intrusted the fashioning of the exquisite wedding gift of Cortez to his wife in 1529, that he was a workman "unusually gifted with a delicate, sure touch, wonderful skill and unparalleled ingenuity."

The first of the five famous emeralds forming the ring was in the form of a rose; the second, that of a horn; the third was like unto a fish with eyes of gold; the fourth was like a little bell, with a fine pearl for the tongue. On the rim of this tiny bell was inscribed, in Latin, "Blessed is he who created thee." The fifth emerald, the one of greatest value, was fashioned like a little cup, with a foot of gold, and four delicate, gold chains were attached to a large pearl as a button. The edge of this cup was of gold, on which was engraved, in Latin, "Inter natos mulierum non surrexit major"—Among those born of women none greater has arisen.

It is recorded that for just one of these precious gems the almost fabulous sum of forty thousand ducats was offered, and declined by Cortez.

The sole relic (that can be identified) now in existence of the incredible wealth of ancient Mexico is a gold goblet with the sides rudely repousse, with the representation of a human head, upon one side in full face, on the other in profile and on the third the back. This wonderful piece of ancient handicraft seems to be of pure gold. It was brought from Mexico, and purchased at Cadiz by Edward, earl of Oxford. It is stated that once it was the property of Montezuma. This goblet stands four and a half inches in height; its diameter of lip measures three and a quarter inches. Its weight is said to be a little over five ounces.

A NEW USE FOR THE COMPASS.

A man who has decided theories on hygienic subjects is said to carry a compass in his pocket for the proper placing of his bed when traveling. He thinks this of utmost importance in securing perfect repose, and urges his friends to form the habit of sleeping with the head toward the north, in order to get the benefit of the electric currents which are constantly passing from north to south.

This is a very old theory, and it certainly would be well for poor sleepers to test it.

In the absence of a compass, it is claimed that a watch may do duty for one by pointing the hour hand to the sun, when the south will be exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII on the dial of the watch, and of course the point directly opposite would be the north.

In houses which face east or west, this method of placing the beds in sleeping-rooms is generally the one best adapted to the shape of the room, but where the exposure is north or south it might have an awkward effect. To remedy this, set a projecting brass rod in the wall a short distance from the ceiling, and of a length equal to the width of the bed. Throw over it a long scarf, tent fashion, and push the bed up under it close to the wall. This scarf may be made of two widths (for a single bed) of dotted swiss or any delicate white goods, ruffled all around, or of one of the dainty colored chintzes which will bear laundering. It should reach within a foot or so of the floor, and serves to cover the back of the bedstead, which, if not of the brass, might be unsightly set in this way.

THE LEGITIMATE RESULTS OF TOO MUCH KNOWLEDGE.

A writer in one of the European reviews advances the idea that the ultimate result of our present system of high pressure, exhaustive investigation and untiring industry in research, may be a form of reaction that will sweep us back into the worst condition of contented ignorance. Surfeited with the wine and honey of great achievements, human ambition fails and the race will sit down with folded hands, and a dull brain weakly unconscious alike of its possibilities and its degenerate condition. With races as with individuals too long continued exertion brings on exhaustion, and it is not impossible that the pendulum will swing back so far as to leave the human family in a condition bordering on barbarism. As the history of the world is merely a repetition of the cycle idea, this theory seems not improbable.

PREMIUM ON BRAINS.

It is becoming the custom in certain factories and constructing establishments to offer a premium on suggestions made by employees. Men who continually handle given machines and products often develop labor-saving ideas and devices, or can suggest some improvement in existing appliances. A sum of money is paid for a new idea, and any labor-saving plan receives attention and is properly tested. In one ship-yard nearly five thousand dollars have been divided between eighteen men, who had conceived and developed ideas of value in the business.

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY.

Here is the biggest bargain ever offered. Send ten cents for three months' trial subscription to our charming literary and musical magazine and we will send, absolutely free, 163 songs, words and music complete, including After the Ball, Cradle Song, Twixt Love and Duty, That is Love, Old Madrid, Maiden's Vow and 157 others—all for ten cents, stamps or silver. Address American Nation Co., 122 A. Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

A GOOD WIFE.

A good wife is to a man, wisdom, strength and courage; a bad one is confusion, weakness and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward propriety which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He needs a tranquil mind, and especially if he is an intelligent man with a whole head, he needs its moral force in the conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength and goes forth with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and trouble of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, or assailed with complaints and censure, hope vanishes and he sinks into despair.

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14 KARAT GOLD PLATE CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee For 5 Years and chain and charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$3.75, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write to-day, this offer will not appear again.

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OUR PRICE Open Face, \$5.50 Hunting Case, \$6.25 Send us your order and we will express the watch for your examination. If found satisfactory, pay the express agent our price and express charges and take the watch. Otherwise you pay nothing. We are the only house in America selling Elgin and Waltham watches direct to the consumers at wholesale prices. Address **B. H. KIRK & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 172 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.**

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FREE! Send us your full name and address and we will send you 100 Havana Perfectos 10 cent cigars (retail value \$10) for \$7.75. In order to introduce our cigars, we will send you free an elegant richly jeweled Elgin style hunting case (20 years guarantee) 14K, gold-filled watch, stem-wind and set (retail value \$25). The 100 cigars and watch cost only \$7.75 C. O. D. Full examination allowed before you pay. **RIVERSIDE CIGAR CO., 61 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.**

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Smiles.

A SPRING SONG.

Oh, dear and gentle spring,
I sing
With gladness, mirthful glee
To see
You on the wing.
My mind
Hath pined
For your return—
A yearn
Full 18 karats strong—
Proportionally long.
Not that I love the lassitude,
With which my spirit is imbued
When you come on the scene,
With grasses green;
Not that I love your most unpleasant way
Of sprinkling hot and cold throughout the day;
Your beastly plan
Of aggravating man
By sending blizzards when he's dressed for heat,
And making things red-hot when he fears sleet;
Not that I love one of your fads untold;
But I rejoice because you bring me gold.
For I'm a druggist keen, and o'er the counter take
A dollar for a pill it costs a cent to make,
Which tired-feeling people buy when you appear,
Which neither harms nor cures, but much allays their fear.
And so, oh spring,
I sing
With gladness, mirthful glee
To see
You on the wing.
—Harper's Bazar.

FAST ENOUGH.

A N employee of a large granite company was driving from the station, with several kegs of blasting-powder and dynamite cartridges in his load, and overtook a young man walking. Without waiting for an invitation, the pedestrian sprang up into the wagon and sat down upon one of the powder-kegs. He was a talkative young man, and began at once to make derogatory remarks about the speed of the wagon, or the lack of it. "We're passing everything on the road," he said cheerily; "that is, everything that is stationary." Not receiving a reply, he continued: "I was half a mind to hire a landslide or a glacier, just for speed, you know; but I guess we are doing about as well." He was silent for some time, then he broke forth again. "I say, stop the horse! The earth is revolving fast enough to get us there." Just then he prepared to scratch a match on the keg. The driver spoke rather lazily: "If you are goin' my way, this is jest as fast as it will be; but if you want to go straight up at right angles to the road, jest light that match on that powder—an' you're there now." The young man decided to walk.

ARE YOU IN THIS CLASS?

Class in politics, stand up.
Who is guilty of false registration?
The other party.
Who is guilty of naturalization fraud?
The other party.
Who appoints thieves to public offices?
The other party.
Who makes a political machine of the police force?
Same old party.
Why do not public officials and private citizens punish the rascals guilty of such scoundrelism and destroy their influence?
Because all the rascality is in the other party, and the party whose methods are perfectly pure protects its martyrs on whom suspicion falls.
To what party do the ballot-box stuffers, the naturalization sharks and political sand-baggers belong?
To the other party.
Class is dismissed.—Chicago News.

IN THE BUSINESS.

Tommie—"Eh!—Mr. Snodkins, gi' me ten cents. I saw you kiss sister."
Mr. Snodkins—"Well—ah—here's a quarter, but be sure you don't tell."
Tommie—"That's all right. I'm used to keeping it quiet. That's \$5 I've earned this week."—Harper's Bazar.

MAKING HIM FEEL GOOD.

The husband—"Going to church to show your new bonnet, my dear?"
The wife—"No; to show everybody what a generous and loving old hubby I've got."—Truth.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

AN OBEDIENT CHILD.

"Now, Johnny," said Mrs. Bunting to her little boy, who was going to a party, "you mustn't eat everything on the table, or you'll be sick. Now promise me."
The promise was given, and the little fellow departed in high glee over the prospect of a good time. When he returned, his mama asked him:
"Johnny, did you remember your promise about eating?"
"Yes'm; I didn't eat near everything on the table. I remembered what you said, and I didn't eat a bit of bread and butter, nor meat, nor milk, but just mince-pie and ice-cream and pickles and nuts and cake and candy and—"
Johnny didn't finish. His mother had fallen off her chair in a dead faint.

CHANCE TO BE USEFUL.

"Are you the celebrated Mme. Bombastion?" he asked, after he had climbed four flights of stairs and was admitted into a mysterious apartment.
"Yes," replied the bizarre-looking personage who had received him.
"The great clairvoyant?"
"Yes."
"And you foretell the future?"
"Yes."
"And unfold the past?"
"Yes, yes."
"Then," said the visitor, as he took a roll of bills from his pocket eagerly, "tell me what it was my wife asked me to bring home for her to-night!"—Harper's Bazar.

LITERARY ITEM.

Si Jackson is not one of the most intelligent negroes in the state of Texas. Colonel Yerger, by whom he is employed, was reading a book. The colonel caught Si peeping over his shoulders, and finally asked him what he wanted.
"I wants ter ask yer a queshun."
"Well, what is it?"
"I has seed folks reading books and newspapers and de like, an' I jess wants ter know which is it yer reads—de white or de black."—Texas Siftings.

THOSE WESTERN ROMANCES.

Jimson (who has read Bret Harte and is now registering for the first time at a far western hotel)—"Say, stranger, if you hev a corner where I can bunk fur the night, which the same I'm meanin' to do, fix her up while I take a swig of tanglefoot."
Clerk of the far western hotel—"I beg your pardon, my dear sir, but I do not quite comprehend your meaning. Just wait till I ring for our interpreter."—Chicago Record.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

"Yes," said Mrs. Fiveo'clock, "the family are most interesting. John dances divinely, Tom sings like an angel, David is a famous football player, and Susanne paints beautifully and belongs to the reading-club."
"And Henry?"
"Oh, Henry! Well, he's rather dull, you know. He only works and supports the others."

NEVER IN TRADE.

Elder sister (1994)—"Horrors! Don't invite those Upton girls. Their great-grandfather made his money in trade."
Younger sister—"Didn't ours?"
Elder sister—"Mercy, no! Our great-grandfather was a highly respected city official. He held an office for ten years at \$5,000 a year, and then died worth \$5,000,000."

AN OBJECT OF CHARITY.

Tramp (piteously)—"Please help a poor cripple?"
Kind old gentleman (handing him some money)—"Bless me! Why, of course. How are you crippled, my poor fellow?"
Tramp (pocketing the money)—"Financially, sir."

POLITENESS PAYS.

"As a man of fashion Dobbins has become out of date, as it were, since he moved over to Jersey City."
"Yes. The other day Astorbilt took off his hat to a lady with the new flourish, and just then Dobbins passed and put a dollar in it."

NO PLACE FOR THEM.

"Have you got any barons or lords stopping here?" asked the newly-arrived guest.
"No, sir," answered the proprietor. "We ask cash in advance from all people without baggage."

ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR HABITS.

Sanders—"You say your house was broken into while you were out of town by a tramp. How do you know it was a tramp?"
Munson—"Because he took everything but a bath."

THE REAL OWNER.

Inquisitive by-stander—"Is this Mr. Million's funeral?"
Mr. Coffyn (of Mould & Coffyn, funeral directors)—"Oh, no, sir! This is my funeral. Mr. Million is merely the corpse."

NOT SUPERSTITIOUS.

Jenks—"Say, old man, are you superstitious?"
Smythe—"Not at all."
Jenks—"Then lend me thirteen dollars."—Raymond's Monthly.

Many diseases arise from one cause—blood impurity.

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

Purify the blood and, thus, go to the root of many maladies.

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Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of it we will give you One Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address: **THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

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A STATEMENT UNDER OATH.

DANIEL J. HOPKINS.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., August 15, 1892.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE COMPANY:

Dear Sirs:—I now am able to say, after having purchased one of your No. 4 Electric Belts with Spinal Appliance about one year ago, that I thank God I have found relief from my terrible suffering through the wonderful healing influence of your wonderful Body Belt. August 29, 1891, at which time I was a great sufferer, and had been for more than four years, from extreme nervous prostration, so much so that, on the least excitement, my whole nervous system would be all of a tremble from head to foot, and unable to control myself in the least, and would affect me to tears like a little child. I am a farmer by profession; in the fields, or at work on the farm, or at any excitement, it had the same effect. I could not lift the weight of five pounds. It so continued with increased suffering, until I was unable to help myself, and for eight long months my suffering was intense. My stomach was so weak that I could not take any food but crackers and warm water for the above time. My kidneys were so weak that I could not retain my urine, it would pass from me continually, and I was under the necessity of leaving my couch from six to eight times a night to void my urine, which was very painful. I was also troubled with severe constipation and piles, so that I was obliged to use injections to produce evacuations of the bowels. It was very distressing, so much so that I had to be lifted in and out of my bed for several months. The doctors could do me no good whatever, and I had made up my mind that there was no help for me this side of the grave. My limbs would become numb and cold, seemingly as ice, and I would try with hot bricks, rubbing and all other methods to restore the circulation and natural feeling, but all to no effect, and then it would pass off. Then again another attack would occur which would leave me helpless, and so continued periodically, and I could get no relief. The doctors told me that I must not do any work, and that it would be three years at least before I would be able to work. I agreed with them, for I could not, nor did I ever expect to again. The whole world seemed to me a blank, and my vital forces all had left me, and my life was fast ebbing away from me through the loss of my life fluids, which doctors were unable even to check. I had given up all hope of ever getting help, and death in all its terrible forms stared me in the face, from which there seemed to be no avenue of escape from this living horror, of which no living person is able to know or feel, except his sufferings be as mine have been. In this state of suffering and agony I continued until about one year ago now I met a friend who, on seeing my

helpless condition, advised me to try one of the Owen Electric Belts. For several weeks I doubted his statements about what he told me of the wonderful healing properties of it, but he was so earnest and persistent that I finally consented to send for one. He advised me to send for a No. 4, with Spinal Appliance, which I did, at a cost of \$30.00, which is your price for No. 4 and Spinal Appliance. I will say here that it is the best \$30.00 investment that I ever made in my life in the way of doctor's remedies or anything else, as I had spent dollars, up into the hundreds, but could get no relief whatever. As soon as I received the Belt and Appliance, I had it charged and adjusted and put on, and in a short time after putting it on I began to feel wonderful soothing and gentle currents of its healing power passing all through me, clear to the ends of my toes and fingers, a prickling sensation like thousands of needles. Many were the sleepless nights I had passed, unable to sleep but from one to two hours through the whole night for months. On the third night after wearing the Belt I slept until morning and awoke greatly refreshed. I was not disturbed, nor had I to void my urine once through the night, and I have not been bothered in that way since. All the drains upon the system have ceased, and constipation and piles all have left me as if by magic. My nerves have regained their former strength, my eyesight and mind have become clear, and I have gained in weight about fifteen pounds, and I feel like a new man. My stomach has got back its power of digestion, and I can eat almost any kind of food that my appetite craves, without pain or distress. I am gaining daily, and I feel better and weigh more than I have for the past ten years, and it seems I have a new lease of life. I cannot say enough in favor of your wonderful Electric Body Belt. It is far superior to all medicines compounded for the relief and cure of chronic and complicated diseases and broken-down constitutions. I would not take \$2,000 for my Belt if I could not get another like it. There is nothing like it for relief and cure where all other remedies fail. I cannot praise your Belt enough, for what it has done for me words cannot express. I will say here that I recommend the Owen Electric Belt to all suffering humanity who fail to find relief from other remedies. It is the messenger of quick relief and certain cure of all nervous debility and other nerve troubles. I know it will cure all diseases which you advertise it to cure. This you may publish to let suffering humanity know there is relief and cure to be found in your wonderful Belt and Appliances. **DANIEL J. HOPKINS.**
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1892. **D. E. LYON,** Notary Public.
In and for Isabella County, Mich.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials will please inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope, to insure a prompt reply.

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The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.
WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.

EXTRACTS
FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.—King county is a very pleasant place; has good water and timber and is very healthy. Is a good fruit country, and produces fine crops of wheat and nearly all vegetables. It has a very mild climate, no hard storms either in summer or winter. Still, it has its drawbacks. It is so rainy that it is unpleasant working outside; but one soon gets used to the rain, as it does not fall in torrents, but so easy that we can scarcely tell that it is raining, unless we are out in it.

Covington, Wash.

H. R. C.

FROM OREGON.—We think this is "one of the most healthful climates on this coast. Invalids who come here are benefited. I have lived in six other states, but like this the best. Lots are given for building purposes. Land is from \$30 to \$100 per acre; it can be bought in five and ten acre tracts. A few raise grain, but the land is best for fruit. All the new settlers are going into fruit culture. This locality is called Waldo Hills. We can see snow the year around. They say this is woman's paradise, but death on the men, as the men can work all winter. All the plowing is done during the rainy season. Any one wanting a pleasant location should come here.

Shaw, Oregon.

H. L. F.

FROM MONTANA.—Our winter has been a long but not very cold one. This is a very good climate. The springs and summers are cool. We have some rain in summer, but not enough to insure good crops, although a great many ranchmen depend on the rain to raise crops; but they do not get on an average more than one good crop out of three. Those who irrigate always get good crops. Oats average 60 to 70 bushels an acre; wheat, 40 to 50 bushels. Stock raising and mining are the leading industries. Great Falls is our market. There is some government land not yet taken. Poultry raising is a paying business here if managed properly. Eggs sell in winter for 35 cents a dozen, in summer for 25 cents.

Belt, Montana.

S. H.

FROM TEXAS.—Wise county has sandy land (timber) and black wax prairie. Corn, cotton, wheat and oats produce well here. Fruits, excepting apples, do well. Corn yields 20 to 40 bushels an acre; wheat, 15 to 50 bushels per acre; oats, 20 to 100 bushels per acre. Two railroads run through the county, affording easy means of transportation. Land sells for \$8 to \$50 per acre. Very good land can be bought near the railroad for \$15 per acre. Farm laborers get from \$12 to \$25 a month. I would not advise a man without capital to come here, but with from \$500 to \$1,000 a man can do very well. If any one wants to settle here, it will pay him to come and look at the country before moving here. The people are kind and obliging to strangers, and though poor, their hospitality is free.

Garvin, Texas.

S. M. W.

FROM IDAHO.—Kootenai county is destined to become one of the best fruit-growing counties in Idaho. There is plenty of government land to be had. Land in the valley is about all taken, but there remains plenty of good foothill land suitable for orchards. All land has to be cleared of timber and brush. The Kootenai valley is the largest valley in Idaho. Large boats ply between Bonner's Ferry and British Columbia points, on the Kootenai river, which flows north through this valley. Fruit culture is now past the experimenting stage. I have seen fine pears, prunes, cherries and apples growing here, yet there are no orchards here, the ranchmen having each planted a few trees. This valley is surrounded by high mountains and our land is naturally walled in by them. The climate is very healthy. The winters are mild and short, and the temperature seldom reaches zero.

Lucas, Idaho.

F. M. L.

CHEAPEST LANDS IN THE WORLD

Considering the quick cultivation, varied productions of high quality, and practically no time from the great markets of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, etc., are in the famous fruit belt of Michigan, along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. A populated region with schools, churches, railroads, steamboat lines, telegraphs. Millions of people to buy all fruit, vegetables, garden truck as fast as it grows, and transportation ready, quick and cheap enough to get it to them. \$5 to \$20 per acre. Write to B. F. Popple, G. E. Agt. C. & W. M. R'y, 375 B'way, New York, or West Mich. Land Co., Muskegon, Mich. Mention this paper.

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Recent Publications.

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THE BEAUTIFUL FLOWER GARDEN. By F. Schuyler Mathews. A book on artistic gardening, by a trained artist and an enthusiastic amateur gardener. Price, 50 cents. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

INJURIOUS INSECTS AND THE USE OF INSECTICIDES. By Frank W. Sempers. A manual of 216 pages and 185 illustrations, describing noxious insects and the best methods for their repression. Plainly written for farmers and fruit growers for their practical use in field, orchard and garden. Price, 50 cents. Published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPONS FOR PROFIT; How to Make and How to Manage Them. Fully illustrated. If a beginner cannot succeed by following the plain instructions given in this pamphlet, there is absolutely no hope for him. Caponizing cannot be more clearly and accurately described than is done in "Joseph's" new book. Price, 30 cents. For sale by the author, T. Greiner, La Salle, New York.

THE NEW POTATO CULTURE; as developed by the Trench system, by the judicious use of Chemical Fertilizers, and by the Experiments carried on at the Rural Grounds during the past sixteen years. Second edition, revised and enlarged. By Elbert S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*. The author's experiments were conducted with the definite object of helping to solve the problem, "How to increase the yield without proportionately increasing the cost of production." His failures as well as his notable successes are recorded in this complete treatise on potato culture. Potato growers will find the chapters on chemical fertilizers specially valuable. Price, 40 cents in paper; 75 cents in cloth. Published by Rural Publishing Company, New York. FARM AND FIRESIDE will fill orders.

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS; The Satisfaction of Human Wants, in so far as their Satisfaction Depends on Material Resources. By Grover Pease Osborne. This volume is the record of an original investigation on what the author believes to be the only true line of study of economic science. Instead of starting with wealth—indefinite ground—he goes back to the solid ground of "Satisfaction of Human Wants." This broad subject is most admirably presented in outline. Instead of wealth he considers the resources which the world has for the satisfaction of the wants of mankind; next, the number of people and the wants to be satisfied. Who is to own or control the various classes of these resources, and what are the reasons for such ownership? Then he takes up the methods by which the resources can be most economically used; then the principles of their exchange between various owners; and last, the distribution of such resources as are produced by modern methods, among the various interests which contribute to their production. The book is timely. It treats of questions of the day in clear, forcible language. Its originality and freshness and aptness of illustration will prevent the reader from ever imagining that it is a work on the "dismal science." Published by Robert Clarke & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Manual of Ornamental Trees and Plants. J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J.

Farmer's Friend Straw-stacker. Made by the Indiana Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Choice Hardy Trees and Plants. Frederick W. Kelsey, 145 Broadway, New York.

High-class Dairy and Creamery Apparatus and Supplies. Porter Blanchard's Sons Co., Nashua, N. H.

The "Plant, Jr." Seed-drills. S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Money in Potatoes and Beans, by S. A. Thomas, Bingham, Iowa.

Buckeye Harvesting Machines. Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio.

Catalogue of Dairy, Creamery and Cheese Factory Machinery and Supplies. H. McK. Wilson & Co., 202 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Catalogue of Beekeepers' Supplies. Charles Dadaut & Son, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

Floral Guide for 1894. Geo. N. Park, Libonia Franklin Co., Pa.

The "Western Trail" is published quarterly by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

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Club of Two, \$1. Club of Three, \$1.35. Club of Ten, \$4.00. Club of Twenty, \$7.00. No lower rate than 35 cents given to agents or club raisers on this premium. Each member of the club may have Free any two parts.

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In the history of book-making. Everyone who reads this will at once realize that this is the opportunity of a lifetime to get a good Atlas of the World for almost nothing.

THE PEOPLE'S ATLAS CONTAINS OVER 200 LARGE MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.
IT GIVES THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF ALL COUNTIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN CITIES WITH OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS BY THE LAST U. S. CENSUS

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The handsome Maps of all the States and Territories in the Union are large, full page, with a number of double-page maps to represent the most important States of our country. All Countries on the Face of the Earth are Shown. Rivers and Lakes are Accurately Located. All the Large Cities of the World, the Important Towns and Most of the Villages of the United States are given on the Maps. It gives a Classified List of All Nations, with forms of Government, Geographical Location, Size and Population.

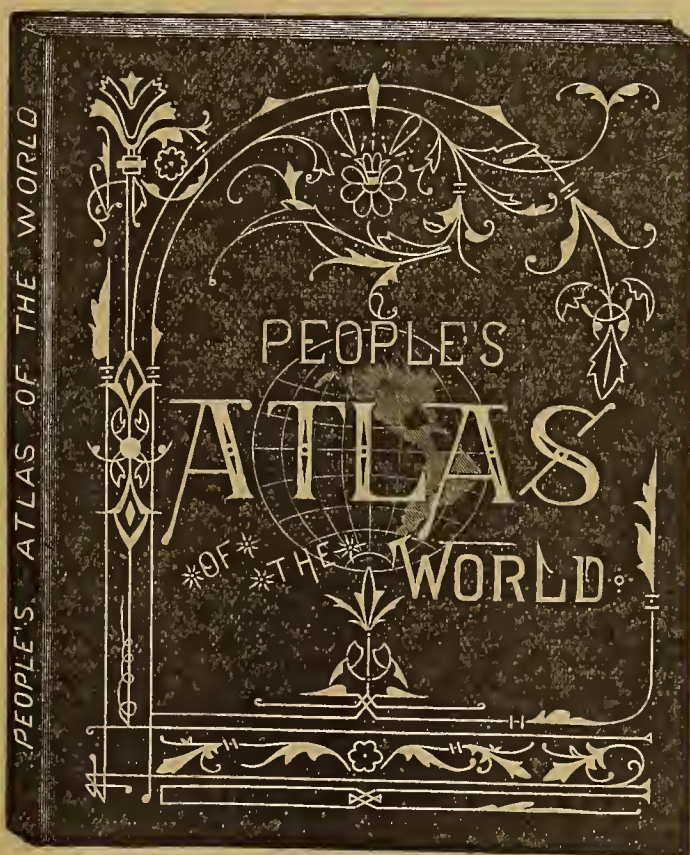
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Embellish nearly every page of the Atlas, and faithfully depict scenes in almost every part of the world. They are intensely interesting, and constitute an art collection which will be viewed with pleasure and admiration for years to come. Among the many illustrations we will mention a few:

The Masonic Temple at Chicago, the tallest building in the world; The Auditorium Building at Chicago; The Woman's Temple, the handsomest building in Chicago; Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, The White House at Washington, The Great Brooklyn Bridge, Mirror Lake (Yosemite Valley), El Capitan (Yosemite Valley), Waterfall and Cave in New Zealand, Jordan River, Murchison Waterfall (Upper Nile), Pilot Knob (Iron Mountain, Missouri), United States Signal Service (Pike's Peak, Colorado), Giant's Gap (American River Canon, Colorado), A Scene in Tropical Florida, Falls of the Rhine, The Matterhorn Mountain (Switzerland), Scenes in and Near the City of Peking (China), Island of Juan Fernandez, State Capitols, State Seals, Etc., Etc.

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Relating to each state are: Population for the Past 50 Years. A Condensed History. Number of Miles of Railroad. Peculiarities of Soil and Climate, together with the Chief Productions, Principal Industries and Wealth. Educational and Religious Interests. Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

THIS ATLAS contains a vast amount of historical, physical, educational, political and statistical matters so comprehensively arranged that any part of it may be found with a moment's search. This department comprises a General Description of the World.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES ARE:

The Popular and Electoral Votes for President in 1884, 1888 and 1892, by States. List of all the Presidents, Agricultural Productions, Mineral Products, Homestead Laws and Civil Service Rules, Statistics of Immigration, 1820 to 1891, Public Debt for the past 100 Years, Commercial Failures for 1890 and 1891, Gold and Silver Statistics, Number and Value of Farm Animals, Cultivable Area as Compared with Increase of Population, Postal Information, with Domestic and Foreign Rates, and Other Information that should be in every Home, Store, Office and School-room.

AN UP-TO-DATE ATLAS FOR UP-TO-DATE PEOPLE.

Every person who reads the current periodical literature of the day needs a concise, accurate and comprehensive Atlas of the World, for the purpose of geographically locating the stirring events with which the world teems, and of which we learn, almost coexistent with their occurrence, through the electric currents that now girdle the globe. We live in an age of intelligence—an age of multiplied means for acquiring knowledge—an age that condemns ignorance because of these numerous sources of information so freely and widely diffused. If you wish to keep abreast of the times, by accurately locating in your mind every violent upheaval of the earth, the march of contending armies where war exists, the progress of scientific explorers in unknown lands, or the happenings and accidents constantly agitating every part of the world, you should have at hand a copy of the "People's Atlas of the World." Never before has so valuable an Atlas been offered at so low a price.

THOUSANDS IN VALUE FOR ALMOST NOTHING.

The People's Atlas of the World will be sent by mail, post-paid, with one year's subscription to the Farm and Fireside for 60 cents.

A Club of Two for \$1. A Club of Three for \$1.35. A Club of Ten for \$4.00. A Club of Twenty for \$7.00.

Each member of the club can choose the People's Atlas. In clubs the premiums are sent to the club raiser for distribution, and the paper direct to the subscriber.

After sending twenty subscribers a club raiser can send small clubs at the lowest rate.

The People's Atlas given as a premium to any one sending "one yearly subscriber" to the Farm and Fireside. PREMIUMS are offered for subscriptions taken at the regular price of "one yearly subscription," and if an agent or club raiser gives the subscriber the benefit of the clubbing price, no premium or cash commission can be allowed.

AGENTS

Are earning big wages every day by taking subscriptions for the Farm and Fireside in connection with the People's Atlas as a premium. Write to-day for our terms to agents, or better still, save time and money by ordering an outfit and begin at once. Price of agent's outfit No. 11, 30 cents. It consists of the People's Atlas of the World, agent's instruction book, with particulars how to conduct the business, and all necessary blanks, and everything complete for the agent to begin the business. Order outfits by the number.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

Ah! what a warning this should be to millions of America's men who are daily tearing down their naturally strong physical and nervous system. Do you smile when we say that the use of tobacco is not a "habit" but a disease? Stop a moment! Did you not educate yourself to use tobacco—did not take to it naturally? Well, no! And now you want it—why? Because tobacco tastes good? No, but to gratify a feeling hard to explain, and only satisfied by nicotine.

LIFE'S SHORT! The use of tobacco makes it shorter.

We want to say right here that we have not the time, much less the inclination, to preach printed sermons for the sake of making a man quit tobacco, *if he doesn't know that it hurts him.* We want to talk to the man who realizes that he is tobacco spitting and smoking his life away, who *wants to stop and can't.* Do you ever stop and think that tobacco produced a diseased condition of the nervous system—so much so that you are compelled, from time to time, to feed the never-ceasing demands with tobacco, and that you may have, like millions of other men,

A TOBACCO HEART?

Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and the pulpit seems muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out.

VITALITY NICOTINIZED. Tobacco destroys manhood.

Tens of thousands of men feel the darkening clouds of early decline upon them, because nature, *not exhausted naturally*, but burdened with the taking care of a tobacco-poisoned blood, fed day and night, has surely and slowly succumbed to the frightful effects of tobacco upon the vital forces, that makes strong men **IMPOTENT** and destroys their manhood.

You ask for proof. Test **No-to-bac** under our *absolute guarantee*; feel how quick **No-to-bac** kills the desire for tobacco, eliminates the nicotine, steadies the nerves, increases the weight, makes the blood pure and rich and tingling with new life and energy. Hundreds of letters from aged men testify to years of tobacco slavery, and tell how **No-to-bac** destroyed tobacco's power and brought back feelings long since dead, while sensations of a younger existence once more warmed the cockles of the old man's heart. Gloomy days were gone; the sunshine was brighter; the warbles of the little birds all spoke of love; the old man made young again—and happy.

IT IS TRUE, NO-TO-BAC DOESN'T CURE EVERY ONE.

What's the use of telling a lie to get caught at it? You know and so do we, that the claim "*never fails to cure*" is a quack lie, and fraud's talk. We do business with the good American people, appreciate their patronage, and give value received. Our guarantee is clean cut and to the point. Read it. We would rather have the good-will of the occasional failure than his money. We talk about this for *your own sake* and to protect you from frauds and thieves—the meanest kind of a thief, who would rob you within the pale of the law. They go far enough in the imitation of **No-to-bac** to practice a fraud on you and escape prosecution. Beware of the man who says, "*just as good as NO-TO-BAC.*" It stands alone, backed by men of national business reputation and integrity, who are personally known to the publisher of this paper, who also is ready to indorse our guarantee. Send for our book and read of the thousands not only cured of the tobacco habit, but made strong, vigorous and manly in strength, weight and vitality once again. You run no risk. **No-to-bac** is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.



TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIALS

Have been received in 1893 from enthusiastic users of **NO-TO-BAC**. We print a few to show how **NO-TO-BAC** does the work. The truthfulness of testimonials printed in support of proprietary preparations is sometimes discounted. *We do not want our testimonials discounted, for they are truth—pure and simple.* We know it, and propose to back them up by offering a reward of \$5,000 to any one who can prove that any testimonial published herein is false, and that we have knowingly and willingly caused to be printed testimonials that do not, so far as we know, represent the honest opinion of the writers. Signed,

H. L. KRAMER, Treasurer.

Tobacco Caused Consumption—No-To-Bac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Jos. Bunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco-habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery to-day he said: "Yes I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, 'how healthy and strong you look, Joe,' and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127½ pounds; to-day I weigh 169, a gain of 41½ pounds. I eat heartily and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? At the drug store. It is made by the Sterling Remedy Company, General Western Office 45 Randolph street, Chicago, but I see by the printed matter that it is sold by all druggists—I know all the

druggists in this town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people and do not know of a single failure to cure." (This special telegram appeared in over 3,000 papers of the Western Union Association.)

Cured Three Brothers from Tennessee.

McDEARMON, Tenn., June 9, 1893.—Gentlemen: In regard to the result of No-To-Bac in my case I can cheerfully say that I am entirely cured of the tobacco habit. About one and one-half boxes did the work for me, and my two brothers were cured with less than three boxes each. We have also sold about forty boxes of No-To-Bac with good results. Always speak in praise of No-To-Bac. Yours truly, W. W. McDEARMON.

Cured Her Husband, Uncle and Others.

BROWNSVILLE, Oregon, July 31, 1893.—Dear Sirs: I am happy to say that No-To-Bac has cured my husband, J. J. Brown, and I think, permanently. He had used tobacco for eighteen years. One box of No-To-Bac did the work. Several others have used it upon his recommendation, and we bear nothing but good reports. My uncle, who had been an incessant smoker for thirty years, was cured and all he used was one box. I cannot tell you how pleased I am with No-To-Bac, for my husband had tried often to quit but failed. Yours thankfully, MRS. J. J. BROWN.

Cured Her Three Brothers of the Vile Habit.

TUCKASEEGEE, N. C., Jan. 2, 1893.—Gentlemen: Inclosed please find order for eight boxes of No-To-Bac. I am satisfied that it is a good thing. I have seen the evil effects of tobacco, and want to do what I can to destroy its influence with my fellow men. Three of my brothers have been cured of the vile habit by the use of No-To-Bac, and it had a decided effect on one of them. He has gained in flesh rapidly and his skin looks clear and healthy. The other two I have not seen since taking No-To-Bac, but they are satisfied with the treatment. You may put me down as one of your agents. Respectfully, MRS. MARY T. HOOPER.

No-To-Bac Cures the Auditor of Polk County, Minn.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 11, 1893.—Gentlemen: On the 3d day of July last I received three boxes of your No-To-Bac and began using same according to directions. I have not used any tobacco from that day to this. During the treatment my appetite improved and I felt better. I am now free from the desire for tobacco and give No-To-Bac the credit. I am sure it would have been impossible for me to have quit the use of tobacco without the assistance of No-To-Bac. Very truly yours, C. U. WEBSTER, County Auditor.

Cured His Wife of Using Snuff.

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, July 26, 1893.—Gentlemen: The three boxes of No-To-Bac purchased by me were for my wife to cure the snuff habit. I am glad to report that she has not used snuff for nearly two months. It seems to be a perfect cure. She had used snuff since early childhood. Tried several times to quit, but could not. No-To-Bac has been worth \$500 to me in the cure of my wife. You are at liberty to publish this if you like. Very truly yours, W. E. WILLIS.

Chewed Forty Years and Feels Like a New Man.

KITCHEN, Jackson County, Ohio, May 8.—Dear Sirs: I had chewed tobacco for over forty years. I purchased one box of No-To-Bac and it cured me. I feel much better, sleep good, have a good appetite, have gained in weight; in fact I feel like a new man. No-To-Bac also cured my brother and another gentleman of my acquaintance. Yours very truly, HENDERSON OLIVER.

"He Swallowed Tobacco Juice and Was a Bad Case."

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16, 1893.—Gentlemen: I have used the No-To-Bac that you sent and it has cured me of the tobacco habit. I was a very bad case—swallowed the juice of tobacco. Yours truly, JERE H. NIXON, Cash'r Haddonfield Nat'l Bank.

OUR GUARANTEE IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT.

Three boxes of **NO-TO-BAC**, 30 day's treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than 10c a day, used according to simple directions, is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit in any form, Smoking, Chewing Snuff and Cigarette Habit, or money refunded by us to dissatisfied purchaser. We don't claim to cure everyone, but the percentage of cures is so large that we can better afford to have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We have faith in **NO-TO-BAC**, and if you try it you will find that **NO-TO-BAC** is to you **WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.**

PUBLISHER'S

We, the publishers of this paper, know the S. R. Co. to be reliable and will do as they agree. This we

GUARANTEE.

WHERE TO BUY OR ORDER NO-TO-BAC.

Sold by every wholesale druggist and thousands of retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada, or sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of price—1 box \$1; 3 boxes, \$2.50. Remit in any convenient form. The President of this company, Mr. A. L. Thomas, is a member of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago. The vice president, Mr. W. T. Barbee, is the principal owner of the Barbee Wire and Iron Works of Lafayette, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. The treasurer is Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the Indiana Newspaper Union, Chicago. The owners and operators of the famous Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., the only place in the country where magnetic mineral mud baths are given for the cure of rheumatism. We mention this to assure you that remittances will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE WILL BE MADE GOOD AND YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED.

BE SURE when you write to mention this paper and address

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,

BOX 47 INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, IND.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 45-47 Randolph St.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 10 Spruce St.



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVII. NO. 15.

MAY 1, 1894.

TERMS { 50 CENTS A YEAR.
24 NUMBERS.

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside from December 1st to April 15th has been

330,250 COPIES.

The statement of the past ten issues is as follows:

December 1,	-	-	590,000
" 15,	-	-	250,400
January 1,	-	-	300,200
" 15,	-	-	300,400
February 1,	-	-	400,000
" 15,	-	-	300,300
March 1,	-	-	300,500
" 15,	-	-	400,000
April 1,	-	-	300,300
" 15,	-	-	250,400

A total of - - - 3,302,500
Average per issue, 330,250

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

One and a Half Million Readers

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

OFFICES:

927 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and Springfield, Ohio.

Topics of the Time.

PENNY POSTAGE.

A reduction of letter postage to one cent would gratify all. When can we have it? It has been the policy of the government to make the postal business simply pay its own way—serve the people at cost. Postal rates are so adjusted that the receipts will approximately provide for the expenditures in the postal service. As this vast business enlarges from year to year with increasing receipts, postal facilities are extended or the rates of postage are readjusted by reductions. The volume of postal business diminished greatly during the financial depression of the past year, and the receipts were less than normal, and not equal to the expenditures. But when prosperity returns there will be a very large increase in the receipts, sufficiently large, most likely, to allow the desired reduction in letter postage. All will welcome that day.

Not content to wait for it to come about in the usual and proper way, some self-interested people are now engaged in a movement to provide for this reduction by increasing the rates on other kinds of mail matter. They demand that the rate on second-class matter be increased from one to eight cents a pound. Second-class matter embraces newspapers and periodicals "published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, to the sciences, arts or some special industry." A self-appointed agent has been traveling over the country representing to merchants and manufacturers that the only impediment in the way of one-cent letter postage is the low rate on second-class matter, and that to get a reduction on letters they must demand and get an increase on newspapers and periodicals. After levying \$10, this agent left printed petitions against the second-class rate for

the business man to distribute to his patrons, to be signed by them and forwarded to "my dear congressman." Congress has been flooded with these petitions, and the House has already gone part way by adopting an amendment raising the rate on certain kinds of second-class matter from one to eight cents a pound. It is the opening wedge for an increase on other kinds.

It is apparent to all that this is an unfair way to provide for one-cent letter postage. To reduce one postal rate by raising another does not benefit the general public. It is an attempt to benefit the writers of private and business letters at the expense of the subscribers of periodical publications. If second-class postage is increased, publishers must advance subscription rates to correspond, and subscribers will indirectly pay the increased postage. Publishers emphatically oppose this proposed increase because an advance in the price of their publications, particularly in this day of downward prices, will greatly decrease circulation. It is a direct blow at their business.

It is an absolute misrepresentation that the second-class postal rate stands in the way of one-cent letter postage, any more than other rates, or the extension of postal facilities, or the free-delivery system.

The following figures of the postal business are taken from Postmaster-General Bissell's first annual report:

For the year ending June 30, 1893:

Actual expenditures.....	\$81,074,104.90
Gross revenue.....	75,896,933.16

Actual deficiency..... 5,177,171.74

In spite of this deficiency, however, the postal business was really self-sustaining. The amount of postage that would have been realized last year from free mail matter embracing official letters, and supplies and franked matter—documents, pamphlets, seeds, etc.—if charged the same as private matter, is \$7,173,364. The expense of handling free mail matter from all other departments than the post-office department does not properly stand against the postal business. The cost of handling the official mail from the departments of state, treasury, war, navy, interior—with its enormous pension business—agriculture and justice, and all franked matter, should be provided for by an appropriation by the government. Making due allowance for this, the postal business was more than self-sustaining.

For the same fiscal year the cost of free-delivery service was \$10,688,030.62, or one seventh the total receipts. For the coming fiscal year the postmaster-general estimates the cost of free-delivery service over \$12,000,000. With much more reason could these self-interested people have petitioned against the free-mail delivery system in operation in the cities and large towns of the country, than against the postal rate on periodical publications. Public opinion favors the extension of the free-delivery system, not its abolishment. But to balance what is a great convenience and benefit to the citizens of cities and large towns, the rural population is certainly entitled to the benefit of the lowest possible rates on all printed matter, and should, therefore, protest against any increase in postal rates. The city population will not be benefited by a reduction in one rate when it is accompanied by an increase in another, and should protest against the proposed increase.

Let everyone of our readers who desires

to protect himself against an imposition, and is willing to do a favor for the publishers of his periodicals, write at once to the congressman from his districts and the senators from his state, and protest against any increase in postal rates.

Write three letters. Address one to your congressman, "House of Representatives," the others to your senators, "Senate Chamber," Washington, D. C. The following form is suggested, with the addition of your reasons for protesting against increased postal rates briefly stated:

HON. —
Dear Sir:—I respectfully urge you to oppose any increase in postal rates on any kind of mail matter.

AMERICANISM.

In the *Forum* for April, Theodore Roosevelt tells in ringing words "What Americanism Means." His article reads in part as follows:

"Our nation is that one among all the nations of the earth which holds in its hands the fate of the coming years. We enjoy exceptional advantages and are menaced by exceptional dangers; and all signs indicate that we shall either fail greatly or succeed greatly. I firmly believe that we shall succeed; but we must not foolishly blink at the dangers by which we are threatened, for that is the way to fail.

"There are two or three sides to the question of Americanism, and two or three senses in which the word 'Americanism' can be used to express the antithesis of what is wholesome and desirable. In the first place, we wish to be broadly American and national, as opposed to being local or sectional. There is a second side to this question of a broad Americanism, however. The patriotism of the village or the belfry is bad, but the lack of all patriotism is even worse. One may fall very far short of treason and yet be an undesirable citizen in the community. The man who becomes Europeanized, who loses his power of doing good work on this side of the water, and who loses his love for his native land, is not a traitor; but he is a silly and undesirable citizen. He is as emphatically a noxious element in our body politic as is the man who comes here from abroad and remains a foreigner. The third sense in which the word 'Americanism' may be employed is with reference to the Americanizing of the new-comers to our shores. We must Americanize them in every way—in speech, in political ideas and principles, and in their way of looking at the relations between church and state. We welcome the German or the Irishman who becomes an American. We have no use for the German or the Irishman who remains such. We have no room for any people who do not act and vote simply as Americans, and as nothing else. Moreover, we have as little use for people who carry religious prejudices into our politics as for those who carry prejudices of caste or nationality.

"We stand unalterably in favor of the public-school system in its entirety. We believe that the English, and no other language, is that in which all school exercises should be conducted. We are against any division of the school fund, and against any appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes. We are against any recognition whatever by the state in any shape or form of state-aided parochial schools. But we are equally opposed to any discrimination against or for a man because of his creed."

ARE THE PEOPLE WILLING TO PAY DOUBLE THE PRESENT PRICE FOR NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND OTHER KINDS OF LITERATURE?

Parties are going about representing to business men that publishers are a favored class, and do not pay as high a rate of postage as they should. The claim is made that if postage on newspapers, magazines, etc., is increased seven cents per pound, then letter postage would be reduced from two cents to one cent for each letter. Such statements are not true, but they cause business men to feel dissatisfied, hence Congress has been urged to increase postage on printed matter. As a result the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment raising the rate of postage on certain kinds of periodicals. If the people do not enter their protest, this will prove

A DEATH BLOW TO CHEAP LITERATURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

As publishers will be compelled to charge over double the present price for a great portion of the printed matter, because of increased postage. The increase of seven cents a pound for postage is over double the price of nearly all the paper used at the present time.

This forced increase in the price of literature will in reality fall on those people who live in small towns and in the country, because they receive most of their reading matter by mail. The publisher's profit is already down to the lowest possible limit, hence an increase in postage can only result in a great increase in the price of reading matter.

As this will cause a vast majority of the people to pay over twice as much for their reading matter as they do now, or curtail the amount over one half, we urge each and everyone of our readers to write a letter at once to the Congressman from his district, and also a letter to each of the United States Senators from his state, and demand that the postage shall not be increased on any class or kind of printed matter. Tell your Representative in Congress that you do not live in a large town or city, where they have free delivery of mail by letter-carriers, which costs the postal department about Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000) a year, therefore you demand as an offset to this great expenditure which benefits only a small portion of the entire population, that all kinds of printed matter, including books in paper covers, be carried in the mails at the same rate of postage as the last five years.

WRITE AT ONCE.

See the form of letter to send to your Congressman on page 16. Cut it out, sign it and mail to the member of Congress from your district immediately.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

ISSUED 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH BY
MAST, CROWELL & KIRKPATRICK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - (24 Numbers), - 50 Cents.
Six Months, - (12 Numbers), - 30 Cents.

The above rates include the payment of postage by us. Subscriptions can commence any time during the year. Send for Premium List and see premiums offered for obtaining new subscribers.

Payment, when sent by mail, should be made in Express or Post-office Money-orders, Bank Checks or Drafts. WHEN NEITHER OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters whenever requested to do so. DO NOT SEND CHECKS ON BANKS IN SMALL TOWNS.

Silver, when sent through the mail, should be carefully wrapped in cloth or strong paper, so as not to wear a hole through the envelop and get lost.

Postage-stamps will be received in payment for subscriptions in sums less than one dollar, if for every 25 cents in stamps you add one-cent stamp extra, because we must sell postage-stamps at a loss.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid.

When money is received the date will be changed, which will answer for a receipt.

When renewing your subscription, do not fail to say it is a renewal. If all our subscribers will do this, a great deal of trouble will be avoided. Also give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label; don't change it to some other member of the family; if the paper is now coming in your wife's name, sign her name, just as it is on label, to your letter of renewal. Always name your post-office.

We have an office at 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., also at Springfield, Ohio. Send your letters to the office nearest to you and address

FARM AND FIRESIDE,
Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Ohio.

The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

Economize By doing away with all farm fences that are unnecessary. Rearrange and enlarge the fields.

Organizing Co-operative Creameries. Is the title of a recent bulletin from the Minnesota experiment station. The best methods to follow in this work are concisely told.

Silos and Ensilage. Now is a good time to decide about building silos and feeding ensilage. Every dairyman without a silo should carefully study the question whether or not it will be wise and profitable for him to plant corn for ensilage and build a silo this season.

Immigration. Two hundred thousand immigrants arrived in the United States during the eight months ending February 28, 1894, only seventeen thousand less than for the corresponding period of the year previous. Contrary to expectations the business depression has reduced but slightly the inflow of foreigners.

Fertilizer Hints. A good "complete" fertilizer is supposed to furnish in an available form nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in the proportions required by the crop for which it is intended. It is assumed that the soil contains these elements of plant-food in proper proportion, but only enough for a small yield. For instance, the soil may be able to furnish enough of each one to produce a crop of fifty bushels of potatoes an acre. To increase the yield, a fertilizer containing the three most valuable plant-foods in proper proportions must be applied. On this basis a complete fertilizer for potatoes should contain potash in much larger proportion than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid. Approximately, the proportions should be, phosphoric acid, two; nitrogen, seven, and potash, fourteen; that is, for every pound of phosphoric acid there should be three and one half pounds of nitrogen and seven pounds of potash. This is not the exact formula, but it is near enough for practical purposes, and in a form easy to remember and apply. The economical use of fertilizers requires

crop experiments. Only by them can the farmer tell what elements of plant-food his land needs.

It may be that his soil contains an abundance of nitrogen for a large yield of potatoes, and the small yield is due to a deficiency of potash and phosphoric acid. In that case it is money thrown away to supply an excess of nitrogen, the most costly of plant-foods in commercial fertilizers. If his land contains an abundance of potash and phosphoric acid, economy calls for an application of nitrogen alone; and so on. Experiments with fertilizers containing these plant-foods in different proportions will determine what is most profitable to buy and apply.

To find the number of pounds of available plant-food of each kind in a ton of fertilizer from the analysis, use the soluble per cent; for every three pounds of ammonia estimate two and one half pounds of nitrogen.

Spraying in a Nutshell. The following is from a recent bulletin of the Ohio experiment station. Keep it for use and reference.

The following preventions and remedies have been thoroughly tested and found to be effective in controlling the insects and diseases named, providing directions are followed:

1. Bordeaux mixture—Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 4 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Put the copper sulphate into a cloth sack and suspend in a bucket of water, as it will dissolve more readily than if put directly into the water. Slake the lime and make a milk of lime, which pour into the copper sulphate solution, after which add the requisite quantity of water.

2. Copper carbonate—Copper carbonate, 6 ounces; ammonia, 2 quarts; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia, using sufficient only of the latter to effect solution (ammonia varies in strength, hence the exact quantity required cannot be stated), after which dilute.

3. Potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur)—1 ounce dissolved in 4 gallons of water.

4. Paris green or London purple—4 ounces dissolved in 40 gallons of water.

5. White hellebore powder—1 ounce dissolved in 3 gallons of water.

6. Pyrethrum, or buhach—1 ounce dissolved in 3 gallons of water.

7. Corrosive sublimate—2 ounces dissolved in 15 gallons of water.

8. Kerosene emulsion—Dissolve ¼ pound hard soap in 2 quarts hot water; add while hot 1 pint of kerosene and mix with a pump; dilute with 5 gallons of water.

For apple-scab, which injures both fruit and foliage, use No. 1, making the first application as the buds are opening, the second just before the time of blooming, the third as soon as the blossoms fall, and the fourth a week or ten days later. To kill the apple-worms, use No. 4 in combination with No. 1 for the third and fourth sprayings.

Pear and quince trees should be treated in the same manner. This prevents premature leaf dropping, scabby fruit and the work of insects.

For plums and cherries, use No. 1 and No. 4 combined, making four applications, beginning as soon as the blossoms fall, and continuing at intervals of one week or ten days. This prevents premature leaf dropping, also the work of the curculio. Where a few trees are isolated, the difficulty in combating the curculio is greater, hence the spraying should be more frequent; in some cases double the amount may be required.

For grapes, use No. 1, beginning when the buds are opening, making four applications, and after the grapes are half grown substitute No. 2 for No. 1, and apply two or three times until the grapes are nearly ripe.

For currants and gooseberries, use No. 3 to prevent mildew of the foliage, and No. 5 to destroy the worms.

For cabbage-worms, use No. 6.

For potato-blight and the Colorado beetle, use No. 1 and No. 4 combined, making the first application when the plants are not more than six inches high, and continuing at intervals of ten days or two weeks, until the tops are nearly full grown. Not less than five sprayings should be made during the season.

To prevent the potato-scab, soak the seed one hour in No. 7.

For plant-lice, use No. 8, beginning before the lice become very numerous.

For rose mildew, use No. 1 or No. 3, and for slugs No. 5.

REVIEW OF STATION FARMING.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

For nearly ten years I have watched with ever-increasing interest the new plums of Japanese type or origin which I was fortunate enough to have under my observation. It seems to me that no fruit of recent introduction offers greater promise than the varieties of this species of plum (*Prunus triflora*), and that they can now be safely recommended for general planting. Many of the varieties are of exceptionally high market and table value, and all are reliably early and abundant bearers. It is for these reasons that bulletin No. 62 (January, 1894), of the Cornell university agricultural experiment station, is of more than usual importance and interest. The description of this class of plums given in the bulletin is as follows: "Trees of strong growth with wide-spreading, long-forked branches which are light colored and marked with corky elevations, the young growth not pubescent; the buds three or more at a joint, and the leaf scars often small; flowers mostly two or three from each bud, generally rather small and short-stalked, and sometimes not opening wide; leaves firm, but rather thin in feeling, and not pubescent nor rough-netted below, although the whitish veins are pronounced, very smooth and often somewhat shiny above, commonly long obovate or sometimes nearly elliptic in outline, and the point usually prominent, the edges marked with fine, close serratures; fruit globular, or more often conical, and with a deep depression at base and a very prominent suture, the flesh clinging to or free from the smooth or lightly-pitted, scarcely-winged pit."

Botanically these Japanese plums are more nearly allied to our native plums, particularly to the Wild Goose type, than they are to the Domestic class. This similarity to our native species indicates that they will be likely to adopt themselves to a very wide range of our country. Many varieties are extremely hardy. With the exception of the Kelsey, I know of none which does not endure the winters of western New York with perfect safety. It is true that all of them are early bloomers, and that sometimes late spring frost may destroy the fruit. But this will be an exception, especially if the locality is exposed to the northwest rather than southeast. I also find these plums to adapt themselves to almost all kinds of soil, from sand to clay.

There is certainly some confusion concerning the nomenclature of these plums. The Ogon, a yellow-skinned plum of medium size, is one of the surest and most abundant bearers, but of rather inferior quality, and only good for canning. A plum imported by Mr. Luther Burbank under the name Sweet Botan, renamed Abundance by Lovett, and also called Yellow-fleshed Botan by Professor Bailey, is one of the best for our northern locations. The fruit is of medium to large size, flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet and of good quality when well ripened, clinging to the pit. The tree is a strong, upright grower with rather narrow leaves, and a decided tendency to overbear, so that it should be thinned, which will counteract the tendency to rot, and make the fruit large. Ripens here in early September.

The Burbank resembles this variety in fruit and tree, but the fruit averages larger and of better quality, and is several weeks later. The other varieties have not yet been as fully tested here, but undoubtedly there are others that will prove valuable. A year or so ago I mentioned in these columns the fine specimen fruits sent us by Mr. Burbank from California, crosses of Japanese varieties, which were the showiest and handsomest plums which I ever laid eyes on.

FRUIT-TREE BLIGHT.

J. M. Stedman, of the Alabama agricultural experiment station, has a treatise on "Fruit-tree Blights in General" in bulletin No. 50 of that station. Undoubtedly he means the blights of the character of what is often called the "fire-blight" of the pear, quince, etc. This blight is not amenable to treatment by spraying mixtures. The cause of the disease is a minute plant (bacterium) that feeds upon and lives and grows within the tissues of its host plant, as an internal parasite which we cannot reach by outside applications. Hence, the only means of combatting this disease blight at present known is cutting off the affected portions far below the external signs of the disease. Of course, if diseased branches, leaves, etc.,

are left on the ground, we are allowing the disease to multiply and spread all the more, so that by another year it will appear with increased force. The diseased portions of the tree that are cut off are to be promptly gathered and burned, especially the leaves, and thus the cause of disease will be destroyed and its spreading prevented.

"If every person will thus attend to his fruit-trees we can almost exterminate the disease in a very few years," says Mr. Stedman.

I am afraid, however, that his view is somewhat more sanguine than the occasion warrants. But his recommendations are good and safe. He is also making experiments with chemicals by applying them to the soil, "to be taken up with the sap in the spring to kill or prevent the blight." To him the field looks promising, since we can in many cases cure bacterial diseases of animals by the internal application of chemicals.

ELECTRO-CULTURE.

The Massachusetts agricultural experiment station reports in bulletin No. 23 (December, 1893) some experiments made in growing vegetables and other crops in electrified soil. I cannot say that I have ever been the least bit enthused by the prospect of forcing plant growth by such means. It has always seemed impractical to me. The results of these experiments now have led to the conclusion (which I hope is final) that although some seeds germinate more quickly and certain plants blossom sooner or ripen fruit sooner when subjected to electrical influences, growing vegetables by electricity can hardly be considered practical. Possibly the method of collecting and using atmospheric electricity (by means of tall poles crowned with teeth for collecting the electricity of the atmosphere) might be employed with profit by an increased growth of cereals and some varieties of vegetables; but when batteries and dynamos are employed, the cost of the instruments, wires, increased amount of labor, resulting from a network of lines, in addition to the expense of generating the electricity used, would render the undertaking too expensive for the every-day farmer. The increase in crops would scarcely pay for the trouble and outlay.

SPRAYING FOR INSECT AND FUNGUS PESTS.

A bulletin such as I think the ordinary soil-tiller needs and will welcome, is No. 86 of the New Jersey station, by Professors John B. Smith and Byron D. Halsted. It gives a pointed account of the most common insect and fungus pests of the orchard and vineyard, with most approved methods of treatment. Everyone who can read can understand it. I will give one of the many practical suggestions found in the bulletin. Professor Smith says:

"I desire to call attention to the great importance of picking up and destroying fallen fruit. Plums in which the curculio larva is developing drop to the ground, and in the decaying fruit the curculio larva comes to maturity. Apples and pears do not drop from curculio injury, and the larva does not develop in fruit remaining on the tree. But in the fruit that drops from other causes and begins to soften and decay on the ground, the larva can and does develop. By picking up and feeding to stock or otherwise destroying this fruit twice a week you can prevent the development of a single curculio in your orchard, and will do much to destroy the few codling-moth larvae that escape a thorough spraying. Peaches infested by curculio larvae will often remain on the tree and mature the insect. But peaches are rarely attacked as compared with other fruits.

"Spraying with the arsenites is intended to kill insects and nothing else. It does not and cannot prevent any dropping of fruit not due to insect injury. A sprayed tree may drop just as much fruit as one unsprayed, and yet every insect on the sprayed tree may have been destroyed and none of the fallen fruit may show traces of insect work."

T. GREINER.

Observe One or our friends rises
With Care. into poetry as follows:

If you your farm
Would keep from harm,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you buy,
What seeds you try,
And how, and when, and where.

We might go on and write a page about each of these five points, but it is about as well to leave them with you just as they are.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

Our Farm.

WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SOME THINGS THAT WERE SAID.

IN a former paper I gave the more important parts of Mr. Perkins' paper on cold storage. Some valuable experience in the same line came out in a paper by Mr. Geo. T. Powell, of Ghent, on "Our Fruit at the World's Fair," and a report by Mr. Geo. C. Snow, of Penn Yan, on "New York Grapes at the World's Fair." In the fall of 1892, twenty or more varieties of winter apples were put in cold storage for exhibiting in the summer of 1893. Mr. Powell, against the advice of others, had the specimens wrapped singly and carefully in tissue-paper and packed in tight boxes, and the result proved the next summer that this wrapping greatly helped the preservation of the fruit. Canadian exhibitors tried the same way, but were persuaded by cold storage men in Chicago that it would not keep, and so they removed the wrapping, with the result that fruit came out in much poorer condition. The New York fruit went through all right, and a fine exhibit was made until the cold storage building burned and destroyed all that was in reserve at that time. If it had not been for this unfortunate occurrence, there would have been in September and October an exhibit of apples of both years, side by side. Mr. Powell succeeded in gathering a very large and fine exhibit of strawberries. Mr. L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, sent sixty-seven varieties. A box was prepared with small cells like an egg-carrier and each berry was given a compartment by itself, after being wrapped in cotton. The result was remarkable—for thirteen days after picking more than half the varieties in this large consignment were standing up in a presentable shape. One hundred varieties of strawberries were exhibited in pots, bearing fruit, and attracted a great deal of attention from thousands of visitors, many of whom had never seen a strawberry-plant. This exhibit was partly from the Hudson river valley and partly from the experiment station, and notwithstanding the plants were not potted until spring, the fruiting was excellent, and a good many varieties showed in a marked manner their characteristic excellencies. The exhibits of currants were a marked success, and the same was true in reference to gooseberries.

There were one hundred and sixty-eight varieties of gooseberries shown, and every hour of the day some one was asking what kind of fruit it was. One section of the gooseberry exhibit showed the industry with forty seedlings, several of which exceeded the parent in size, besides being free from thorns upon the fruit. Mr. Snow did not get his instructions to make a grape show until October, 1892, and could get but three varieties—the Catawba, Isabella and Diana. Showy clusters of these were carefully gathered, and part were wrapped in tissue-paper and part packed in cork chips, and both put in cold storage until May, 1893, when they were shipped in refrigerator-cars and put on exhibition—a reserve being kept in cold storage at Chicago.

Those wrapped in paper were the best, and retained their bloom, while those in cork rotted some, and the bunches came out dusty, and it was difficult to get the bits of cork from between the berries.

If it had not been for the burning of the cold storage building these grapes could have been shown to the close of the exhibition, October 30th. In addition to this exhibit of 1892 grapes, an average of one thousand, two hundred plates of grapes were shown daily from September 15th to the close. Most of these grapes were handled and shipped so carefully that the natural bloom was upon the fruit when exhibited. Mr. Snow and Mr. Powell coincided in the opinion that the more carefully fruit could be handled the better it kept—even in cold storage. The same precautions should be taken in reference to bruising and jamming fruit to be kept in cold storage that are taken for cellar keeping. An exhibit of forty varieties of grapes, forty of pears and twenty-seven of apples was made by Ellwanger & Barry at the Rochester meeting, that attracted the wonder and admiration of the six hundred people in attendance. These were kept in a building that may be termed a retarding-house rather than a cold storage house, the atmosphere being cooled in the fall by admitting air and then shutting it up, the walls being frost-proof. More than twenty varieties of pears were sent from

this house to the world's fair toward the close of June, and remained on exhibition two weeks or more.

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Dr. Caldwell, professor of chemistry at Cornell university, gave an interesting paper upon this subject, which was interesting on account of the information it gave of the manner of fruit growth and perfection, rather than from any new ideas brought out in reference to its preservation.

"Fruit in its young stages is somewhat like leaves—it takes up carbonic acid and gives out oxygen. The young fruit does not, however, take up all its growth requires, but is helped somewhat by the leaves.

"In ripening, fruit reverses the action of its youth, and takes up oxygen and gives off carbonic acid, the same as animals. The flavors are acquired in ripening. Just how they are formed or of the laws that give the flavor of the strawberry, blackberry and peach or pear, or perhaps the quince from the same soil, we know very little. There is another change as the fruit attains perfection that we know but little of, and that is the process that changes fruit acids to sugar. In some cases it is thought that the change does not really occur, but that the acids are covered up or ameliorated by the production of sugar, which is formed through the leaves. A rapid increase in size often accompanies the ripening of fruit.

"Some fruits never ripen after they are plucked. This is true of grapes. Berries, however, improve somewhat after picking. Pears are invariably better for picking when they show full growth and ripening in the fruit-room. Apples of some varieties ripen fully on the tree, while others require weeks or months to ripen after picking. The process of ripening was the first stage of decay, and to arrest this a great many devices had been made use of. Cold storage made an atmosphere too cold for the growth of ferments or destructive bacteria. Heating or cooking destroyed the germs, and sealing kept the fruit from again being seeded with spores of decay floating in the atmosphere. Certain drugs killed these germs, among which were salicylic acid and sulphite of lime. These substances were sometimes used in canneries to make fruit keep more perfectly, but such substances hindered digestion, and no fruit or drinks containing anti-ferments should be used as food. Cheap tin was a source of poison in canned vegetables and fruits, and the use of lead-plate for making cans should be prohibited by law. In drying fruit there was a system of bleaching with sulphurous acid by which discolored or dirty fruit was made to appear white and clean. Such fruit was injurious, and the consumer should insist on having it of the natural color as it came from the evaporator without any chemical treatment whatever. Such fruit would be brown and not as pleasing to the eye as the bleached article, but it was far more wholesome."

L. B. PIERCE.

HOW MAY WE ECONOMIZE?

In this spring of 1894 there are many practical farmers, like the writer, who see the business necessity of practicing true economy, while this era of low prices is upon us. It is a very poor time for carelessness, and we want and need a dollar's worth of whatever we buy with a dollar. I find myself tripping in this matter often, and like to study the matter out, and when cash is seemingly short, locate the blame just where it belongs—usually upon myself. It is my earnest hope that I may help some one by my suggestions as to the way in which we may not be getting "value received" for what we have.

Horses are very low—ordinary horses are, and very few of us have extraordinary horses. The majority of us have been raising many colts, and our young horses are in excess of our needs. I know of very few farms on which there is not an extra horse, waiting for market. Now, the use of a pencil would surprise some of us as to the money we may be sinking by carrying a horse over from year to year to get the price we want. The oats, hay and grass eaten by the idle horse have a cash value, and should form part of the farm income. If thirty dollars' worth of such feed be given the horse within a year, the animal must make an even return in increased price, or the owner is a loser—money that is needed is thrown away.

There is always a risk of injury or death of an animal. If in its prime, every year brings deterioration in value through increased age. The interest on the investment is an item. Will twenty dollars cover all these charges? If a good, sound horse seven years old will sell for only \$100 to-day, is it business to expect that future prices will justify one in keeping it in idleness for a year, merely because he thinks that its value is \$125, when it is worth fifty dollars, more or less, according to location, to feed, insure and pay all charges of that horse for a year? If my figures do not seem near the mark for your section, make others that will be. The point is, do not go it blindly. Use the pencil. Know how much money you sink every week by refusing to sell an unprofitable animal.

Fencing has become a heavy charge upon the farm. When fences pay they are no burden, but a good investment. Whatever pays is always desirable. A few years ago I found that habit was leading me to maintain a great deal of fencing that was unnecessary, and I tried to discard all

fences that did not benefit me in dollars and cents. When tillage of crops was chiefly given by the one-horse shovel-plow and the hoe, it did not make much difference what shape fields were in, and the fences originally located to suit temporary convenience could continue to stand; but one riding by many farms to-day can see that little attention has been given to economy of time in cultivating fields and of fencing material. Fields are often irregular in form and unnecessarily small.

I believe that every man should take care of his own stock. My neighbor has no right to ask me to use my money in helping him to keep his stock on his own land. Laws differ in various states, and no one wants any great amount of "law" in his dealings with neighbors, anyway. But in my state it is lawful to abandon highway and line fences if desirable. My neighbors and I are agreed that each man should care for his own family and his own stock. When we pasture in adjoining fields, each one builds half the fence. When one does not need a fence, he very properly does not invest in one. What is the result? Neat, permanent pasture fences, tilled fields without obstructions, and the neatest roadsides I ever saw.

It is all a matter of business. The tilled fields are plowed to the line that is marked by stones or certain trees; there are no filthy fence rows; all the land is made to produce something of value; unnecessary fences are not maintained, and along the roadside the grass grows to the edge of the field. "How about taking stock along the highway?" asks one. It goes far more easily than it did when fences were present and the gates were left open to tempt the animals to make a break for liberty. In some sections the abandonment of roadside fences would not be wise, and I am only urging the removal of the useless fences. It is just as unwise to continue to maintain a fence that does not pay—is not needed—as it is to throw money away in other ways. We want long fields for rapid tillage, and we want our land to furnish income rather than be an expense. Some of us can save hard-earned money by the abandonment of useless fences.

Farm machinery makes a heavy item of expense. The prudent farmer is often at a loss to tell how far he should go in such investments. He may overload himself. And yet, in the interest of economy, we must buy new implements. Although I have a pretty complete outfit for my line of work, I had never owned a "weeder." The dealer wanted ten dollars for it, and in the interest of economy I bought one. Heretofore I have made a slant-toothed harrow answer, but it does not do well after plants are of much size, and I have hired extra help to run the cultivators through crops before a crust could form or weeds start. I think the weeder will save its cost this season in labor alone, and the potatoes, corn and garden will do better. If it will, I am saving money.

It is a difficult matter to tell what true economy is. Everyone of us has to determine that for himself, but some seem to think that if they hold tight to the dollar in the pocket, or if they do not spend any money for little luxuries, they have a right to be called economical; but if a man is wasting feed on unprofitable stock, land, labor and material on unprofitable fences, or labor with poor tools in ill-shaped fields, he is not economical. We might mention dozens of other ways for wasting money, but suggest this line of thought for FARM AND FIRESIDE readers. Many are acting on business principles in these matters, but a few are not, and to them we commend the matter for honest thought. DAVID.

THE COST OF MILK.

The cost of a quart of milk has been the subject of much in jury on the part of practical farmers. No two authorities agree, and from the nature of the case, perhaps they could not agree. The cost must vary with every producer, in every herd, and possibly it may vary every day in the year.

So many factors enter into the problem that it may be considered almost impossible to determine the exact cost of a quart of milk in any dairy. A lecturer, a practical farmer and dairyman, declares that a quart of milk costs 2½ cents. In this is included everything that enters into the cost of the milk—taxes, labor, food, insurance, cost of buildings, etc. This lecturer, whom I will call Mr. A, makes known the fact that he sells eight quarts of milk for 25 cents, or 3½ cents a quart. He says further that no progressive farmer will keep a cow that does not give ten quarts a day for three hundred days, or three thousand quarts a year. Later in the lecture, however, Mr. A made known the fact that in his herd of thirty-five cows, only four or five gave ten quarts a day for three hundred days, thus advocating what he did not practice.

Now, if a quart of milk costs 2½ cents, then three thousand quarts will cost \$75. He sells for 3½ cents, and receives for the three thousand quarts \$93.75, and has a profit of \$23.75.

In regard to ten-quart cows, the cows that will give ten quarts a day for three hundred days, it may be said first that they are about as scarce as white blackbirds, and wherever found, the price is always a fancy price. The man who is able to own a ten-quart cow is ready to pay the price, whatever it is. A ten-quart cow has been sold for \$150, and it is believed that the man who can own such a cow will pay \$100.

This incident may show how little some farmers know exactly in regard to their stock, or how ready they are to believe something of which they have little knowledge: At an institute the lecturer asked how many farmers had cows that would give ten quarts of milk a day for

three hundred days, and about thirty hands went up. Evidently, the lecturer was surprised to find so many remarkable cows in one small town. The chairman of the institute was surprised, too, and asked, "Do you understand the question? How many have cows that give ten quarts a day for three hundred days, or three thousand quarts a year, and can give a written guaranty?" Not a hand was raised.

If a ten-quart cow cost \$100, and the profit in a year is \$23.75, then the return is more than twenty per cent of the investment. If railway shares or bonds of any kind would yield twenty per cent, we should all invest in that kind of stock and be happy; but it is a little different in the case of cows.

If the farmer depends upon the sale of milk for his support—and the majority of farmers near cities, and many not near cities, do depend almost wholly upon the sale of milk—it will be seen that if the farmer has ten ten-quart cows, his income would be only \$237.50; twenty cows, \$475; forty cows, \$950. And it may be supposed that \$950 at least will be necessary to support an average family for one year in the way most farmers wish to live.

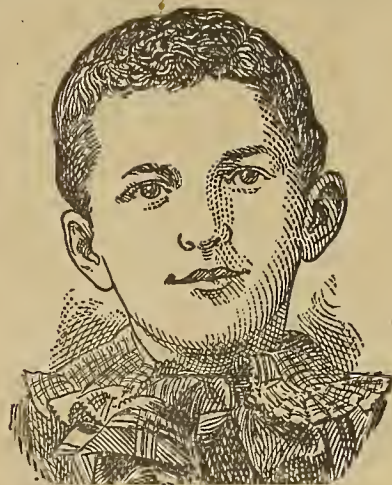
These calculations are based upon the product of the ten-quart cow, the milk costing 2½ cents a quart and selling for 3½ cents, the price that farmers received a short time ago for milk sent to the Boston market. What is wrong in the calculation? If the cost of the milk be made more, then the profit will be less if the selling price remain.

But it must be said that most farmers probably will declare that milk costs more than 2½ cents a quart, some saying that the cost is 3 cents, others claiming that the cost is 4 cents a quart. As to the selling price, that is certain. Milk is selling to-day, or was a short time ago, for 3½ cents; and many farmers have sold every day for months ten quarts of milk for 28 cents, or 2½ cents a quart.

But the ten-quart cow is the exceptional cow. If a farmer has cows that give eight quarts a day for three hundred days, even then he has what most farmers have not. The conclusion is that if the milk costs 2½ cents a quart, and it is believed it cannot cost less, the farmer is selling too near the cost line if he sells for 2½ or 3½ cents; and the farmer—many a farmer—does not know it, owing to the lack of systematic bookkeeping.

It is a fact that farmers, alarmed at the end of the year at the small surplus on hand, have been led in consequence to keep accounts, and as a result, abandoned the business or changed the product, convinced at last that they had been doing a business that yielded no profit or not enough to pay. Let every farmer know what he is doing; figure out his business to the last fraction.

I am not selling milk, but I believe that the selling price is too low. Men pay 25 and 30 cents a pound for steak and do not quarrel about it, but when the farmer raises the price of milk in the fall one cent a quart, there is a protest, and a quart of milk contains more nutriment than a pound of steak. GEORGE APPLETON.



Clarence D. Crockett
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Almost Blind

Blood Purified and Sight Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Three years ago Clarence, three years old, was taken with scrofula on the head which gradually spread until it got into his eyes and he became almost blind. We did everything that could be done with the assistance of a skilled physician, but nothing did him any good. His head and neck were one mass of corruption, and we thought he

Would Lose His Eyesight.

It was then that we commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in less than three weeks his eyes began to improve. In a short time the sores took on a healthy appearance and gradually healed, and now all are gone, and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Clarence is a bright and healthy child, with clear, beautiful eyes. We are satisfied that Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure." D. M. CROCKETT, JR., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation. 25c.

Our Farm.

IN GARDEN AND FIELD.

IN SEASON.—To do the right thing at the right time is as necessary for success in gardening and farming as in anything else. Take, for instance, the simple matter of plowing. It makes often a great difference whether this is done at one time or another. One week the soil may be too wet to pulverize well, the next week it may be just right, and the week after that it may be too dry. The difference in crops resulting from plowing at one time and another is often quite material, and even remarkable and surprising. This, of course, is especially the case on soils of a somewhat clayey character. It makes less difference on sandy and other light soils. It is the great disadvantage of heavier soils that the right time for doing the right thing of plowing is often so very short. We have to act all the more promptly and start in with the plow just as soon as the land is dry enough to pulverize well, and then keep right at it until done. On the other hand, we have to be careful not to let the right time of harrowing, after plowing, slip by. Sometimes it will be best to wait a day or two after plowing before starting the harrow; at other times we would prefer to harrow immediately after plowing. At all times, however, it will pay to keep at it with harrow and rollers and pulverizers until the soil is fine and mellow, entirely without chunks and clods. You cannot grow paying crops in a mass of clods, in which a large share of the plant-foods is locked up beyond reach of the plants. It is a waste of seed and labor to attempt it. The crops would be in the position of a starving man sitting right beside an iron safe full of good victuals, but tightly locked and key lost. Where there is so much at stake, it would be folly to neglect the little extra work and pains needed to fine the soil thoroughly, and thereby to insure a good crop. Nobody can give instructions and rules suitable for all cases. Soil and season determine what is the right time both for plowing and harrowing. Every soil-tiller has to watch his chances, and be guided by his own good judgment.

EARLY PLANTING.—In many things we can be too fast. It would not be doing the right thing at the right time if we plant tender things before at least the probabilities of a belated frost are past. Peppers, egg-plant, sweet potatoes and all sorts of running vines, are extremely tender. The least frost will surely kill them, and during a cool spell (even without an actual frost) they will be on a dead standstill, and perhaps receive a setback from which it will take them a long time to recover. Besides, it has taken considerable labor or effort to get these plants started, and we should not run unnecessary risks of losing them. They are much better off in hotbeds or cold-frames, if well taken care of and given proper space. Tomato-plants grow pretty fast under glass now, and are in danger of becoming drawn and spindling. One good way to keep them down and stocky is to cut them back. If we want to plant melon, cucumber and squash seed at this time, it is timely and proper to plant them under glass, but by no means in open ground. A splendid way is to use old strawberry-boxes, setting them closely together on greenhouse beds or in a cold-frame, filling them with nice, fibrous loam, and then planting a few seeds in each box. When soil and air have become thoroughly warm, and danger from late frost is past, then, and not before, is the right time to take the strawberry-boxes out into the open field to be planted, box and all.

RUNNING RISKS IN EARLY PLANTING.—If I have plenty of extra early tomato-plants, and they are becoming crowded, after being well hardened off, I like to plant at least a portion of them a little ahead of what we usually call the right time (here about June first). If no more frosty nights occur, we and they are so much ahead. If such nights do come, a little protection, by a handful of hay or other covering, or by laying down and covering with soil, can easily be given. I also usually run a little risk with sweet corn. If we have warm days late in April or early in May, a little early sweet corn may be planted. These early varieties seem to be somewhat harder than other varieties of corn. Young plants often go through a light frost unharmed. If they do, we are so much nearer to a supply of corn for the table than if we wait until

what is considered the proper time for corn planting. If a frost does come, we may cover the young plants with hay or soil, and thus save them; or if they are killed, we have lost nothing but a little seed, and we simply go at it at once and plant it over again.

PLANTING PEAS.—There is no occasion for waiting. Whenever I can get the ground ready for planting, no matter how early it may be in the season, I begin pea planting. Lots of people are afraid of the freezing weather yet to come. Our smooth peas are extremely hardy and not liable to be greatly injured, whatever cold weather may yet be in store for us. Usually I plant the Alaska for first early. My first sowing of half a bushel of this sort was made shortly after April 1st. I am not in a hurry, however, about planting the wrinkled sorts. Shall wait until just about the time this appears in print before I sow Little Gem and Horsford's Market Garden and Knott's Excelsior and Heroine and others of that class. But you may be sure the right time for planting peas is from now on for several weeks. We want plenty of peas, and want them right along for more than a month. To succeed in this, we must sow repeatedly, or else plant a number of varieties, some early, some medium and some late. They are a crop worth taking some pains with. For gardeners who have retail customers, peas are often one of the best paying crops, and they bring in a little money early in the season. The land need not be excessively rich, either, only in fairly good condition.

OATS AND PEAS.—I will go a little out of

my way to speak another good word for oats and peas as a crop for feeding cows and horses. As long as I have farm land to work, and horse and cow to feed, I intend to have a patch of oats and peas, as well as a patch of millet. And the earlier you put in your oats and peas the better usually will be the crop. Any piece of good land, plowed too late for other ordinary crops, or becoming available after a first crop is taken off, may be used for millet. If it is rather late in the season I would sow Hungarian grass, otherwise German millet.

EARLY TOMATOES.—Heretofore I have found no tomato ahead of the Early Ruby, in earliness. Sowing seed about March 1st, I usually manage to get the first ripe fruit in July or in, say, 125 days from sowing the seed. Possibly I might sow the seed later and get ripe fruit in less time. At any rate I am well aware that claims for having grown ripe tomatoes in less than 100 days are frequently made. Some time ago a reader asked my opinion of the story published in F. B. Mills' catalogue about tomatoes having been grown in twenty-six days from the day seed was planted. Mr. Mills claims to have paid a large premium for this achievement. I am afraid he has allowed himself to be imposed upon. I would not pay a premium on so absurd a claim. Mr. Mills has kindly sent me a package of this "earliest in the world" tomato for trial. It does not seem to differ in plant from other tomatoes, and I feel confident that under the ordinary management accorded to my other tomatoes, it will take pretty much the same

time to ripen fruit as other sorts. A tomato that would give us ripe fruit in twenty-six days from time of seed-sowing would be a phenomenon and a "wonder of the world," indeed. I do not believe that a tomato that will ripen in twenty-six days from day that seed is sown will be worth growing. It takes a reasonable length of time to develop a good thing.

JOSEPH.

THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE.

The caterpillar host will appear as usual probably in the coming spring. One great help in the spread of this pest is the wild cherry-tree. Throughout some parts of the country the wild cherry—the "rum" cherry and the choke cherry, different species—stand by the roadside.

They grow rapidly from their own seedling, and as the trees are more ornamental than some other roadside trees, they are left to shade and to ornament the highway. But for several years they have been no ornament—every leaf gone and the branches hung with the web of the caterpillar.

The caterpillar may be driven out of orchards, but no one drives them from the roadside cherry-trees; hence, they stand as feeding-places and encourage the pests to prolong their lives and to propagate their species. Either these trees should be cut down or the farmer should make it his business to destroy all caterpillars that infest the roadside trees next to his farm.

Several methods are employed to kill caterpillars, the usual way being to burn them out by kerosene. This is sure death to the caterpillar, and also to the tree; that is, to that part of it with which the fire comes in contact.

A simpler, neater and just as effective method of getting rid of caterpillars is to apply soap. Dissolve common soft soap in water, making a "suds," and apply with a cloth on the end of a pole. It is as fatal to the caterpillar as the fire of kerosene.

GEORGE APPLETON.

ASSIST NATURE.

Assist nature a little now and then, with a gentle laxative, or if need be with a more searching and cleansing, yet gentle cathartic, to remove offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and tone up and invigorate the liver and quicken its tardy action, especially in the Spring time, and you thereby avoid a multitude of derangements and diseases.



If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases. Hence, it is of great importance to know what safe, harmless agent best serves the purpose of producing the desired action.

That of all known agents to accomplish this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are unequalled, is proven by the fact that once used they are always in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements.

The "Pleasant Pellets" are far more effective in arousing the liver to action than "blue pills," old-fashioned compound cathartic pills, calomel or other mercurial preparations, and have the further merit of being purely vegetable in their composition and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Furthermore, no particular care is required while using them. They do not interfere in the least with the diet, habits or occupation, and they produce no pain or griping.

Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, their cost of production is much more than is that of other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four of them are put

up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, and can be had at the price of the more ordinary and cheaper made pills.

Dr. Pierce prides himself on having been first to introduce a Little Liver Pill to the American people. Many have imitated them, but none have approached his "Pleasant Pellets" in excellence.

For all laxative and cathartic purposes the "Pleasant Pellets" are infinitely superior to all "mineral waters," seditious powders, "salts," castor oil, fruit syrups (so called), laxative "teas," and the many other purgative compounds sold in various forms.

The "Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of bowels, piles, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Persons subject to any of these troubles should never be without a vial of the "Pleasant Pellets" at hand. In proof of their superior excellence it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, alternative, or as a gently acting but searching cathartic these little "Pellets" give the most perfect satisfaction. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, three are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels—quickly but thoroughly.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little Pellets. They're tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Every child wants them.

Then, after they're taken, instead of disturbing and shocking the system, they act in a mild, easy, and natural way. There's no chance for any reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

25 Cents a Vial.—Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." They may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he isn't the one who needs help.

HEADACHE.

E. VARGASON, of Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Michigan, writes: "I have used your medicines for a number of years and know that they do for me all that is claimed for them. I am employed almost constantly at my desk, and not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

E. VARGASON, ESQ.

better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

DYSPEPSIA,

Or Catarrh of Stomach.

MISS MARY ANGUISH, of Glen Easton, Maryland Co., W. Va., says: "Two years ago I was pale and emaciated, food fermented in my stomach. A physician pronounced my case 'Catarrh of the Stomach,' but he could not help me. I lived a month without solid food and when I tried to eat I would vomit. At this time I began taking Doctor Pierce's Pellets, and in two weeks I was decidedly better. I am now in good health, and never felt better in my life. I have a better color, eat more, and have no distress after eating—having gained thirteen pounds since I began taking them."

MISS ANGUISH.

BEST PILLS FOR THE LIVER.

ROBERT MANSON, of West Rye, Rockingham Co., N. H., writes: "I have used your medicines for a number of years and know that they do for me all that is claimed for them. I am employed almost constantly at my desk, and not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

R. MANSON, ESQ.

better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

AS LIVER PILLS,

Nothing Can Compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

MR. SAMUEL BAKER, SR., of No. 161 Summit Avenue, Phillipsburg, N. J., writes: "I have used your medicines for a number of years and know that they do for me all that is claimed for them. I am employed almost constantly at my desk, and not infrequently have an attack of the headache. It usually comes on in the forenoon. At my dinner I eat my regular meal, and take one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets immediately after, and in the course of an hour my headache is cured and no bad effects. I feel better every way for having taken them—not worse, as is usual after taking other kinds of pills. Your 'Pleasant Pellets' are worth more than their weight in gold, if for nothing else than to cure headache."

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Gentlemen:—There is nothing that can compare with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, as Liver Pills. They have done more good than any other medicine I have ever taken.

LIVER DISEASE.

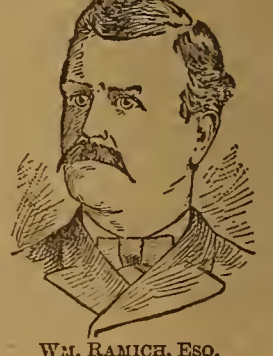
"From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking three at night and two after dinner every day for two

weeks. I then reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day and continued this practice for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh, twenty-six pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. McBerry
U. S. Inspector of Immigration,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILS CURED.

WILLIAM RAMICH, of Minden, Kearney Co., Neb., writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal. The boils soon disappeared and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of it."



Wm. RAMICH, ESQ.

BLEEDING PILES.

Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y.

"I suffered untold misery with bleeding piles. I could get no relief night or day, until I commenced using your 'Pleasant Pellets,' and now for two years or more, I have not been troubled with the piles; if my bowels get in a constipated condition, I take a dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and the trouble is all dispelled by next day."

Mary Barsbat

Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

A NIGHT-CAP.

Night-cap is a term given to signify a paper bag that is sometimes drawn over and tied below the graft as soon as it is completed. It is well illustrated in the engraving. Its use is to prevent the shriveling of the scion due to exposure to drying winds. It is especially desirable in top-grafting trees in dry seasons or in exposed locations. It is a very valuable adjunct to the grafting outfit, and its use should be more general. The bag should be taken off as soon as the scion starts, and the same care should be taken in the use of wax around the graft as if the night-cap was not used. I find it of much value in dry seasons. It may be well to draw it in a little smaller with a string, to prevent too much exposure to winds.



The illustration shows a grafted plum with the graft covered with a night-cap.

The illustration shows a grafted plum with the graft covered with a night-cap.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

To Kill Evergreens.—J. V. L. I do not know what you mean by evergreens, as there are many plants called by that name. But almost any tree or shrub, if cut off as soon as it has made its greatest spring growth, say at the first of July at the North, will die or else become so very weak that a little further cutting will kill it. If you will send me a small twig or tell me more about it, perhaps I can answer more definitely.

Pruning Pear-trees.—D. M., South Gate, Ind. Dwarf and other pear-trees should have all weak or interfering branches removed. If the trees are not thrifty, very little other pruning need be given; but if vigorous and many strong shoots start from the center of the tree, they should be shortened about one third. Some varieties require but little pruning, while others, unless pruned, sprawl out and become a nuisance, and are liable to break down if heavily loaded.

Raising Black Locust-trees for Posts.—C. A. H., Lockington, Ohio. The best way to start in black locust is with the one-year seedlings, but the seed may also be used. Most of the large nursery concerns offer both seed and plants very cheap. Seed should not cost over twenty cents per pound, and the seedlings not over three dollars per thousand. In planting, set two feet apart in rows eight feet apart, and for the first few years raise corn between the rows. This is a much better plan than to plant four by four feet, as is so often recommended. If black walnut does well in your section you would be wise to plant every other tree of it, or at least one tree in every five. It makes good posts and is much more valuable for timber than locust, and is not so liable to injury from borers.

Borers.—N. C. W., Patake City, Wash. There are two borers that work in fruit-trees. One has a flat head and the other a round head. They both come from eggs laid by beetles. The beetle of the round-headed borer is about three fourths of an inch long, and has two broad, creamy-white stripes running the whole length of its body. The beetle of the flat-headed borer is of a shining greenish-black color, with its under side of a shining coppery color. This borer attacks the whole trunk and often the larger branches, while the former confines its attacks to the base of the trunk almost entirely. The beetles lay their eggs in the South in May and at the North in June and July. The beetle of the round-headed borer generally lays its eggs at dusk, and is hidden during the day. The beetle of the flat-headed borer is a lively fellow. He likes the hot sunshine, and runs very rapidly up and down the bark in bright days, but instantly takes wing if an attempt is made to capture him. Nothing can be done to kill the eggs, but a good preventive is to coat the trees with soft soap, plaster of Paris and Paris green during the time the beetles are abundant. The soap is distasteful to the beetles; the plaster of Paris makes it stick, and the Paris green will poison any young that may hatch from the eggs. The only way to kill the insects after they are in the tree is by cutting them out or running a wire into their burrows. All trees should be looked over in the fall and spring and have the borers removed.

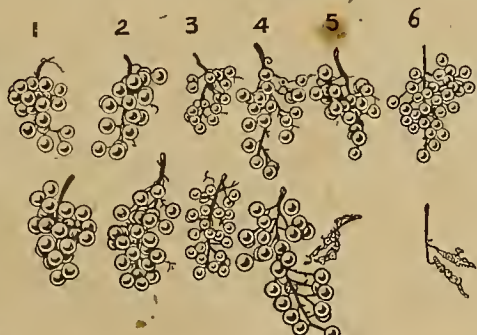
Transplanting and Pruning Currants and Gooseberries.—M. E. W., Inwood, Iowa, writes: "I have some gooseberry and currant bushes, five or six years old, which I wish to remove this spring. They have heavily last year, and the gooseberry-bushes are large. Should I divide them, and when is the best time to take them up? Will it injure their hearing this year, and how much should be cut away? Tell me how and when to prune gooseberry, currant and raspberry vines."

REPLY:—Do not attempt to divide them unless they break apart easily. Prune away all the old and weak wood and leave only that which is young and thrifty. Plant them perhaps two inches deeper than they grew before. You will not get a crop this year, unless great pains are taken to do the work well. Take them up as soon as the ground works nicely. Gooseberries should have about one half their new growth cut off each year. Currants should have the old wood removed when it gets unfruitful. Cap raspberries should be pinched in the summer when two feet high, and have the side shoots shortened one half in the early spring. Suckering raspberries do not need much pruning. All these fruits should have the weak and useless wood removed, and no more wood permitted than the plant can mature.

Scab on Plums—Botan Plum and Green Mountain Grape.—P. D. W., Richland Center, Wis., writes: "I have a number of wild plum-trees scattered around on my place that have borne sound fruit until the last three or four years. The fruit seems to do well until within three or four days of being ripe; then they shrivel and fall off. What is the cause?—Will the sweet Botan plum and the Green Mountain grape stand the winter in southern Wisconsin?"

REPLY:—It is probably due to a scab fungus which has become quite abundant the past few years in the Mississippi valley. I have never seen it destroy the whole crop, but have seen it seriously injure it. I have not had an opportunity to experiment with it, but think that the application of Bordeaux mixture three times, beginning about the middle of July, will prevent it very largely.—The sweet Botan plum will probably not be reliable with you, as it will be apt to fail in very severe winters. It is the opinion of those best acquainted with the horticulture of the northern part of the Mississippi valley that the native plums are far better for that section than any kinds we are apt to get from Japan or Europe. If you want to grow good plums, get the Wyant, Cheney and De Soto, which are perfectly hardy, productive and of good quality. The Green Mountain grape, I think, is as hardy as the Concord. I like it very much. In your section it is much the safest practice to cover all kinds of grapes for the winter.

Fertilization of Grapes.—Last summer I obtained some rather interesting results about the necessity of cross-fertilizing grapes. The work was suggested by the occasional or entire absence of fruit on a few kinds of grapes when they are growing away from other varieties. For instance, the Brighton, Lindley, Agawam and a few others have long been thought to be most productive when growing near other kinds. The experiments were made as follows: On June 16th, the flowers of the grapes being then not open, six bunches each of Moore's Early, Brighton, Agawam, Ives Seedling and Lindley were covered with paper bags, thus protecting the flowers from all pollen but their own. When the flowers had opened, three of the bags of each kind were opened and a cluster of the



FERTILIZATION OF GRAPES.

Showing difference between cross and self fertilized grapes. The two bunches under each figure are the same kind: 1, Moore's Early; 2, Worden; 3, Lady; 4, Agawam; 5, Lindley; 6, Brighton. The upper row cross-fertilized; the lower row self-fertilized.

opened flowers of the Delaware was put into each of them. Thus there were three bunches of flowers of each variety that were cross-fertilized and three that were dependent on their own pollen. When the berries were one half grown, the bunches were photographed, and from the photograph the accompanying illustration was made. It shows clearly that the Brighton and Lindley are dependent on other varieties for pollen, while the others do not need any pollen besides their own. The Brighton and Lindley set no fruit at all except when cross-fertilized.

Bordeaux Mixture.—A. H., Everton, Mo., writes: "I would like to know how to make the Bordeaux mixture, how often grape-vines should be sprayed, and at what seasons the Bordeaux mixture will be of any benefit to plum-trees."

REPLY:—To prepare the Bordeaux mixture, dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in five gallons of water, and slake four or five pounds of lime in enough water to make a thick whitewash. In order to allow the copper sulphate to dissolve and the lime to slake, do this a few hours before mixing the two. Put the copper solution in a fifty-gallon kerosene-barrel and strain the whitewash into it through a coarse sack and

add enough water to fill the barrel. Make the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper by dissolving five ounces of carbonate of copper in three pints of ammonia and stirring it into fifty gallons of water. Grape-vines are sprayed to prevent mildew and rot. Some varieties that are not much injured by the fruit by the rot are seriously affected by the mildew of the foliage. It is best to commence spraying when the leaves are the size of a silver dollar or a little larger. The number of applications necessary will depend on the season. If very rainy and cloudy, more will be required than if bright and clear. If the weather is favorable for the diseases, spray four or five times at intervals of about two weeks. Use the Bordeaux mixture until the fruit is nearly full grown, and then use the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper made as above. This change is made because if the Bordeaux mixture was used on the fruit when near maturity, it would spot it, thus making it unsalable. There is no need of spraying after the fruit is colored, nor is it best to do so when they are in full blossom, unless the weather is very unfavorable, but spray as soon as the fruit is set. Spraying plum-trees with Bordeaux mixture will prevent injuries to the foliage from fungi. Spraying the fruit as soon as set with the same, to which has been added a little Paris green, will very largely prevent the work of the plum-curculio. Bordeaux mixture is beneficial to almost every plant now in the orchard, as all are more or less attacked by fungus diseases. The apple and pear scab, among other diseases, may be entirely prevented by it.



FROM OREGON.—The fruit crop promises to be very heavy this year. Quite an influx of settlers is expected here this summer. For a man of moderate means who wants a pleasant home, I know of no country that equals this immediate vicinity. The people who live here appreciate the climate and surroundings, and are loth to part with their lands unless a goodly sum is paid therefor. With one of the most productive soils in America and the best climate the sun ever shone upon, is it any wonder that they should hold their lands high? Our prune-trees make from eight to eleven feet growth in a single season, the largest in the world. We raise peaches measuring 8½ inches in circumference, prunes measuring 6½ by 7½ inches, and other fruits in proportion. We have peach-trees twenty-eight years old, and measuring 50 inches in circumference and 30 feet high. We raise beets that weigh over fifty pounds, and all kinds of vegetables that can be grown in this latitude. Sorghum does well; sweet potatoes grow very large; corn does well; all kinds of cereals do well. But this is a fruit country, and beats the world for prunes, apples, pears, peaches and all kindred varieties of fruits. Stock of all kinds do well here. Milch cows are worth from \$12 to \$20; horses, from \$50 up; hogs, 4½ cents a pound on foot; butter, 25 cents per pound; eggs, 10 to 30 cents per dozen; chickens, \$1.50 to \$3.50 per dozen. Poultry raising pays. There is quite a mining boom on now. This place is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, 219 miles south of Portland and 550 miles north of San Francisco, at an altitude of 637 feet above the sea, sixty miles to the coast. Land ranges in price from \$8.50 to \$100 an acre. It varies from a rich, black loam to a red hill soil, and is very productive to the tops of the hills. There are openings here for a sorghum factory, a large canning and evaporating works, tannery, creamery, furniture store and several other industries, all of which would pay big interest on the money invested. A car-load of prunes was shipped from here to Dayton, Ohio, and has brought more orders than can be filled.

Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

W. T. F.

FROM MINNESOTA.—I came to this part of the country two years ago, from Columbus, Ohio, and took a quarter section of land. I think this is a good place for a poor man. I broke about seventy-five acres last summer. Had planted fifty-five acres and got over 1,200 bushels of grain off of it for my first crop. We have good schools here and several churches. There are some Indians here, but they are very peaceable; some of them are quite good farmers. The soil is black and rich. We can grow nearly every crop that can be grown in Ohio; wheat, oats, barley and millet never fail. Farmers rent for half, seed furnished and half the threshing paid for. Wages are good, farm-hands getting \$25 to \$30 a month.

Brown's Valley, Minn.

G. A.

FROM MICHIGAN.—We wish to call your attention to Grand Traverse county—the great chance there is for the poor man or any one who wishes to make money. Land can be bought at a reasonable price. The money is to be made by setting it to fruit. There is an orchard near here, of four acres, from which the fruit is sold for from \$200 to \$400 every year. Many farmers are setting ten to fifteen acres to apples alone.

Kingsley, Mich.

I. J. K.

TREE PRUNING the year round. **GIR-DEAD TREES** saved. **VERMIN** kept off. **DISEASES** cured. **GRAFTING** assured. **PROTECTIO CO.**, Collinsville, Conn.

FREE SPRAY PUMP to one person in each place. We mean it. If you mean business and want agency send 10c. We will send a complete pump that will do the work of any \$10 spray. **A. SPEIRS**, Box 52 No. Windham, Maine.

The **DAISY** Patent **FORCE PUMP** will spray your vines, fruit, etc. Thousands are in use. Has **LEVER HANDLE**, **RUBBER HOSE** and **AIR CHAMBER**. Agents wanted. Send \$1.00 for single Pump; weighs 3 lbs; 2-cent stamp for "How to Kill Insects." Address **W. M. JOHNSON**, Wilmot, Ohio.

IF YOU are in want of **BEE** or **BEEKEEPERS'** SUPPLIES, send for our new catalogue, **OLIVER HOOVER CO.**, Riverside, Pa.

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Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

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CHICKS NOT HATCHING.

WHEN a hen brings off but a few chicks, it is not her fault. It is seldom that a hen goes on the nest to hatch a brood that she fails to do her duty faithfully. The difficulty is nearly always with the eggs. Where hens are confined in yards, and have but little exercise, being also fed on highly stimulating food, they are not in a condition to produce vigorous chicks, and the eggs do not hatch. Eggs from fat hens, even if they hatch, will produce weak chicks, and many of them will die in the shells. If strong chicks are desired, the eggs used for incubation should be from healthy stock that has not been overfed and pampered.

The supposition that the nest should be in a damp place is erroneous. The hen selects a cool place in summer and a warm location in winter. Put her in a dry hay-loft and keep her there, not allowing her to touch the ground, and she will hatch as many chicks as when on a damp nest. In the incubator it is often the case that the best hatches are obtained when no moisture is given. Nature supplies the eggs with all the moisture required. The temperature can be controlled in an incubator, but it is possible that the hen may select a damp location during the warm summer months, because the evaporation of moisture cools the eggs when the heat is too great, she coming off for that purpose, but in winter such method would be fatal to the chicks in the eggs.

It is proper, however, to allow the hen to select her location for incubation if she so prefers, as her natural instinct will assist her to do what is best, but her instinct will prompt her to get as far away as possible from lice, and it is for that reason that some hens prefer to go to the fields rather than to attempt to bring off a brood in the poultry-house.

FEEDING AT A LOSS.

It should be considered in keeping poultry that a flock of hens are to a certain extent, scavengers on the farm, and they should be permitted to perform that function. The hen can see the smallest seed on the ground, and every square inch of the surface is carefully searched. The amount of food which she can secure for herself during the day, unaided, is quite large, and she consumes a great variety of substances that would be lost but for her appropriation of them. On the range she not only consumes grass and seeds, but destroys a large number of insects also, and every ounce of food thus secured is so much gain to the farmer, of which he should avail himself.

During the summer months the hens require less food than in the winter, though something depends on how they may be situated, and how many eggs may be laid, but when on the range they cannot fail to secure a full supply of all that they require if they are active and industrious. If the farmer continues to feed them he will waste the food given, as the hens will not seek food on the range if they are fed in the barn-yard, becoming lazy and sluggish, and also overburdened with fat. By withholding food the cost of the eggs will be reduced, and of course the profit will be much greater.

As an experiment, take two flocks that are alike, and give them free range. Feed one flock at the barn-yard, allowing grain twice a day, and compel the other flock to pick up its food (provided the range is good), and the flock that receives no food at the barn-yard will not only lay more eggs than the other, but will also keep in better condition, while the flock that is given plenty of grain will be fat, and will contain a larger proportion of hens that desire to sit. Of course, such method will not answer for all the seasons, but applies to the warm days of summer only, and the experiment is worthy of being made.

NEST-BOXES.

Have your nest-boxes loose—not fastened to the house—so that you can take them outside to be cleaned. The same may be said of the roosts. It is in the nests that lice breed most rapidly, being assisted by the warmth from the hens. Keep the nests and roosts clean, and the work of keeping lice away will be easier.

COMBS AND BREEDS.

The comb is one of the main points to observe in a breed. One of the surest indications that a breed is not pure is when the comb peculiar to it is not what is required. Brahmas have pea-combs; that is, a large comb with a smaller one on each side, making three combs, the whole resembling an open pea-pod containing peas. The Leghorns, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Javas and Cochins have straight, single combs, with points. The Hamburgs, Wyandottes and others have rose-combs, which somewhat resemble a rose. To attempt to describe the combs in detail would demand a full description of each breed, but it is important, when procuring a breed, to be sure that the comb is correct, for if not so there is a probability of a cross or impurity. As with cattle, sheep and swine, all the breeds of poultry are bred to a standard, to which they must strictly adhere, or they will be at a disadvantage in the show-rooms.

DUCK EGGS AND MOISTURE.

In response to many inquiries we will state that, strange as it may seem, duck eggs require less moisture when hatching than do eggs from hens. This fact has been ascertained by practical tests and experiments. That the duck goes on the water and comes back on her nest wet is an old belief, but the duck, in fact, comes off the water dry, the water not adhering to her at all, as she is specially adapted for preventing water from reaching her body. In experiments made, daily examination showed that nature first got rid of the water in the eggs so as to give room for the growth of the embryo, a large air-sack forming in the egg as the water was eliminated. Many failures to get good hatches with eggs have been caused by too much moisture, the chicks or ducklings dying in the shells because they did not have room for growth, due to insufficient evaporation of the water and consequent enlargement of the air-sack.

GREASE THE SITTERS.

When the turkeys or hens desire to sit, they should be anointed on the heads once a week with some kind of oil, such as sweet-oil, linseed-oil or lard-oil. This will kill the large lice and prevent the chicks from being destroyed during the first days of their existence. Grease is repugnant to poultry of all kinds, hence but little oil should be used. Apply it lightly on the heads, combs, faces and necks, rubbing it well into the skin. It will render the hen more comfortable, and prevent her leaving the nest frequently for relief from torture, and will also save the chicks from being attacked.

LEGHORNS THAT SIT.

The Leghorn is a non-sitter, but the sitting propensity is not entirely lost, as Leghorns will sit if they are too closely confined and are fed too highly. We have known them to make the best of sitters and mothers, and they are also somewhat pugnacious, defending their young bravely against all enemies. When a Leghorn becomes broody she must not be condemned because she is inclined to bring off a lot of chicks, for she is not at fault, as the conditions of management govern the matter.

POLISH FOWLS.

We do not recommend the Polish for practical purposes, as their crests are detrimental to them, but they are the most beautiful of all breeds, being of nearly all colors that may be desired. They are not as hardy as some breeds, and are not suitable as choice market fowls, but they are superior layers, being non-sitters. Where a breed is intended for ornament and pleasure, they will answer better than any other.

SPRING WORK.

Do not forget to give the poultry-house a thorough whitewashing, and also to spade up the yards so as to make them clean. Apply the whitewash hot, if possible, so as to destroy any lice that may be in the poultry-house, and repeat the application frequently. If the house is kept clear of lice, the hens can keep themselves clean with the dust bath.

SOUVENIR HAND-BOOK.

Every sheep farmer, or all who expect to buy breeding sheep, should have a copy of this work, containing a large amount of valuable matter in regard to the selection of a flock, most valuable breeds and sires, and the care and management of the flock. It will be mailed you free on receipt of 5 cts. in postage. Send at once as the number is limited. Address A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

A CIRCUS

ON THE BILL-BOARDS

and a circus on circus day are two kinds of a thing. The greatest circus is usually on the Bill-boards, and the circus on Circus Day is consequently a disappointment. There is, of course, the occasional exception which proves the rule. McCormick Binders and Mowers are an exception. Their promise on the "Bill-boards" is always fulfilled on "Circus Day." For years the makers of McCormick Grain and Grass Harvesters have been telling the World that they could and would at any time demonstrate the superiority of their machines in the actual competitive field test. The "Bill-boards" of other manufacturers have glaringly proclaimed that *their* machines are the best. But "Circus Day" came at length. The World's Fair urged all these manufacturers to take their machines into the field that the results might be compared. The McCormick was there; its show went on. Its promises to the World were carried out. But how about the other "great and onlies"? They stayed at home consoling themselves with the reflection that "the people like to be humbugged," and their artists got up new pictures for the "Bill-boards." Before deciding about going into these field trials, the competitors of the McCormick went and examined the crops to be cut, and realizing the severity of the conditions, they said to themselves: "We don't propose to come here and compete with the McCormick;"—"a live coward is better than a dead hero;"—"a sucker is born every minute, and we'll catch some of 'em anyway." That policy may answer for the "Bill-board" sort of circus; it will not do for the McCormick. Promises must not be broken. If McCormick machines are not better than all others, they must not be so advertised. If they are so advertised, every Binder, every Reaper and every Mower must be ready at a moment's notice to go out into the field and show up. That's business. Write to the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago;—or, better yet, call at once on your nearest McCormick agent.

HOW TO DISINFECT.

To disinfect the premises is not at all difficult. A watering-pot with a large nose will answer the purpose well. Get a peck of lime and slake it with boiling water, using only enough water to cause the lime to fall to a fine powder. When this is done, then add enough more water to make a thin whitewash. Sprinkle this freely over every portion of the yards, walls, floors, or wherever the hens may have been. In two or three days after this the premises may be again sprinkled with a solution made by dissolving one pound each of copperas and blue vitriol in twelve quarts of boiling water. Repeat this several times, using the lime at one operation and the vitriol solution the next. Crude carbolic acid is cheap and is also excellent. The best way to use it is to dissolve a pound of soap in a gallon of boiling water, add a half gallon of the acid and agitate briskly, as for the well-known kerosene emulsion, adding ten gallons of water, but be careful in handling the acid in order to avoid injury to the skin or clothing.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.

Fresh charcoal is readily eaten by all kinds of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas and chickens. It serves as a corrective when they have been confined too closely on one kind of food, and it also promotes digestion. Charcoal is excellent as grit, for no matter how fine it may be, it is sharp and cutting, and assists in reducing the food to a fine condition. It is largely used in the brooder-houses for little chicks, as they relish it highly.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Hatching Duck Eggs.—I. M. S., Grandview, Indiana. "Must duck eggs in an incubator be moistened? How warm should they be kept?"

REPLY:—They are kept at 103 degrees for four weeks. They require no more moisture than hen's eggs, and very little, if any, moisture is required during the first two weeks.

Chicks Dying in the Shells.—Mrs. M. O. Pilot Rock, Oregon. "Why do my chicks die in the shells just when it is time for them to hatch in the incubator?"

REPLY:—It may be due to many causes, such as lack of vigor in the parents, too much moisture, and frequent opening of the drawer during the time of hatching. Use wet sponges for moisture, and provide very little the first two weeks.

Roosts.—E. W., Watertown, Mass. "Which is preferable, a roost that is flat or scantling that is rounded?"

REPLY:—The best roost is a 3x4 inch scantling, slightly rounded by planing off the edges, the narrow side up.

Swelled Heads.—E. W. C., Newman, Cal. "What will cure swelled heads and swelled legs in turkeys?"

REPLY:—The difficulty is perhaps due to exposure to winds and dampness, and to effect a cure requires more banding than is usually willingly bestowed. Anoint well the heads, face and legs with sweet-oil, to which a little spirits of turpentine has been added (about one part to six), and add a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash in each quart of drinking-water. They probably have the roup.

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Our Fireside.

THE KISS.

Show me, sweet eyes, show me this,
What is that they call a kiss?
What is this from which we gain
Haunting passion that is pain;
With it melancholy woe,
Memories dear to think upon,
Or mad thrills where laughs the heart?
Maid, to me the truth impart;
Show me clearly, show me this,
What is that they call a kiss?

Nay, inquirer, not in word
Can an answer well be heard;
Would you have me plain display
That which speech can never say?
All in vain my tongue you task
Here to tell you what you ask;
Lips to lips but faster; try
If that gives you no reply;
Ah! you thief! you plunderer! this
You have stolen was a kiss.

THE OCTORON'S DAUGHTER.

BY PAUL S. KIRKLAND.

CHAPTER I.

DOWN in the French quarter of the city of New Orleans, where the streets are narrow and crooked, there lived, when the present century was scarce forty years old, Victor Letorey and his family. His wife (nee Marguerite

Joyeux), a beautiful creole, had brought with her to her new home as part of her marriage portion, Marie, her octeroon maid. On the far-off sugar plantation where Marguerite first saw the light, she and Marie—of nearly the same age, nursed by the latter's mother—had grown to womanhood beneath the same roof. Skilful, faithful, discreet beyond her years, Marie was like a second self to her affectionate, dependent young mistress, and although she was her slave—her's by law, just as her broad acres were, although the invisible barrier that separated them was never for an instant overstepped, there existed between these two youthful beings, so closely knit together, and yet so widely severed, that undying trust, that wealth of affection, so indefinable, so incomprehensible to those not to the manner born.

In Marie's daughter, little Flo, as she was called, there remained no trace of her hated negro origin. Faint and elusive in the mother, it seemed to have been eliminated in the child, and with her beguiling black eyes, her creamy skin, softly tinted, her daintily chiseled features, her small feet and hands, her high-bred, patrician air, her graceful, lissome figure, she looked more like a princess of the royal house of Spain than the daughter of a southern slave.

"Some day, when Flo is larger, I shall give you both your freedom, and send you away to France, perhaps," said Mrs. Letorey, one evening while Marie stood back of her, braiding her mistress' long, black hair. "Her face would be her ruin here, but over there no one will know but that you are as white as I. Would you be willing to leave me, Marie?"

The octeroon paused for a moment, irresolute, her hand holding the ivory brush still uplifted, her lips quivering, a far-away look in her slumberous, midnight eyes, then she clasped Mrs. Letorey about the waist, covered her hands and arms with kisses, and cried with passionate tenderness:

"Forgive me, forgive me, Miss Marguerite, but I would do anything, I would give my life for my child."

"There, there, never mind," said the mistress gently, "I am not hurt. I understand—we women cannot choose, we are just as the good God made us, and I know what I feel for my baby. Hard as it will be for me to give you up, I promise to do so, Marie, and you know I always keep my word. For Flo's sake you shall take her away."

She did not add, however, since the child's birth it had smitten her heart like a two-edged sword to see her treated with an air of perfect equality by the blackest piccaninny

on the place—how it saddened her own life to realize what Flo's future might be. Could one look into her beautiful, mobile face, her limpid black eyes, watch the bright color surge up into her cheeks at a reproving word or look, and not feel touched with pity most profound?

So the weeks glided by, and Marie, her secret hugged hungrily to her breast, waited with that mute patience so characteristic of this lower race.

To have Flo brought up like a lady; to have her educated, accomplished (she herself had been taught by her mistress to read and write); to bide so deep that only God and she could ever find it, the knowledge that even one drop of that accursed negro blood coursed through her veins; to take her away, beyond the reach of temptation, seemed a dream too sweet for realization.

Her own life had been far from blameless—the tempter had lured her on, and she, young and beautiful, an outcast among the Caucasians, an alien among the negroes, had not been strong. But Flo must be different—she would pray for strength to guide her steps aright.

Marie's yoke of bondage, though it sat lightly upon her shoulders, all wreathed as it was with flowers, was none the less a yoke, and faint, intangible emotions were astir in her heart, while she went noiselessly about her accustomed duties.

Not that she doubted her mistress' promise, but human life was so uncertain, so short at best, and who knew what the future might hold in store.

Now that the idea of concealing from Flo

tall, gaunt masts of the vessels at anchor, standing out black against the sky, looked like spectral arms beckoning her—drawing her to them. She knew nothing of geography, excepting that France (the haven which she sought) was over the ocean, and to reach it she must go in a ship. She had a little money, which had been given her from time to time, but she was sure it was not enough, and when an hour later she turned her face homeward, the outlook for deliverance was none the brighter.

"Miss Marguerite does not understand, and it would have been less cruel to me if she had never spoken," she said to herself, while the old insatiable pain tugged at her very heart-strings.

A confectioner standing in his door patted Flo upon the head, and gave her a paper of bonbons as they were passing his store.

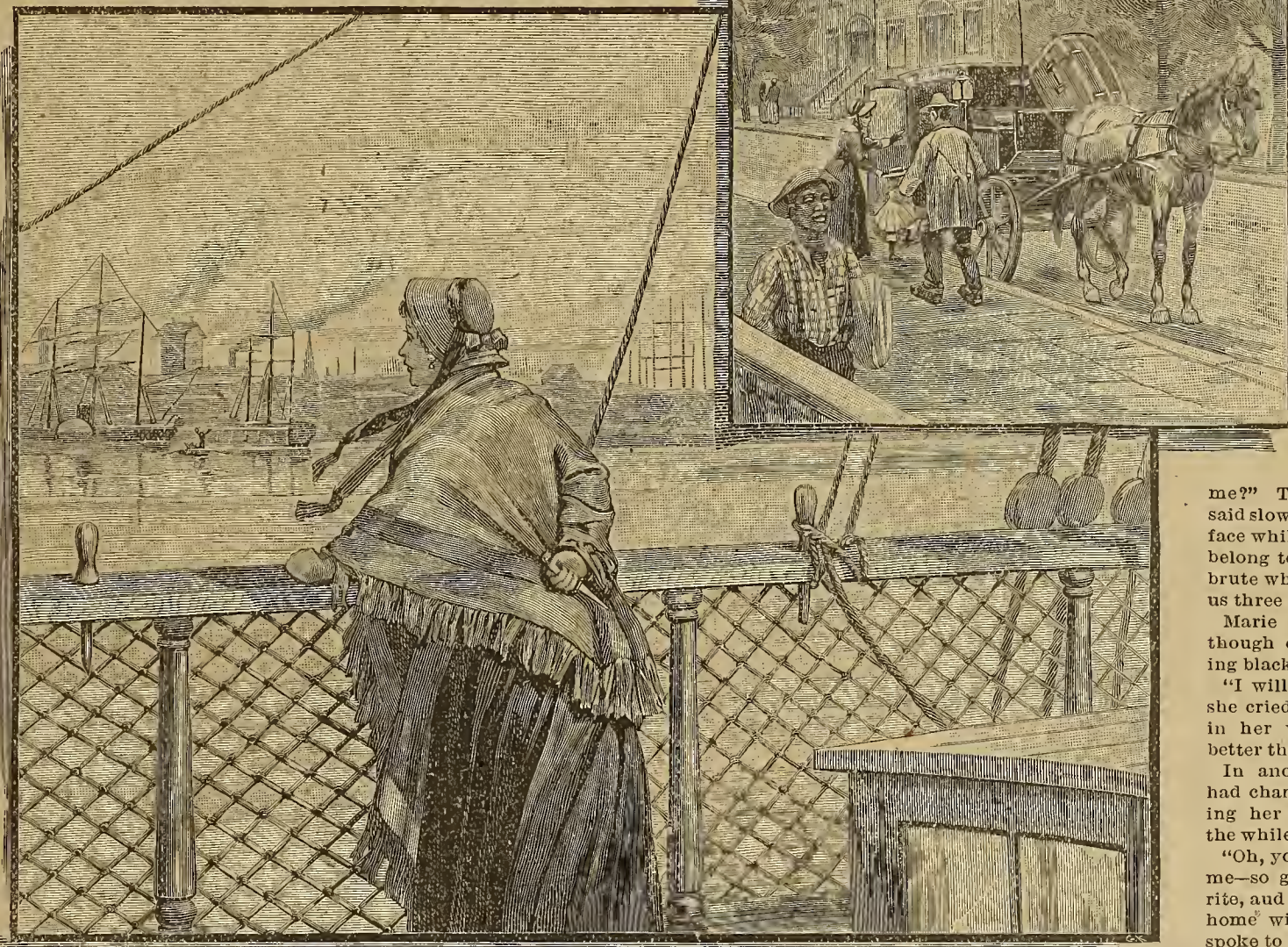
"Whose child is she?" he asked, looking at her admiringly.

The truth rose to the octeroon's lips, but staid there, unspoken. Remembering the role which she wished Flo to play, she replied in her habitual, calm monotone.

"She is Mrs. Letorey's. I am only her nurse, sir."

Flo was too busily engaged discussing her sweetmeats to take heed of the conversation, and as they walked away, Marie's heart was athrob with maternal pride.

"He did not notice Miss Marguerite's baby,"



ENTERED A HACK ON ROYAL STREET AND DROVE RAPIDLY AWAY.

THEN A LOOK OF TERROR ENTERED HER EYES.

her ignoble birth had entered her mind, it was like a consuming fever, burning its way to her brain. By day or night, it was never absent, and in her eyes there lingered a hurrying eagerness lest the child should realize her position before the fateful day arrived.

Mrs. Letorey's promise had been binding, unequivocal, but no date had ever been fixed upon for its fulfillment, and so much might happen in a few short years.

CHAPTER II.

There was no happier family in all the length and breadth of the "Crescent City" than that of Victor Letorey. Prosperity had smiled upon them, and the sunlight of love and happiness shone into their lives.

It was one morning early in November that Marie, with her mistress' baby in her arms and Flo by her side, went out for a walk. The first flush of autumn was upon the trees, and the air was heavy with the rich perfume of roses and orange blossoms. White clouds drifted now and again over the radiant face of the sun, and the breeze from the lake was crisp and cool.

She scarcely heard the prattle of her child, and heedless of her route, absently returned the greetings of her acquaintances as she passed along the familiar streets.

A year had dragged by since that day when Mrs. Letorey had first suggested to her the possibility of her going away, and not another word on the subject had been spoken between them. So twelve months more had been added to Flo's life—she was twelve months nearer to learning the fatal truth.

On the big Mississippi the steamboats were busily plying, and over in the distance the

she whispered, "and it was Flo, my little one, whom he called so beautiful."

Full of such thoughts, she kept on her way, nor paused again until she reached the front gate. The green blinds were all closed, and the house shone out white and tranquil in the sunlight, but some premonition of impending danger seemed to lurk in the air—a mysterious something seemed to linger about the place.

She knew nothing of mind-waves, of mental telegraphy, of occult forces in nature, but guided by an instinct as unerring as that of a faithful dog, she understood that her mistress was in trouble. And now her own hopes and heart-burnings were forced back out of sight.

Leaving Flo to follow as best she could, she gave the baby in charge of its nurse, and hastened to Mrs. Letorey's bedroom door. The house was ominously silent, and after knocking twice without receiving a response, she gently turned the knob. A pencil of light stole through the closed shutters, and like the index finger of some luminous hand, pointed out to her her mistress, who lay crushed and weeping in her dainty cream dressing-gown, with its knots of bright ribbon, upon the little French lounge.

"What is it, Miss Marguerite?" asked the sympathetic maid, alternately bathing the averted face with eau de cologne, and tenderly chafing the small, cold hands.

"Has something dreadful happened? Don't cry like that. Is Marse Victor hurt?"

With the impulse of a petted child, the little

"Oh, Marie," she moaned, "you do not understand. Victor is ruined. He went security for a friend, and—and—I didn't know it until just now, but it all must go—everything must be sold to pay the debt."

Then abruptly drying her eyes, she caught the octeroon's face between her trembling palms, and cried almost fiercely:

"Don't you know what I mean, Marie? Don't sit there and look at me like that. Don't make it harder than it is. Oh, God, how can I tell you that you and Flo and everybody must be sold. And to think I promised you your freedom, too."

For a second the woman held out her hands as though warding off a blow, then throwing up her arms in mute agony, she fell senseless to the floor. Mrs. Letorey was kneeling beside her when she opened her eyes, and it all seemed like a hideous nightmare through which she had passed. But memory, like a dread sorocco, swept over her, and a hand of steel seemed clutching at her heart.

"Listen to me, Marie," her mistress was saying, "Try to think, try to help me; there must be some way out of it all. It is unmerciful—unbearable."

Marie sat up like an automaton and stared vacantly about her, while only the echo of the words seemed to reach her.

"It is not so much for ourselves that I mind," Mrs. Letorey continued. "Father is rich, and I am his only child, but it is of you

and poor little Flo that I am thinking. I meant to have sent you away to France next summer, and now it is too late."

Like a thing of stone the octeroon sat crouching at her mistress' feet, the color all gone from her lips and cheeks, a hunted agony in her eyes. All impulse and action herself, Mrs. Letorey mistook for lack of feeling this imperturbable calm.

"Why do you sit there like a piece of statuary?" she cried, "don't you care what becomes of yourself and Flo? Are you glad to be sold—to leave

me?" Then coming closer, she said slowly, studying the woman's face while she spoke. "You are to belong to Aleck Watson—to that brute who tried to buy you from us three times last year."

Marie sprang to her feet as though electrified, and her flashing black eyes seemed on fire.

"I will never be his property," she cried, with a ring of defiance in her voice. "Death would be better than that."

In another moment her tone had changed, and she was clasping her mistress' hand, sobbing the while:

"Oh, you have been so good to me—so good to me, Miss Marguerite, and I have had such a happy home with you. But when you spoke to me that day and told me I could take Flo away, and make a lady of her, I seemed to lose my reason; I thought of it all day, and dreamed of it all night. This

morning I saw the big ships standing over on the water, and, Miss Marguerite, can you believe it, I wanted to take my child and run away. I thought maybe you might forget your promise."

"No, Marie, I had not forgotten, but Flo was still so young. I knew she would not remember her surroundings as yet, and I hated to give you up. Without intention of it, my waiting has wrecked both of your lives."

It was a picture long to be remembered—the two women as they faced each other—so young, so beautiful; the spacious room with its lofty ceiling, almost oriental in the magnificence of its appointments, the crimson hangings, the gorgeous carpet, all arabesques and flowers, the tall, gilt-framed mirrors, the rosebuds, drowsy with their own subtle perfume, drooping their heads above the slender-necked Sevres vases on the mantelpiece.

The ticking of the little bronze clock, mingled with the mystical murmur of the fountain outside, was for one brief moment the only sound that broke the oppressive stillness.

It was the mistress rather than the slave who was the suppliant, but they seemed both overcome by the torturing sense of their own powerlessness.

"Marie, lock the door and come here," commanded Mrs. Letorey suddenly, with an intensity in her tone that was almost a menace. "Give me the paper, quick."

Marie obeyed mechanically, gazing wonderingly at her mistress, whose jeweled hands were flitting over the big pages. She saw her reach the sheet with the pictures of ships on it, and hurriedly scan the columns. An odd little thrill, which she did not dare interpret,

shot through the octoroon's heart, and she trembled, and grew weak and dizzy.

"Marie," called her mistress, excitement in her voice, "there is just one chance in a thousand that we will succeed, but we must take it. God help you and Flo if we fail. The Mary Ann is not a large vessel, and I am afraid it is not a very good one, but a drowning man grasps at a straw. She is booked to sail at nine to-morrow morning, and when she leaves port you and Flo must be aboard of her. Aleck Watson and the auctioneer are to be here at half-past nine, but ere this time arrives I pray that you both may be speeding on your way across the ocean. Hush, not a word until I finish. Victor would not permit it if he dreamed of what I intend, but the end justifies the means. Desperate emergencies call for desperate measures. I am a woman, and I will dare what a man would not."

Marie's cheeks had flushed like the heart of a damask rose, and her eyes were bright with hope.

"Unlock my bureau drawer," Mrs. Letorey went on, speaking rapidly—"the top one; you will find seven hundred dollars in gold in that papier-mache box. Take my purse, too, there is more money in it; hide it all about your person, and now, quick, get all of your own clothes and Flo's. Pack them in one of my large trunks, take three of my dark dresses also, for you must be ready to start by to-morrow at daylight.

"You are to be a widow, returning to her home in Paris. Say only what is necessary when on the ship, and then speak French exclusively. Make haste. Victor will be here soon, and there is not a moment to lose. Some time during the night I will come to your room and say good-by."

CHAPTER III.

The sun of another day was just reddening the east when a slender female figure, heavily veiled, leading a little girl whose face was scarcely visible under the shadow of her broad-brimmed hat, entered a hack on Royal street and drove rapidly away.

"Where are we going?" inquired the child, pleased, yet frightened at the novelty of it all.

The woman did not reply, but sat there with bated breath, listening to the tumult of her own heart-beats. How endlessly long the streets stretched on, and at what a snail's pace they seemed to be going. There stood old Andre, the butcher, sharpening his knife in his shop, and the Dago at the corner had just arranged the fruit upon his stand. Was she looking upon these familiar sights for the last time? She hardly dared conjecture, and sat there desolate and shuddering, every fiber of her being athrob with anxiety. Now and again she laid her hand reassuringly upon a dagger in its sheath, that lay hidden at her belt, for while she had it she knew she could command her own and her child's fate.

When the ship was at last reached and Flo was asleep in her berth, Marie sat pale and trembling, just inside her cabin door, and the morning wore on. It was all so new and strange. She was already heart-sick for a kindly word—a look at the dear old home.

"Is the freight all aboard?" asked some one near-by.

"No," was the reply, "there is more than they thought for, and we won't get off on time. Not many passengers, though, this trip. Who were those two last who came on this morning?"

The words died away in the distance, and Marie was again alone. She heard strange, grating noises, hurrying footsteps, loud voices, oaths and the swish of the water against the side of the vessel. Whole cycles of time seemed compressed into those dragging hours.

The sale at her master's house was in progress now, and her absence could not long be concealed. Suppose Aleck Watson already knew she was gone, and like a sleuth-hound was tracking her down. With set, drawn lips and defiant, tearless eyes, her fingers tightly interlacing each other, she waited. Her heart was beating like a trip-hammer, but she did not move. Then all at once a shiver ran through the ship, the timbers creaked and strained, the big screw revolved, and the Mary Ann was under way. Rushing out upon deck, Marie leaned across the rail, palpitating and throbbing, her eyes streaming, a strange mingling of hope and sorrow in her breast, watching her native land recede from sight.

"At last! At last! Thank God I am free, and Flo will never know!" she whispered exultantly, while the white sails leaped out to the breeze.

Then a look of terror darted into her eyes, and one hand grasped firmly the hilt of the dagger.

Over on the levee a crowd of men were waving and gesticulating wildly, and now a boat shot out from the shore.

[To be continued.]

CHEAPEST LANDS IN THE WORLD

Considering the quick cultivation, varied productions of high quality, and practically no time from the great markets of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, etc., are in the famous fruit belt of Michigan, along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. A populated region with schools, churches, railroads, steamboat lines, telegraphs. Millions of people to buy all fruit, vegetables, garden truck as fast as it grows, and transportation ready, quick and cheap enough to get it to them. \$5 to \$20 per acre. Write to B. F. Popple, G. E. Agt. C. & W. M. R'y, 375 B'way, New York, or West Mich. Land Co., Muskegon, Mich. Mention this paper.

ON LOOKING QUEER.

I once knew a woman who thought it was a sin for people to dress in fashion and look like other folks. She had her dresses made plain and pokey when others wore draperies. She had a large face, and should have worn head-gear to match, but instead she wore a small, plain bonnet, which made her face appear like a full moon. She was a good woman and meant well, and did this "for conscience's sake." When she entered a public assemblage, the disrespectful small fry snickered at her eccentricity. Her hair was smooth as glass, and drawn back in a severe style from her face, while others wore waves or bangs. Her linen collars were spotless, but so hard and cold. Severe mothers held her up as an example to their beauty-loving daughters. Men smiled, and asked Amanda if she really believed that bangs were a device of the evil one.

After a few years, "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream." I guess her mirror told her that she was pretty, and disabused her mind of the fact that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." Amanda Jane "gave in" gently, quite like a bashful old man I once knew. He was so shy that when he got a new suit he sat far back in church. He first wore the new pantaloons; by the next Sunday he added the new vest; by the next Sunday he was sufficiently courageous to add the coat. Thus he blossomed out by degrees. Just so did Amanda. A modern bonnet was the first thing she attempted. Then a fashionable dress followed; later came hair worn a la mode. This was followed by a modern wrap, so that Miss Amanda was just like other girls. Some of the old ladies sighed and said, "Vanity of vanities." Others added, "Well, now, her appearance is like other girls', and she will be happier." Or, "Why did we never see her beauty before?" Pretty girls began to fear that she would encroach on their territory, for Tom, Dick and Harry were not blind.

Once at a meeting-place a woman echoed my sentiments when she remarked, "I like to look like other people, and when I'm so clad I can mingle among my fellow women, and then have no more thought of my dress than do the flowers of the field." And why should a pretty one affect such cranky notions?

Amanda spoke for herself in this wise: "I wanted to be sensible, but in my efforts I overdid the matter. By accident I discovered that if I banged my front hair, I could wear any style of hat or bonnet; I could arrange my hair quicker than if it were severely plain. I saw if my skirts were such as other girls wore I could walk better and have less thought on the matter. In doing this I think less of the subject of 'wherewithal shall we be clothed?' Wasn't I conspicuous? Didn't my Puritanical air seem to say, 'I am holier than thou?' I decided I would not be vain, but I would be like other girls in looks as well as conversation. I would not be silly, neither would I be a prude."

Dress reformers make a mistake when they adopt anything queer. Anna Jenness Miller has struck a happy medium. Her costumes are in appearance like ordinary fashions, though they are constructed on hygienic principles. Poor dear Amelia Bloomer was on the right track, though her horrid conception actually frightened women. Dr. Mary Walker has struggled, and has not "come off conqueror" by any means. A friend says she and another intimate were taking lunch at a popular restaurant in Washington City, when somebody came in and sat down at a table.

"It was neither man nor woman,
It was neither brute nor human."

The waiters exchanged significant glances, and there was silence among the rattling china and silver cutlery. It was poor, queer Mary Walker, a woman whose motives are so good, but her garb so outlandish no one will adopt it.

CLOSE THE GATES.

It is about time that the restriction of emigration take practical form, and that the gates to our country be closed to the ignorant, lawless, impossible people that swarm to this country. Hungarians, Poles, Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Moors, Algerians and Turks form no inconsiderable part of the populations of our manufacturing towns and our proud cities. The theory that this country is an asylum for the distressed of all nations is played out; what might prove a glorious sentiment one hundred years ago, when the nation was but a fringe of colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, is an absurdity now. Our labor market is glutted, our poor need all the help of the considerate, and our public institutions are filled to overflowing.

These hordes, recruited from southern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, do not belong to this civilization. They are centuries behind. They have no sympathy with its laws, customs, practices, manners or morals. Nothing can be done for them; and it is not our place to do for them. A doctrine of protection is essential to government, the protection of the laboring classes. What right have we, as a nation on the high road of advancement; we who build public schools, churches, and exempt the lands of charity societies, be they asylums or hospitals; we who urge the citizen to be industrious, sober, cleanly, honest, to expose our people to the pernicious contact of these squalid hordes? What have we a right to expect?

In every community where these emigrants establish themselves we hear of riots, murders, revolt against the law of the land. The policeman's club, the militiaman's rifle, is in constant demand. These, and these only, engender respect and maintain peace. Is it not about time to stop this flood?—*Illustrated American.*

ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR-MARK—FIVE THEORIES.

Below are given five theories of the origin of the dollar-mark (\$), they being selected from about twenty seemingly plausible solutions:

1. That it is a combination of "U. S.," the initials of the United States.
2. That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."
3. That it is derived from a representation of the pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle-like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."

4. That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.
5. That it is a combination of P and S, from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts, peso is contracted by writing the S over the P, and placing it after the sum.

According to one writer, the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V," "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "tbaler," coined in the valley of Sankt Joachim, Bohemia, and known as "Joachims thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sankt Joachim."

A writer in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3," as given above, says:

"The American symbol for dollar is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish coins. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll with the inscription 'plus ultra.' This device, in course of time, has degenerated into the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollars, '\$.' The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle, in mythologic lore."—*St. Louis Republic.*

FARMS FOR THE MILLION.

The remarkable development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

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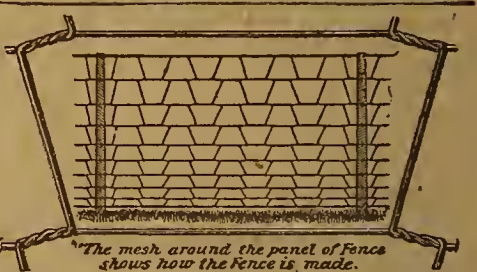
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ODD MOMENTS.

Said a discouraged woman, "If you had ever tried to work by snatches, you would know how hard it is to get anything done that way."

"I've had to do a great deal of work and study just that way—by snatches," responded the other quickly. "I had to learn to systematize my odds and ends of time. So I know it can be done."

These "odd minutes," which we all lose in our days, count up amazingly. Fifteen minutes multiplied by four make an hour. And so many times a day we let slip fifteen minutes!

Fifteen minutes waiting for the lazy ones to come down to breakfast. Fifteen minutes for the unpunctual ones to go for a walk or drive. Fifteen minutes for the luncheon or dinner bell to ring. Fifteen minutes waiting a dressmaker's pleasure, for the child to come back from an errand, for the restless baby to go to sleep. Not to speak of the half hours and hours spent in trains and boats.

When at night the busy woman counts up her used and wasted opportunities, she thinks, despairingly, "If I only had those odd minutes in one lump at one time, how much I could accomplish which now seems unattainable!"

But something can be done with these odd moments which are so exasperatingly unproductive to the diligent one. This is indisputable, because there are those who have used just such minutes to advantage. Many true examples rise up to confirm the statement.

A woman who was obliged to wait at the breakfast-table for a dozen boarders to straggle down, in her waiting moments manufactured yards of dainty lace, which she found a profitable way of employing the time. Another young woman, who daily waited a quarter of an hour for an elderly friend to go driving, kept a book on the hall table, and in the waiting times of one summer managed to do a creditable amount of historical reading. Another kept a novel "going" in each room of the house, and whenever she waited for dinner managed to read a few chapters of whichever book was handiest. The only reading moments of one busy woman was the time she spent every day putting her baby to sleep, and her book was kept in readiness for the operation.—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE PLAGUE.

The Russian thistle, for the extirpation of which North Dakota farmers and railroads ask \$1,000,000 from Congress, first made its appearance in 1878. It came in some shipments of flaxseed from Russia, and does not exist across the Canadian line. The Russian pest is more destructive than the Canadian thistle. It has no leaves and cannot be burned. It grows among the grain, and when the grain is taken off it grows into an immense mat of weeds, thickly interspersed with briars. It is impossible to plow through it, and in some localities farmers have had to abandon the land. Along the Huron, Aberdeen and Ellendale branches of the Great Northern railway the Russian thistle covers many grain-fields, and also portions of the railway's right of way. Unless action is taken, aided by the farmers, the damage to the land will be infinitely greater than any of the worst grasshopper plagues these districts have ever experienced. Unless checked it will extend to southern Minnesota and South Dakota. The danger from this source is very great, inasmuch as if the grain from these districts is shipped to other localities, and at any of these remains, the same trouble will develop in districts that are now free from it. The only way to destroy the thistle is to pull it up by the roots. Three counties in North Dakota, near the South Dakota line, have been abandoned because of it. In one county fifteen quarter-sections have been abandoned. The horses' legs are covered with leather leggings to protect them from the thistles, and where the thistle is dense it is impossible to force one's way through it.

It became so troublesome in one Russian province that the government for two years supported the peasantry, and only required that the latter should twice a year plow the thistle up and turn it under.

THE KINGDOM OF HOME.

"Let home stand first. No matter how high your ambition, no matter how far your talents or your influences may reach, before everything else build up a true home. Be not its slave; be its minister. Let it not be enough that it is swept and garnished, that its silver is brilliant, that its food is delicious, but feed the love in it. Then from its walls shall come forth the true woman and the true man."

What honor can be greater than to found such a home? What dignity higher than to reign its honored mistress? What is the ability to speak from a public platform or the wisdom that can command a seat on the judge's bench, compared to that which can insure and preside over a true home? To be the guiding star, the ruling spirit in such a home is higher than to rule an empire.

STEADY PAYING WORK.

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

IS NIGHT AIR INJURIOUS?

Is night air injurious? Since the day of creation, that air has been breathed with impunity by millions of different animals—tender, delicate creatures, some of them—fawns, lambs and young birds.

The moist air of the tropical forest is breathed with impunity by our next relatives, the anthropoid apes, the same apes that soon perish with consumption in the close though generally well-warmed atmosphere found in our northern menageries.

Thousands of soldiers, hunters and lumbermen sleep every night in tents and open sheds without the least injurious consequences. Men in the last stage of consumption have recovered by adopting a semi-savage mode of life and camping outdoors in all but the stormiest nights. Is it the draft you fear or the contrast of temperature? Blacksmiths and conductors seem to thrive under such influences.

Draft? Have you ever seen boys skating in the teeth of a snow-storm at the rate of fifteen miles an hour? "They counteract the effect of the cold air by vigorous exercise." Is there no other way of keeping warm? Does the north wind damage the fine lady sitting motionless in her sleigh or the helmsman of a storm-tossed vessel?

It cannot be the inclemency of the open air, for even in the sweltering summer nights the sweet south winds, blessed by all creatures that draw the breath of life, bring no relief to the victim of aerophobia.

There is no doubt that families who have freed themselves from the curse of that superstition can live out and out healthier in the heart of a great city than its slaves on the airiest highlands of the southern Apennines. *Popular Science Monthly.*

NEED NOT PROMISE TO OBEY.

The word obey in the universal Christian marriage ceremony was introduced by men to express and emphasize their view that the husband is the head of the house and must therefore be obeyed. The hand of man is also distinctly visible in the fashioning of theories concerning the relations of men and women that have come to be traditions, implying subservieny on the part of the latter. The laws which regulate these relations—as, for instance, the laws governing divorce, the right of women to hold property, and of the disposition and care of children—are the work of man, and simply express their prejudiced will. There is nothing divine or spiritual in their inspiration. W. E. Gladstone, the English statesman who has just retired to private life after a useful career extending over half a century, recognized the injustice to women of existing laws in England more than thirty years ago, when he said that the divorce laws of his country were shameful to civilization and humanity. Mr. Gladstone could find no warrant outside of the expressed desires of men to justify the enactment of laws of the nature described. Obedience, according to his conception of the term, is in very truth merely obligatory with women, and cannot be enforced by either law or reason.

A correspondent in writing on this most interesting subject is inclined to the belief that some unprejudiced American legislator should introduce a measure to eliminate the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony. This, however, is hardly necessary, since the obligation to subscribe to the promise to obey has already become a matter of individual preference. Indeed, in many ceremonies the word is left out by the consent of the contracting parties.

SEIGNIORAGE.

The term "seigniorage," which plays so prominent a part in the current financial discussions, is defined by an authority as "the profit, exclusive of cost to manufacturer, between the cost of bullion used and the price at which the coin is issued, after deducting the loss of bullion in the process of coinage." This he illustrates as follows: The cost of 1,000 ounces of silver at the market rate, say of seventy-five cents per ounce in gold, would be \$750. This would coin 1,292 pieces, upon which the seigniorage would be \$342, less the loss of bullion in manufacture, say about \$6, making \$336. The cost of manufacture of 1,292 pieces would be \$39, thus showing a net seigniorage of \$497 upon an expenditure of \$750 in gold for 1,292 silver dollars.

The origin of the term as thus used may be inferred from the following, which is taken from the Century dictionary: "Something claimed by the sovereign or a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty of the crown, whereby it claimed percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face value of the pieces coined from it." A curious example, by the way, of the changes of meaning words undergo in process of usage.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

"Wonderful, isn't it?" "I don't see how they do it, do you?" "Did you ever hear anything like it?" These are some of the remarks people make when they have the particulars of our special educational offer of 1894. It really is remarkable—unusually wonderful. If you really want to be one of the 1,000 students that the publishers of this paper will send to school free of cost, you had better write at once. Circulars free. Address at once, FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.



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B. H. KIRK & CO. Wholesale Jewelers,
172 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Our Household.

UNAWARES.

Once there was a man without no hairs,
An' 'is head was shiny an' smooth,
Jes' like an egg that's fresh from the layers,
An' his mouth on'y had one tooth;
An' some wicked, wicked boys met this poor
ol' man,
An' they telled him to "go up, bald head,"
But they didn't see the bears
Coming on 'em unawares,
So now
the bad boys
is dead.

An' at a nother time, some Philisteen folks
'At lived where Samson did,
Was haughty an' was proud an' was allus
makin' jokes
'Bout the Samson fambly's kid;
So what'd Samson do to bring them to time
But hit 'em with a bone on the head?
An' that was worse than bears
Coming upon them unawares,
So now
the bad folks
is dead.

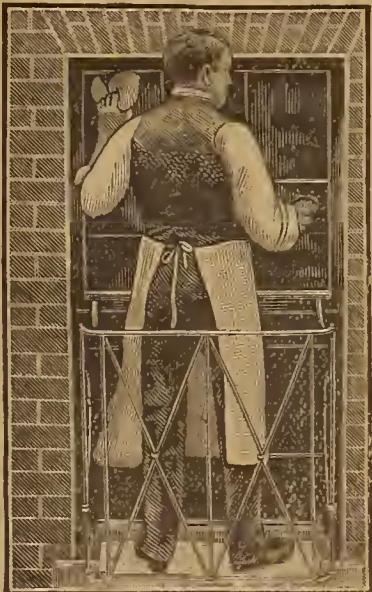
An' there was another man called Jonah, fer
short,
'At would do no work fer the Lord,
An' he tumbled off a boat, 'bout a mile from
port,
An' got swallowed by a whale fer rewar'd;
But he tasted awful bad, an' it made the poor
whale sick,
So he throwed up ol' Jonah on his head;
An' they wasn't any bears
Coming on 'em unawares,
But Jonah
an' the whale
is dead.

So ef any little girls, er any little boys,
Er folk's that's growed up big,
Don't stop a-bein' bad, an' a-makin' so much
noise,
An' they p'tendin' they don't care a fig,
They'll find that after while—jes' ez like ez
not—
Mebbe when they've jes' went to bed,
They'll be some awful bears
Coming on 'em unawares,
An' then
the bad chiles
'll be dead.
—Joe Kerr, in *Santa Claus*.

A CHAPTER ON SALADS.

As a rule country housekeepers do not value salad as a wholesome and attractive dinner dish, and it is not often a dainty, appetizing salad is served on the farmer's table, even at company dinners. "I did not know you could make salad without chicken," we once heard a rural housekeeper remark, in answer to the question as to why she never had salad on her table. The French say it is possible to make an excellent salad out of anything green, and as the fields and pastures, to say nothing of early garden plants, furnish such an abundant variety of material, an appetizing salad may be served daily, with no expense whatever. But a knowledge of how to prepare different dressings, and which to serve with meat, fish and vegetables is very essential, in order to have the salad wholesome and acceptable.

In beginning to learn to make salads, it



WINDOW-GUARD.

is best not to attempt those requiring too much skill at first, but try such as are very simple and easily prepared—such as can be served with plain dressing.

When preparing to make salad, everything should be in readiness, the materials selected being of the best and all very cold, for nothing is more distasteful than a lukewarm salad. The taste of oil is not usually liked by persons unaccustomed to it, and it is best to use it very cautiously. Melted butter or a very little sweet pork

grease may be substituted for oil, if desired.

The quantity of oil to be added to salad dressing is purely a matter of taste; the proportions most common, however, are two spoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar; this is, of course, for plain dressings, as mayonnaise, very little vinegar being required. Judgment must be exercised in adding other seasoning. If mustard is used at all, it must only be a mere suggestion, and salt and pepper very cautiously. No one condiment should predominate over the others, but all should be so well blended as to make a perfect flavor.

After salad dressing is made, it should be set in a cool place until ready to serve the salad, then mixed quickly and served immediately. Salad made several hours before it is required for a meal becomes very unpalatable. Where the housewife takes a pride in the appearance of her table for every-day occasions, or wishes on special ones to render it attractive, much taste may be displayed in garnishing and decorating salads. For this purpose wild flowers, sprig of greens, apple blossoms, fern leaves and mosses are effective. Pretty designs in the shape of roses and other flowers, as well as in hearts, crescents and other fancy articles can be cut out of boiled beets and carrots. Slices of lemon and hard-boiled eggs, and little pink radishes, all may be made very ornamental garnishes.



NOVEL DRESSING-GOWN.

Among wild plants and garden vegetables suitable for salads are dandelion, burdock, chickweed, cress, sorrel, lettuce, celery, asparagus, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, artichoke, poke, beans, broccoli, onions, cucumbers, kale and potatoes. All poultry, game and fish make excellent salad, as well as veal, lamb and sweetbreads. The following recipes for making salad dressings are from the most reliable authorities on the subject:

MAYONNAISE.—Fill a bowl with ice-water and let stand ten minutes; empty it and break the yolks of two raw eggs in, beat until smooth. Add a scant teaspoonful of salt and half as much pepper, with a tablespoonful of oil; beat well, and add by degrees half a pint of oil. When thick, add a few drops of strong vinegar until two tablespoonfuls have been used. Lemon-juice may be added instead of vinegar, if preferred. If green mayonnaise is desired, add a little spinach-juice. This dressing is used on rich salads, chicken, salmon, sweetbreads and lobster, and on some vegetable salads.

PLAIN SALAD DRESSING.—Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and one raw one together; add a teaspoonful of salt and half as much pepper, mix, drop in gradually six tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar, work all together until thick and set on ice until wanted. English salad dressing is made of plain dressing, by adding a teaspoonful of mustard and two tablespoonfuls of thick cream.

REMORELADE DRESSING.—Make as mayonnaise, only use the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs instead of raw ones.

FRENCH SALAD DRESSING.—Put half a teaspoonful of salt and a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper in a cold bowl, add gradually three tablespoonfuls of oil, rub and mix until the salt is dissolved; pour in a drop at a time a tablespoonful of vinegar, mix well and set in a cool place.

SALAD DRESSING WITHOUT OIL.—Put a teacupful of cream on to heat; moisten a teaspoonful of corn-starch and add. Beat the yolks of three eggs and stir in, take from the fire, add salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of butter, stand aside until cool, and pour in two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix, and set aside to cool. This dressing is excellent for vegetable salads for tea or luncheon.

BACON SALAD DRESSING.—Cut a quarter of a pound of fat bacon into slices, then chop into small pieces. Fry until crisp, take from the fire, pour off the oil, and add half as much vinegar as oil; season with pepper and salt. Bacon dressing is served with lettuce or cresses.

TARRAGON SALAD DRESSING.—Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs smooth, gradually add light tablespoonfuls of oil alternately with two of tarragon vinegar. Work well until thick and smooth. This is an excellent dressing for fish salads.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

FANCY EVENING WAIST.

The silk dress here represented has a new arrangement in chiffon, well adapted to youthful figures. A Zone of plaited chiffon is draped and crossed back and front. Above that the chiffon is gaged at intervals, to form a full, soft yoke to the bodice. The balloon sleeves have frills of similar chiffon, and a scarf is knotted around the waist.

NOVEL DRESSING-GOWN.

A great charm of this gown is that it can be slipped on in a moment. It is so shaped in front that it only requires to be crossed over and the cord tied. This will keep it together. A large hook and eye can be placed under the revers, to keep it close at the neck, if wished. It can be made in one of the new fancy flannels, and the facings could be in plain flannel to correspond. A more dressy gown can be made in cashmere and silk. The gown takes six yards of double-width material, and can be lined or not.

WINDOW-GUARD—WASHING WINDOWS.

That this is attended with great danger, especially when done on the outside from an upper story, everyone knows. Very few are steady-headed enough to sit outside, and it loosens windows very much to constantly remove them. Our illustration consists of a kind of portable balcony of wrought-iron, made to fit the windows for which it is intended, and secured by a couple of iron bars resting against the inside of the window, while the frame itself is supported by the window-sill, thus rendering any risk impossible. These guards are made of two heights—one for use when sitting to clean the windows, the other higher, and designed to protect the worker when standing. These guards are absolutely safe and instantly adjusted, while their make is of the simplest and most practical kind. This would be especially helpful for large buildings, offices and flats.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Few records offer more points for serious consideration in the life and development of a nation than that of its population. The population of each state and territory, all the counties in the United States, and the population of cities, with page after page of other important and useful information, will be found in the People's Atlas of the World, as described on another page. This is the most wonderful book of the century. Remember that it is described on another page. Read about it.

SAVING LARD.

Once upon a time, as the old saying goes, I found a girl to help me who was economical. Yes, she was a rare creature, but such people really do exist, if one is only fortunate enough to find them.

One day we were to have fried salt pork for dinner, and after it was freshened I started to throw the water away as usual.

"Why don't you let that stand for the lard to raise when it gets cold," she says. I thought perhaps there might be



FANCY EVENING WAIST.

enough to grease small a cake-tin, but rather doubted it, and laughed at the idea, though I pretend to be quite economical myself. She was so sure that it was worth saving that I finally said, "If you will bother to save the lard from the water the pork is freshened in, I will buy it of you at current prices," and treated the matter as a good joke.

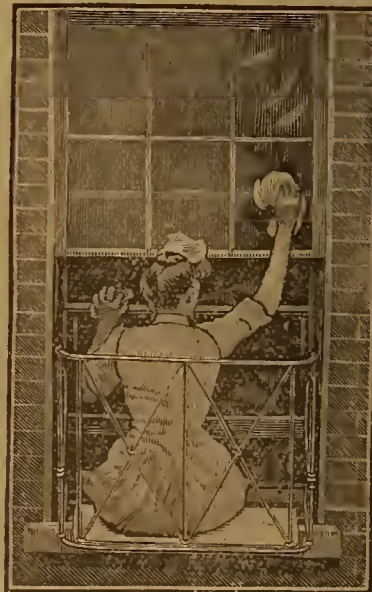
Well, at the end of the summer I had two or three pounds of as nice lard to pay for as you ever saw. It scarcely seemed possible, but facts were facts. I paid for the lard, and henceforth saw that no more water from the pork was thrown away until the lard raised and was taken off. Then set the small dish of lard on the stove and let the water cook out thoroughly before it is turned into the crock with the rest. We use very little salt pork, and if it was such a saving in our family, it would certainly pay one to look after it in families where salt pork forms the principal meat diet. HERRICK.

HOW TO STOP A BOILER FROM LEAKING.

How many times the clothes are all ready to boil and at the last moment the boiler springs a leak, and the nearest shop three miles away.

A young friend once proved herself a friend indeed in just such a case. She simply went to the bread-box, took a soft piece of bread, worked it between the thumb and finger until it was a doughy mass, then applied it to the inside of the boiler over the leak, and pressed it firmly in place.

"If the water was not too hot in the



WINDOW-GUARD.

boiler," she said, "it was not necessary to empty it, for you could just as well hold the dough tightly in your fingers and slip your hand through the water to where the patch needed to be applied."

Of course, this is only a temporary mend, but it will answer the purpose for one day, and the Monday's wash can be finished just the same. GYPSY.

Sedgwick Bros. Co., Richmond, Ind., report rapidly increasing sales of their Woven Wire Fencing. Send for their Catalogue if interested.

THE MARTYRED HEIFER.

The accuracy and thoroughness of French scientists has passed into a proverb, and a series of experiments conducted by the celebrated agricultural scientist, Boussingault, have not only demonstrated the facts that he suspected but have also thrown a brilliant side-light on the welfare of the human race. He has laid us under additional obligations to the cow—that meek and useful animal—which civilization could hardly get on without.

Penetrating observers had long ago suspected that apartments which had been occupied by consumptives, became themselves so infected as to convey the disease to unsuspecting new occupants. It is only about fourteen years since Boussingault, proved that the infection passed directly from one animal to another, and now this is so universally acknowledged that it seems as if everybody had always known it; but it is only so few years ago, also, that men imagined their perishing herds had been stricken with a "mysterious" visitation that had come to them on the wings of the wind. This was before Koch had found the bacillus of tuberculosis, and demonstrated the precise way in which it passes from one person to another. Boussingault was sure that there was something proceeding from a tuberculous animal that attached itself to the stall, and from thence it imparted its destructive virus to healthy creatures. To satisfy himself, he selected a healthy heifer and placed her in the stall. The experiment was surrounded with every safeguard—the animal being taken from a distant locality where the tuberculosis had never been known. In about three months the heifer had a healthy calf, but soon after began to cough and become emaciated, and the calf, though seemingly healthy when born, ceased to thrive. Both animals, though fed and tended with the greatest care, were dead within eight months, and the result confirmed the suspicions that Boussingault's observations had raised. Post-mortem examination showed them to be infected with what is known to the Hebrews as the "pearl disease."

Meantime, and for a number of years, Dr. Lawrence T. Flick, of Philadelphia, had been recording his observations on a series of houses in his own city, which are proved to have had a startlingly fatal effect on family after family, whose members were healthy when they took possession, but soon after succumbed to a disease popularly known as "consumptive decline, scrofula, marasmus, wasting disease, inanition and white-swelling." An Irishman once graphically described it by saying that his sister "got the decay on her and then died." The evidence was overwhelming that every new case is produced by exposure to some other case, and Koch, in Germany, showed by multitudes of post-mortems exactly what it is that can be conveyed from one person to another, and also just what is the vehicle by which it is conveyed, and this discovery pointed out the means of avoiding the contagion, while showing that we need not be unkind to suffering relatives, while using the most sedulous means of escaping from a scourge that sweeps off one seventh of all the people who die each year. At the center of every tubercle Koch found the same tiny bacillus; they swarmed in the spatem (spit), myriads were found in the pus given off from a tubercular sore, and in the discharges from the bowels of persons in marasmus and tuberculosis of the bowels. When these organisms enter the human system by inhalation or by being swallowed, at first they multiply very slowly, especially if the person was in good health at the time; the proliferation is confined to the spot where the wicked little thing lodged—the trouble is local—but by and by these literal seeds of disease wander to other parts of the body—every tissue is invaded, and at last death comes to release the victim of what is now known to be a preventable disease. Herein lies the explanation of the course of the "twenty-year consumption." In the little martyred heifer, it took but a few months—her life cycle is only a few years at the longest, and all the vital processes are brief in comparison. Now state boards of health order isolation of the stricken animals of a herd. Self-interest compels obedience. In western Massachusetts, in June of 1893, the owner of a herd of "fancy" cows was told by a skilled veterinary surgeon that one of her cows showed symptoms of advanced tuberculosis. She could not consent that it be "killed forthwith," but at last, in September, when it was plain the

cow ought to have been killed "to be put out of misery," its struggling life was summarily ended, but not till by mingling with the herd many others were infected so that they, too, have been killed, and at last accounts it seemed as if the entire herd, which had cost \$20,000, must be sacrificed. Of course, the stables and grounds must now be directed to some other purpose, for it would be wanton folly to place other creatures in them to be sacrificed.

How does the bacillus of tuberculosis look? When magnified one thousand times it has the shape and size of a small caraway seed, though some of them are straight. When magnified seven hundred times it looks like an eighth of an inch cut off from the pointed end of a No. 10 sewing-needle. Imagine that divided into seven hundred parts, and you have the true dimensions of a foe that can invade us on every side, and perchance may float to us on every breeze; but the same exact and indefatigable science that has discovered and measured the enemy, also has taught us how to protect ourselves against it.

H. M. PLUNKETT.

LACE.

Time was when every lady reveled in real lace; but so little of it is worn now that it is only appreciated by the few who have old lace that has been handed down in the family. The illustration we give is a beautiful hand-made, three-cornered handkerchief, used as a jabot or as a head-piece. The pattern comes traced on linen, over which is basted the lace braid, and



THREE-CORNERED LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

the filling is put in in various lace stitches. It is very fascinating work, but takes exquisite needlework to work out the pattern.

JUDGE KOWENHOVEN'S CURE FOR A COLD.

We had the social at our house yesterday afternoon, and after tea, before the ladies went home, Judge Kowenhoven dropped in, unexpected like. He had a dreadful cold, and seemed low-spirited, and says he: "Ef I don't get better pretty soon I won't stay with you long."

An' his voice was as hoarse as a crow.

"The best thing you can do," says my husband, "is to drink a hot lemonade, and wrap your head in flannel and go to bed."

"Now, I should advise him to soak his feet in hot water and mustard," says Mrs. Scrimmins, "and take a good bowl o' bone-set as hot as he can drink it."

"Deacon Brown's remedy," says Maria Watkins, "is a gargle of vinegar, salt and pepper. It warms the throat and kills all the bacteria, he says; and Deacon Brown ought to know. His son is a doctor, and the deacon is one of the pillars of the church himself."

"I should say he was one of the sleepers," says Judge Kowenhoven, goin' into a dreadful fit of coughin' and givin' my husband a number of winks. Everybody knows that the deacon finds the sermons kind o' composin' like.

"If the judge has any serious trouble with his throat," says Mrs. Aylmer Lane, "I should advise him to get a teacup—not a very good one, a middlin' old one—and put some pure pine tar in it. You can get the pure tar at any drug-store. Pour some cold water on it," says she, "and gargle

your throat three times a day. I've never found anything so healing."

"I say, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound o' cure," says the Widow Packer, "and whenever I feel that I'm takin' cold I just take a pinch o' salt. I allus keep some by me in a blue china saucer, and whenever I wake up in the night with a sore throat, I just take a pinch o' salt, and it's gone in no time."

An' the widow looked so bloomin', we all agreed her remedy must be a good one.

"When I have any soreness or roughness of the throat," says Mrs. Rosemary, "my doctor tells me to put a little borax, about as much as a grain of wheat, and hold it in my mouth. I never found anything more soothing."

"I never found anything better," says Sarah McNabb, "than my mother's old-fashioned remedy of butter and vinegar and molasses; and it's very tasty, too, when it's made proper."

"I should be a walkin' drug shop, if I was to take all of these remedies," says the judge, a-groanin' like. But I certainly think that dose of peppermint I gave him was a-helpin' him, for his voice did seem clearer.

"Now we must have the doctor's advice," says my husband, turnin' to Dr. Clemens, our old, gray-headed physician, who had known the constitution of the judge since he was knee-high to a grasshopper. He settled his spectacles with that wise, solemn look o' his'n, and everybody listened, expectin' to hear a whole volume o' medical advice.

"Well," says he, after considerin' a

moment, "my advice to the judge is to rest and keep quiet, and stay in the house where it's warm, and not set any traps to catch any more colds."

Now, this was certainly a sensible remedy, and it didn't cost anything, but the judge did not appear to be satisfied. He said it was well nigh impossible for him to follow such directions, because his house-keeper would never remember them, and he had no wife to have a care of him.

"Have you ever tried a compress about the throat?" asked Miss Mintie Loveland, the school-teacher, lookin' at him with real solicitude. "You must first have a wet towel wrung out in cold water, folded tightly around the neck, and then a dry one over it. It works like a charm. I've never known it to fail."

"I've always heard," says the judge, returning Miss Mintie's looks of solicitude with wistfulness, "that a sleeve put around the neck with somebody's arm in it, was the best cure in the world for a cold."

An' Miss Mintie, she blushed up redder'n a checkerberry. She is a nice girl, and the judge knows it.

MARGARET CLYDE.

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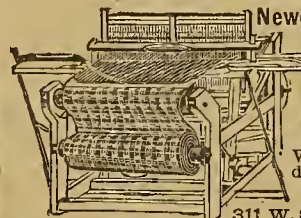
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The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning wash pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

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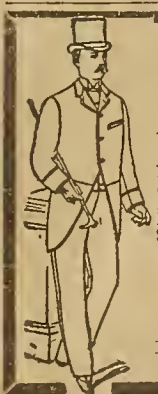
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Our Household.

REST.

From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods there be,
That no life lives forever,
That men rise up never,
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.

Then star nor sun shall waken,
Nor any change of light;
Nor sound of waters shaken,
Nor any sound of sight;
Nor wintry leaves nor vernal,
Nor days nor things dismal;
Only the sleep eternal
In an eternal night.

—Swinburne.

HOME TOPICS.

SARATOGA CHIPS.—These are very nice for luncheon, tea or breakfast, and are very different from the dish of greasy, fried potatoes that often appears on the table. The great secret of success in making Saratoga chips is to have the potatoes sliced very thin and soak them in very cold water for at least six hours before they are fried. Dry them by pressing the slices in a cloth, and fry them quickly in hot fat. Care must be taken that they do not fry too brown, as a light brown or yellow is the color most to be desired.

A CORNER CHINA-CLOSET.—This china-closet, designed by myself, is in the northeast corner of the dining-room, the northwest corner of which is occupied by a corner fireplace. Between them, in the north end of the room, is a sash door opening on a piazza. The lower part of the closet is three feet high and fifty-eight inches wide; the top part is four inches narrower and extends up to the ceiling of the room. In the lower part are two drawers, six by fifteen inches, one for napkins and the other for silver; and below them is one drawer, eight by thirty-one and a half inches, for table-cloths. Below the drawers are two doors, which open into a cupboard with one shelf. The upper part of the closet has four shelves, with a glass door, the space below the first shelf being left open, with the sides cut out in bracket shape. Across the corner, in the back of this open space is a mirror fourteen by twenty-two inches. The closet is made of yellow pine wainscoting, with hard-oil finish and oxydized trimmings.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS.—I had such good success with my chickens last year that I will tell how I did it. I raised eighty-five chickens and lost only two; one of which was caught by a dog and the other stepped on by the mother hen.

Young chickens do not need to be fed until they are twenty-four hours old. For the first feed I put two tablespoonfuls of milk in a cup and set it over hot water, stir into it a beaten egg and let it cook until it thickens. With this I feed them every two hours the first day. The next day I mix some bread crumbs with the egg after it is cool, making it quite dry with the crumbs, and feed as before. Let them have water where they can get it, but in a small,

dish of fine, cracked corn where they can help themselves. After this, feed them on cracked corn, wheat and oatmeal, changing from one to the other. A little bone-meal occasionally, and also a little fresh meat once or twice a week, if they are not kept where they can get worms and insects for themselves, will make healthy chickens, and they will grow fast enough to repay you for your care. Have the coops in dry, sunny places for early chickens. Dampness and sloppy food kill many chickens. If the coops have a floor in them, they must be cleaned out every two or three days and a little dry dust thrown in; if they have no floor, move them to a new place every few days.

MAIDA McL.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOUSE.—With the coming of warm weather we think about our flower gardens, and I hope every reader of FARM AND FIRESIDE has decided to grow this summer a quantity of sweet-faced pansies, a hedge of fragrant sweet-peas and a great mass of the brilliant nasturtiums, for to my mind there is nothing prettier for home or table decoration than these. Often the beauty of a flower is marred by grouping it with others that are unsuitable, or by using the wrong receptacle to hold it. Nasturtiums, sweet-peas or pansies all show to best



CORNER CHINA-CLOSET.

advantage if grouped alone with their own foliage. Indeed, the effect of either is spoiled if they are made into a bouquet with other flowers. What can be more cheery for the breakfast-table or for the library than a great mass of brilliant nasturtiums, ranging from clear fire-color to a rich, deep crimson, with their stems loosely thrust into one of grandmother's quaint, old-fashioned bowls, here and there a leaf or blossom reaching down to the cloth beneath? Pansies require but little foliage, and their demure faces look all the sweeter and daintier from low, glass dishes. Sweet-peas show most advantageously if loosely placed in slender-throated vases, the tendrils and blossoms drooping about as they will.

BIBS FOR THE BABY.—Pretty table-bibs for the baby may be made from an ordinary-sized linen towel. First cut the towel in two crosswise, then cut each half in two lengthwise, and in the center of each upper part cut

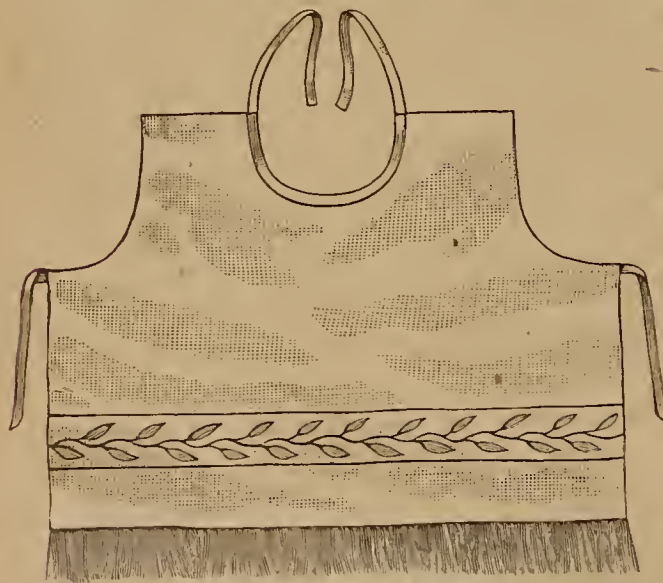


FIG. 2.—BIB FOR THE BABY.

shallow dish, so they cannot become wet and dragged in it. Also, have some fine gravel where they can get it. After they are two days old, bake a cake of two parts of corn-meal and part of wheat bran or oatmeal, mixed with sour milk and soda. Feed them with this three or four times a day until they are two weeks old, and after they are a week old, keep a

it out to fit the neck. Hem the rest of the upper part and the one side. Then bind the neck with white tape, leaving the ends long enough to tie it. See Fig. 1. In this way one towel makes four bibs. Smaller-sized towels may be cut in two once, and the neck and arm-holes cut as in Fig. 2, and then bound with tapes, each towel making two bibs.

WHEN FITTING NEW SHOES.—The best time is in the afternoon, for one's foot has then enlarged all it will for that day. It is well, too, to wear one's heaviest hose; then should the shoes prove a bit tight, one can substitute thinner hose, which will make

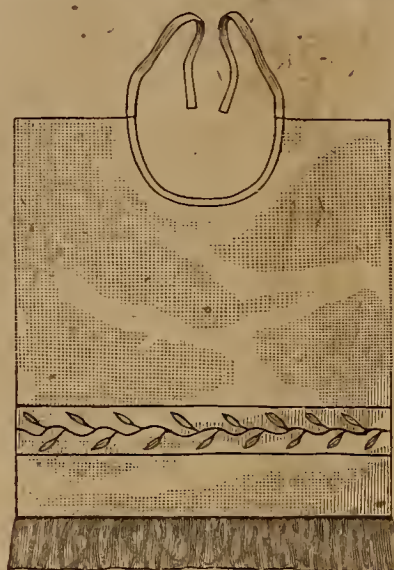


FIG. 1.—BIB FOR THE BABY.

some difference. If the shoes are still inclined to pinch, this can usually be remedied by wringing a folded towel from quite hot water and placing it closely over that part of the shoe which binds. If necessary, repeat several times until the leather becomes moist, then wear the shoe until it is well dried, and it will be comfortably set to the foot.

TO WASH WINDOWS.—We used to dread washing windows more than any part of house cleaning, until we learned the following plan. Now it is so quickly and easily done that we think nothing about it. Have plenty of soap-suds as hot as one can bear the hand in. Wash just one glass, then quickly and without rinsing wipe dry with a soft towel. If desired, they may then be rubbed with a bit of old newspaper to give additional polish, and your windows will be clean and shining almost before you can say "Jack Robinson."

TO KEEP SILVER BRIGHT.—To keep bright the silver that is packed away and not in regular use, wrap each piece separately in a bit of tissue-paper, to prevent rubbing, then put all into a close case in which camphor gum has been profusely scattered. As the camphor evaporates, add more and keep the case well closed, the nearer air-tight the better.

TO KILL WEEDS.—If weeds persistently grow in the wrong place and refuse to be kept down, they may be killed by a complete application of salt. This is particularly useful in killing such plants as dandelion, plantain and all such growths. For the latter, cut the crown out with a sharp knife and put as much salt as possible on the root thus exposed, and it will grow no more.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

A WAY OUT OF IT.

It isn't a good plan to get too selfish. Maybe it is easy and almost necessary these days, when a hard battle must be fought to make both ends meet, to let everything go for self. "I don't see how I am to pay my missionary dues! I don't see how I can pay my subscription on the minister's salary! The new church? I absolutely cannot give a cent for it!" These are wails not unusual this year.

I know a woman who can raise gourds, those great ones that are used for dippers. (Any one who can make gourds grow is gifted, and to say otherwise of them is base slander.) She calls the vine her missionary vine, sells the gourds at ten cents each and uses the money for church purposes.

Another woman has a missionary hen. All the eggs sold and chickens raised from this particular hen are converted into money for the minister's salary.

"That lamb is my church lamb; all he sells for marks my contribution to the new church," a young lady told me.

It's the old, old saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way." Do something for somebody, some little thing for some good enterprise; get interested in something aside from self and us and thereby grow happier, wiser and better. M. D. S.

COOKIES.

Rub six cupfuls of flour into three cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of lard. Add one cupful of buttermilk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, roll thin as a pie crust and bake in a quick oven. Beat the egg and stir it in the buttermilk; dissolve the soda in hot water, add it to the milk, stir two or three times around, then pour into the prepared lard, sugar and flour. These are good for children, as they are not so rich. They are better when they are a week old. MRS. S. B.

ANOTHER NEW JERSEY MIRACLE.

A STORY FROM NEW JERSEY WHICH WILL INTEREST EVERYONE.

A MAN WHO WAS CURED OF RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS AFTER SUFFERING FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

A very interesting story comes from Cape May C. H., N. J. The chief character in the story is John L. Steel, who has lived in that town for thirty years, and is one of the best known men in Cape May county. To a reporter Mr. Steel said: "Certainly, I'll tell you the story. I am 54 years old, and was first attacked with the rheumatism twenty-six years ago. I suffered all that mortal man could stand. The medicine and the doctoring I have had has cost me at the very least \$2,500, but were all like so much water in my case.

"One day, in 1882, I was taken with a chill up and down the back, my leg gave out at the knee and I fell like a log. Never shall I forget the agony I suffered. I thought I would go crazy. I could not walk, and my legs were all drawn up at the knee and felt as if dead. It was without feeling and without power. I called in Dr. Alexander Young, one of our town physicians. He cupped and blistered me without success. I went to Dr. Downs, a physician of the old school. Dr. Downs took my leg and pulled it out straight, then he laid it over the arm of the sofa on which I was reclining, and from it suspended two bricks. The pain was almost unbearable. The battery was applied, and the result was that I was just as bad as ever. As a last resource I went to the late Dr. Pancoast, then of Jefferson College. He pronounced my case chronic rheumatism, and said that he could relieve the pain, but could not cure me. He gave me sarsaparilla and iodide of potassium, of which I had already taken a quantity. I felt that I was going from bad to worse. The pains were growing more intense, my body was growing weaker, and I had to crawl up-stairs on my hands and knees. I was as white as a sheet, and at times nearly frozen to death. I slept under enough covering to crush me, and was cold then. I had to lift my leg around wherever I wanted it, but at night it would twitch and jerk as though possessed by some fiendish power.

"Well, to cut a long story short, I read in the Philadelphia Record of a man who had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The story appeared to be an authentic account, and with a ray of hope I sent for two boxes of Pink Pills. This was about six months ago. As soon as I began to take them they began to do me good. I felt as though I had been given fresh blood and new muscles. When the two boxes were finished, I sent for six more, and under this treatment continued to improve. I began to regain the use of my limbs, and I could soon get around with the aid of a crutch and cane. Now I have discarded the crutch. I have an excellent appetite, and feel first-class all over.

"Why, Pink Pills have done more for me than all the rest of the medicine and doctors put together, and my recovery is due solely to them. I have taken in all twenty boxes of Pink Pills, and you can see for yourself what they have accomplished."

Suiting the action to the words, Mr. Steel placed his cane over his shoulder and walked off like a man who had never had an hour's sickness in his life. Some idea of the severity of his case can be had from the fact that his left leg has been shortened nearly an inch by the ravages of the disease. The following affidavit was made before John Spalding, Justice of the Peace, who has known Mr. Steel during his entire illness.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 26th day of May, A. D. 1893.

JOHN SPALDING,
Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that the name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all. They are now manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

40 CENT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS

Any THREE Patterns and Farm and Fireside one Year, 50 cents.

(Subscribers accepting this offer will have the date of their subscription extended one year from the date that it would have expired.)

In order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and also to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we have arranged to mail to the readers of the Farm and Fireside their choice of the celebrated Bazaar Glove-fitting Patterns for the remarkably low price of 10 CENTS EACH.

The patterns are all of the latest spring styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty years these Bazaar Glove-fitting Patterns have been the standard the country over, and retail in all fashion bazaars and stores for from 25 to 40 cents each. Full descriptions and directions how to cut and put the garment together are sent with each pattern. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

The long descriptions which are sent with each pattern are omitted here for want of space.

For convenience in ordering we have inserted a coupon below, which can be cut out and filled in as indicated, and returned to us with a silver dime, or 10 cents in new, clean postage-stamps, for each pattern wanted, or you can send your order in a letter.

Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and AGE if for children, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern. In case you want more than three patterns, it is best to write a letter.

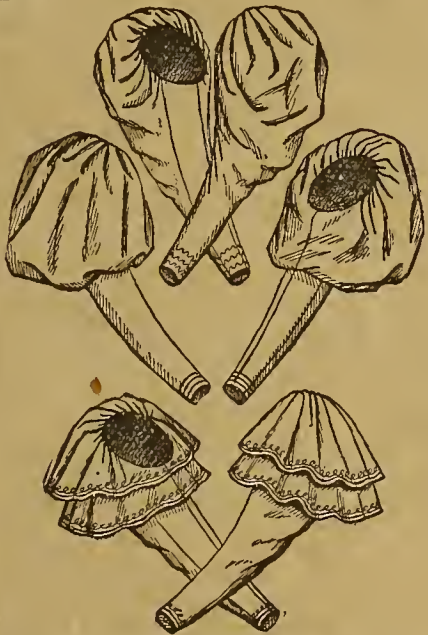
You can order the patterns which have been offered in the back numbers of the Farm and Fireside at 10 cents each.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents; or any THREE patterns and the Farm and Fireside one year, 50 cents.



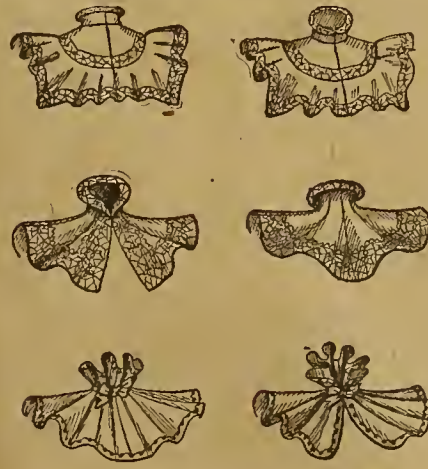
No. 4075.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

No. 4075. This is a handsome ladies' tea-gown made after the Empire style. Though apparently loose, the gown defines nicely the graceful hip curves. The short train can be dispensed with if preferred, and the gown made round length. For decoration, ribbon, lace, insertion, embroidery, braid, gimp or galloon are equally tasteful, elegant and fashionable.



No. 4070.—LADIES' SLEEVES.

No. 4070. We here give three entirely different styles of sleeves that are suitable for basques or round waists. Sleeves of different material from the rest of the garment is quite stylish now, so it is an easy matter, with the aid of a fashionable sleeve pattern, to refashion an old-style basque. All of the sleeve patterns are given for 10 cents.



No. 4069.—LADIES' CAPE COLLARS.

No. 4069. These ladies' cape collars are valuable accessories, both when making a new garment or when remodeling an old one. All of the cape collar patterns are sent for 10 cents.



No. 4078.—LADIES' CAPE.

No. 4078. The most popular ladies' cape of the season.



No. 4074.—LADIES' BASQUE WAIST. No. 4036.—LADIES' GORED SKIRT.

No. 4074. This waist is full front and back, with crush collar opening at the side.
No. 4036. The gored skirt is in three pieces.



No. 4045.—CHILD'S COAT. No. 4044.—BOY'S SUIT.

No. 4045. This is a pretty coat for a little girl, trimmed with lace. The frill on the yoke that forms the cape is entirely of deep lace, and the collar, cuff facings and lower edge of coat are covered with lace of a narrower width.

No. 4044. This is a desirable kilt suit for boys who are not old enough to wear knee trousers, and is much liked by them, as it never looks "girly."



No. 4081.—LADIES' COAT BASQUE.



No. 4088.—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST. No. 4036.—LADIES' SKIRT. No. 4084.—MISSES' SHIRT-WAIST.

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No premiums or commission allowed agents or club raisers when subscribers choose three patterns as their premium.

Our Sunday Afternoon.

ONLY TO-DAY.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days and sad days and had days,
which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and
their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God in his mercy forgive, receive them!
One the new days are our own.
To-day is ours, and to-day alone.

—Susan Coolidge.

SKIP ONE.

No one susceptible of generous emotions will regard the efforts of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, of the city of Brooklyn, with feelings other than those which accompany the wish that a worthy endeavor may be crowned with success. As a minister of God seeking a harvest of souls, he has pledged three hundred persons to a mission. These persons form a Win One society, and each promises "to win one soul to Christ during the next week." They being successful, the millennium is merely a matter of computation.

Every religious movement, however temporary it may prove, is of value. It is better for a man to feel the love of God in his heart for one hour in his life than not at all; but those who have watched the waves of emotional religion sweep across the country, must know that consequent damages sustained by his majesty, the devil, are quickly repaired. Win One societies, White Cross societies, King's Sons and King's Daughters, Social Purity leagues, etc., are, in religious or emotional cycles, very much as the Sixteen Puzzle, Blocks of Five, The Maze, and the various Nickel-in-the-slot attractions. They are ephemeral—things of the hour.

Inwardly, men aspire to a higher plane of excellence than that they are on; outwardly, they assume a manner which they wear as a cloak. They have souls which would grow if only permitted. These men need practical help. Now, let us be practical. We offer a suggestion to the clergy and to our fellow-men in line with their policy. Let every man form himself into a Skip One society. When he is invited to drink at a bar, let him skip one invitation. If men will skip one drink, they will cut down their drinking one half. Every man knows his own secret vices; let him apply it to the skip one rule and be wise.—*Illustrated American.*

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

A well-meaning group of agitators have raised the old issue that the name of God should be introduced into the constitution of the United States. They desire such phraseology used as shall affirm also faith in Jesus Christ and the Bible. But the first great amendment forbids legislation as to matters of religion. The cause of Christianity has never prospered by enactment or coercion. The very central idea of the gospel is that man shall be invited to receive the grace of God, but under no circumstances forced to do so. Hence, this effort to invoke legislative recognitions is an unfortunate display of zeal. Doubtless the promoters of it would promptly spurn any imputation of papal alliances in what they are doing, but they would do well to note that it was by just such plausible measures as this that Rome of old stole away the liberties of Europe. "Put up thy sword" was once the Master's word; it is his word still. Church and state should be forever separated.—*Baptist Union.*

SUNDAY REST.

What a hallowed quiet seems to pervade the atmosphere Sunday mornings. Tired nature seems to have arrayed herself for the occasion, and if you are anywhere within the limits of civilization, the distinctive characteristics of the day will impress themselves upon you more earnestly, perhaps, than anything else has done during the whole of the week through which you have just passed. The blessing of Sunday rest and relaxation is inestimable. Through it both our physical and spiritual organisms are refreshed and renewed. Apart from its special purpose as a day devoted to religious service, one must admit the wise provision of infinite wisdom in providing such a periodical season of material rest for tired nature.

THE JERUSALEM OF TO-DAY.

The present population of Jerusalem is not far from forty thousand, and more than half are Jews. They live in a separate quarter of their own, as do also the various divisions of Christians, as the Armenians, the Greeks and the Protestants. All these quarters are densely built, with narrow and irregular lanes for streets, but the prevailing prosperity does not seem to reach the abodes of the Hebrews. The indications are all of extreme poverty. A synagogue was pointed out bearing an inscription showing that it was the gift of a Paris Rothschild; but its mean appearance and unattractive surroundings bore no suggestion of critical refinement in the congregation.

The articles of food set out for sale in the petty little shops are often squalid and repulsive. We came so often on spoiled salt fish among the stores exposed by the vendors that we concluded it must form a regular element of diet in the quarter.

There was no visible sign of industry by which the people might earn their living; and no one need be surprised to learn that in various parts of the world the well-to-do and charitable Jews are regularly called upon to contribute to the support of their pauper brethren in Jerusalem.—*Charles A. Dana, in McClure's Magazine.*

THE BEST WAY.

Christ saw that men took life painfully. To some it was a weariness; to others, a failure; to all a struggle and pain. How to carry this burden of life had been the whole world's problem. It is still the whole world's problem. And here is Christ's solution: Carry it as I do. Take life as I take it. Look at it from my point of view. Take my yoke and learn of me, and you will find it easy.

Did you ever stop to ask what a yoke is really for? Is it to be a burden to the animal which wears it? It is just the opposite. It is to make its burden light. Attached to the oxen in any other way than by a yoke, the plow would be intolerable. Worked by the means of a yoke, it is light. A yoke is not an instrument of torture; it is an instrument of mercy. It is not a malicious contrivance for making work hard; it is a gentle device to make labor light. It is not meant to give pain, but to save pain.

And yet men speak of the yoke of Christ as if it were a slavery, and look upon those who wear it as objects of compassion. "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."—*Drummond.*

A GOOD PRESCRIPTION.

The following prescription was not written for the young men among our readers, but it can be unhesitatingly taken at all seasons of the year. It was written by a doctor of divinity for his church, and is as follows:

CHURCH DISPENSARY,
485 Columbus Avenue.

- 1 portion hospitality (pure).
- 2 " cordiality (warm).
- 3 " conversation (unrestrained).

SHAKE WELL.

Repeat the dose once a week.

You Dye in 30 minutes

Turkey red on cotton that won't freeze, boil or wash out. No other will do it. Package to color 2 lbs., by mail, 10 cts.; 6, any color—for wool or cotton, 40c. Big pay Agents. Write quick. Mention this paper. FRENCH DYE CO., Vassar, Mich.

The Bible Doctrine of the Soul: Or, Man's Nature as Revealed. By Chas. L. Ives, late Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, Yale College. From the pen of a deeply reverent, earnest, sober student of God's Holy Word. Written for the reading of reverent, sober, earnest people who would know the truth as God has spoken it. An exposition of the conception that Immortality is God's Unspeaking Gift to his children in Christ only. Published by J. D. Brown, No. 618 North Sixth street, Camden, N. J. By mail, post-paid, paper 50 cents, cloth 75 cents.

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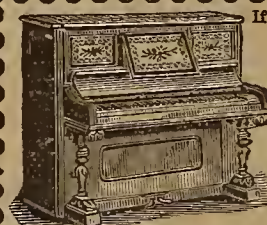
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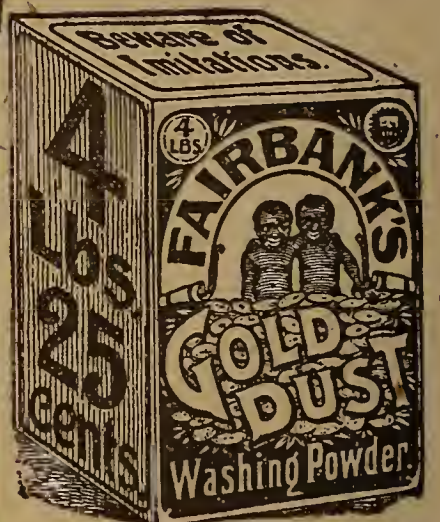
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Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should enclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Book on Agricultural Chemistry Wanted.—J. M. H. Totaro, Va. For "Practical Farm Chemistry," the best book of its kind published, send \$1 to T. Greiner, La Salle, New York.

Poultry Droppings.—A. E. D., Fort Ann, N. Y., writes: "In what proportion should hen manure be mixed with ashes?"

REPLY:—Unleached hard wood ashes are particularly valuable for the potash they contain. They should not be mixed with hen manure, as they will set the ammonia free. Use land-plaster for mixing with hen manure. For corn, the mixture can be applied broadcast or to the hill. The best fertilizer for your land can be determined only by actual experiments.

Pasture Grasses.—H. E. B., Marshfield, Ohio, writes: "I wish to seed down some hill land to the most suitable grasses for cows. Some of it is red limestone and some is clay land. What do you think of alfalfa? I want to get the most profitable grass or clover for butter."

REPLY:—Alfalfa requires a deep, porous subsoil. It will not thrive where the subsoil is hard or compact. It will hardly do well on your land. Sow the grasses that do well on similar land in your neighborhood. If Kentucky blue-grass, timothy and clover thrive there, sow a mixture of them on your land. The clover will predominate the first year, and the timothy will gradually give way to the blue-grass.

Sage Growing.—E. B. M. writes: "Can sage be raised here with profit for the northern markets? Where can I get the plants or seed, and a book that treats on how to raise it? How much will it cost to get seed for an acre?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Sage, properly managed, can be grown profitably almost anywhere in the United States, and it is of easiest culture. You can start it from seed. This method gives the best plants, and it is a cheap one besides, the seed costing only about \$2.50 per pound. You can also buy plants from almost any large nurseryman; or if you have old plants, you can grow layers or propagate them by division. In spring set plants in drills. I wish some reader who grows and sells sage would tell how to handle and market the crop. There is no book on sage growing, that I know of.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the querist should enclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. DETMERS, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTE.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

So-called Hooks.—J. C. B., Smith's Grove, Ky. It is best to leave the so-called hooks in the eyes of your filly alone.

Vertigo.—B. C., Stanleyville, Ohio. What you describe seems to be attacks of vertigo. They are incurable.

Ringbone.—A. T. H., Addison, Conn. Please consult FARM AND FIRESIDE of December 1st. Since you are a constant reader for a number of years, you probably have preserved that number.

Actinomyces.—J. I. J., Bladell, N. Y. What you describe appears to be actinomyces, or so-called lump-jaw, a disease which, together with the treatment necessary, has been repeatedly described in these columns. Please read the heading of the veterinary column and you will find that no immediate answer will be given for a two-cent stamp.

A Lame Mule.—J. A. P., Parnell, N. C. The shrinking (atrophy) of the muscles of the shoulder is the consequence and not the cause of the lameness, and to rub and dose these muscles with liniments can do no good. In your case the cause of the lameness, it seems, is navicular disease, an incurable ailment. Proper shoeing may somewhat ease the animal.

One-sided Discharge From the Nose.—J. S., Giddings, Ohio. If your colt got hurt below the right eye, and swelling and subsequent discharge from the right nostril resulted, a surgical operation—trepanning the right maxillary sinus—will probably be necessary, and the further treatment will depend upon the nature and extent of the morbid changes in the interior of the sinus after it has been opened by the operation. It will therefore be best to consult a competent veterinarian.

Vertigo.—W. K. N., Raymertown, N. Y. What you describe appears to be vertigo. Unless the cause or causes can be ascertained and removed, nothing can be done by way of treatment. Sometimes an attack may be prevented if the horse is blindfolded as soon as any indication of an approaching attack make their appearance. This means an attack may be prevented in so far as not to cause the horse to get off his feet and to fall. Horses subject to vertigo must be considered worthless, and on the road they are dangerous.

A Destroyed Eye.—M. Y., Mendon, Ohio. It is no wonder the eye of your cow was destroyed. Treating an inflamed eye with salt and oil of turpentine will convert any eye disease or injury to the eye. In panophthalmitis, and cause the destruction of the eye. To prevent excessive granulation or production of so-called proud flesh, or may dress the empty socket with some antiseptic excipient, boric acid, for instance, and then protect it with a bunch of absorbent cotton and a bandage. The dressing must be renewed every day until the socket is filled with healthy granulation and has thus healed over. If there is so-called proud flesh it must first be destroyed, either by lunar caustic, if the morbid growth is but slight, or by introducing a bunch of absorbent cotton saturated with a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper.

Ringbone.—E. S. S., Red Key, Ind., and Mrs. S. M. S., Keller, W. Va. Please consult the articles on ringbone and spavin in FARM AND FIRESIDE of December 1st, which contains all the information you ask for. Space will not allow us to reproduce such a complete description in every number, and on the other hand the information desired cannot be given in a few words.

Wants to Know What Ailed the Colt.—M. C. B., St. Bethlehem, Tenn. I cannot tell you what ailed your colt. You just picked out one symptom, to you, perhaps, the most conspicuous, but very likely one of very subordinate importance. At any rate it does not enable me to form any idea as to the nature of the disease. A post-mortem examination, properly made, would undoubtedly have answered your question.

Cattle Sick and Dying.—C. H. W., Aspen, Col. Your heifer, it seems, suffers from general weakness due to an anemic condition and general poverty. The swelling, very likely, is of an edematous or dropsical character. The treatment, if recovery is yet possible, consists in giving good, nutritious food, and good care and nursing. I cannot tell you from your description what ailed your cow. It may be that impaction of the third stomach was the primary cause of her death.

Three Teats Closed.—F. B. P., Dorsey, Neb., writes: "My cow went dry in the winter. When she had her calf last week, I found two of her teats had been frozen and were closed up. As one of the others was useless, only one teat remained for the calf. What can be done in such a case?"

ANSWER:—You can do nothing. I would advise, though, to prepare the cow for the shambles as soon as her calf can be weaned, because a cow with but one teat will hardly produce enough milk to pay for her keeping.

An Unclean Skin and Itching.—Subscriber, Goldwinstown, N. Y. What you complain of about your horse, itching and an unclean skin, may be due to various causes; for instance, want of grooming, lice, chicken-lice, etc. Give the horse a good, thorough wash with soap and warm water, and then, at least once every day, a thorough brushing with a good horse-brush. If this has not the desired effect, apply a wash with a one or two per cent solution of creoline (Plerson) in water. If chicken-lice are the cause, banish the chickens out of the stable, or if the stable belongs to them, provide another place for the horse where chickens have no access.

Nothing the Matter With the Cow.—C. A. F., Elmwood, Ohio, writes: "What is the matter with my cow? After her milk begins to sour, it forms a dirty-looking water between the cream and milk, and the cream is honeycombed. She eats well and looks well. I feed beets. Could that be the cause?"

ANSWER:—The condition of the milk and cream complained of is either due to the diet—feeding spoiled, innutritious food—or else it is caused by bacteria or fungi, which get into the milk after milking. Change the food, and after cleaning, disinfect the milking utensils and the vessels in which the milk is kept. Scalding the latter with boiling hot water may be sufficient.

Galls.—J. W., Dublin, Md., writes: "I have a mare, five years old, that has a thoroughpin on the pastern-joint fore leg. How can I cure it? It has come out on both sides of the joint. The inside is about as large as a walnut and is soft."

ANSWER:—I never heard of a thoroughpin in or near a pastern-joint. What you mean is probably a gall in the sheath of the flexor tendon just above the pastern. Such a gall is difficult to remove and should under no circumstances be opened. If you want to do something, a decrease may be effected by persistent bandaging; that is, by constant, gentle and uniform pressure.

An Intermittent Lameness in a Mare and Rhachitis in a Pig.—L. L. B., Colebrook, Ohio. According to your description the intermittent lameness of your mare must be very peculiar. It looks somewhat like a rheumatic affection, but it is only the apparently intermittent character that suggests it. No definite diagnosis can be based upon your communication.—Your five-months-old pig, it appears, suffers from rhachitis (softening and degeneration of the bones). If it is not too late, that is, the morbid condition too far advanced, a change of diet, particularly feeding considerable quantities of bran and food rich in phosphates, and avoiding food that is sour and rich in lactic acid, may effect a partial cure.

A Rheumatic Affection.—C. E. H., North New Salem, Mass. I do not know of any such a disease as you have diagnosed, "a rheumatic affection that contracts the tendons and ligaments of the shoulders," and consequently cannot comply with your request. There is but one ligament in the shoulder-joint, the capsular ligament, which is not apt to contract, and the only tendon at the shoulder-joint is that of the biceps brachii. I suspect, though, that your horse is foundered; that, in other words, the seat of the lameness is in the hoofs, and that the peculiar position assumed by the horse, and characteristic of founder, or laminitis, deceives and induces you to locate the seat of the lameness in the shoulder. Examine the feet or consult a veterinarian.

Corns.—J. E. B. W., Buffalo, Ky. Corns can be permanently removed only by proper, judicious shoeing. If they are dry, they may be taken out, but by doing so care must be taken not to wound the foot. If they are suppurating, enough cutting and paring must be done to afford the pus, etc., a free exit, and the suppuration must be stopped by repeated applications of antiseptics; for instance, a weak solution (1:1,000) of corrosive sublimate. As soon as this is effected the sore requires proper dressing. Absorbent cotton saturated with tincture of aloes (one part of aloes to four parts of alcohol will answer), and then, if the horse is required to work, a shoe may be put on. Corns are caused, in most cases at least, not so much by bad shoeing as by neglecting to have the shoes reset in time, once a month.

Probably Blind.—M. W., Duncan, Pa. Your colt, it seems, is blind. It may be that nothing morbid is to be seen in the eyes, if examined without an ophthalmoscope, and that the blindness is due to amaurosis; that is, a morbid affection of the optic nerve, caused in your case, maybe, by hemorrhage due to severe concussion or bruising where the animal was kicked. If you test the animal for blindness, you will probably find that such is the case. For instance, take the animal into a dark room, note the width of the pupil of the eye, then advance the colt into the light and see whether the pupil contracts. If it does not, the diagnosis is secured. If it does, test the colt a little further by putting a small obstacle just big enough to be seen by a horse with good eyesight—for instance, a cane, or a broomstick, or fork-handle—across its way. Lead the colt up to it, and see whether the same will avoid it. There are numerous other tests, but to detail them all would lead too far. If you stop to think they will suggest themselves. Amaurosis, as a rule, is incurable; at least nothing can be effected by medication.

Actinomyces.—A. H. H., Spangle, Wash. What you describe is actinomyces, or so-called lump-jaw. It is curable only if the morbid process is not in the bone. The milk is all right, and the cow will be able to raise her calf, provided, of course, the morbid changes are not so extensive as to prevent her eating and masticating her food, and in that way causes her to starve.

So-called Pink-eye.—O. P. R., Spring Grove, Minn., writes: "What causes the so-called pink-eye? How can it be cured?"

ANSWER:—So-called pink-eye is an infectious disease, and is caused by bacteria. As to treatment, good care and proper diet—food easy of digestion—are sufficient in mild cases. In severe or complicated cases a veterinarian should be consulted. A treatment that will apply to all cases cannot be given.

A Hard-milking Teat.—W. J. D., Buena Vista, Col. Unless you prefer to effect a widening of the contracted canal of the teat by persistent and vigorous milking, which I regard as the best and safest remedy, you may after each milking introduce into the teat an end of sterilized catgut about two inches long, but on the end which projects from the teat must be a knot, so that the catgut may not slip into the milk cistern. The same end of catgut may repeatedly be used, but before each application it must be cleaned and sterilized.

A Saliva Stone.—A. D., Batavia, Cal. Since one saliva stone has been removed out of the Stenonian duct, I suppose, and there is yet, according to your statement, another obstruction, it very likely is a second stone, or else the salivary (Stenonian) duct has become obliterated. If there is no saliva fistula, and the animal otherwise doing well, it will be best to leave the salivary gland alone. If you do not wish to do this, you will have to employ a competent veterinarian to perform the operation and to destroy or to obliterate the salivary gland.

Swelling Legs.—A. E., Manistique, Mich. Unless there are sores—so-called scratches—on the posterior surface on the pasterns through which the infection which causes the swelling takes place, I do not understand your description, at least cannot make out what may be the matter with your horse. If so-called scratches constitute the cause, the same may be brought to healing, provided the animal is kept out of mud and dirt, by liberal local applications, three times a day, of a mixture of liquid subacetate of lead, one part, and sweet-oil, three parts.

Probably a Sarcoma.—H. S., Sabine City, Ind. The sore, or blood-bol, as you call it, at the side of the eyeball of your cow is probably a tumor, known as sarcoma. What can or ought to be done must be determined by an examination made by a competent person. All I can say is that any treatment will include a surgical operation, which can be performed only by a competent veterinarian; but whether any treatment will effect a permanent cure is another question, and will depend upon the result of a careful examination, ascertaining the source, extent, exact seat and condition of the tumor.

Bloody Milk.—N. E. K., Burlingame, Kan. The admixture of blood to the milk seems to be due in your case to a rupture of some capillaries. Since the udder is not inflamed, nor otherwise diseased—at any rate you do not say that such is the case—the only advice I can give you is to milk gently, but thoroughly, and to protect the cow as much as possible against external injuries. If the cow is also otherwise ailing, the case may be different. So, for instance, in tuberculous cows the milk may be bloody if the tuberculous process has affected the mammary glands. If the food should be at fault—but you do not say anything about it—a change of diet may be beneficial.

Lameness.—C. B., Rosamond, Ill. The shrinking of the muscles on the shoulders, etc., is not the cause, but the consequence of the lameness, or rather, of the continued inactivity caused by the lameness. The latter, very likely, has its seat in the foot, or at any rate, below the knee, but whether it is due to navicular disease, ringbone or a chronic inflammation (straining) and subsequent contraction of the flexor tendons or of the suspensory ligament, does not proceed from your communication. Consequently I cannot advise you what to do, except to have your mare examined by a competent veterinarian. Moreover, the lameness, being of long standing, very likely will prove to be incurable.

Somewhat Like Farcy.—N. O. P., Redfield, S. D., writes: "My mare, four years old, will have a cold soon. She is in excellent order, has a good appetite, and her coat is smooth and is shedding. About two weeks ago I noticed on one hind leg a few small bunches which were hard. In a few days after they appeared on the other leg. These bunches are not all over the legs, but on the front part of each hind leg, and are not on any other part of the body. About one week after I noticed them some of them broke. They discharge a thick, yellowish pus and the hair comes off. Do you think this is farcy? If so, can it be cured? Her legs are swollen."

ANSWER:—What you describe looks somewhat like farcy. But if your mare has never been exposed, and if cases of farcy and glanders are not existing where the mare has been, it probably is not. Still, as farcy, which is nothing more nor less than external glanders, is just as contagious, and therefore just as dangerous to other horses and to men as glanders itself, certainty must be had. If no mallein is available, and if, therefore, the mallein test cannot be applied, the best thing will be to inoculate a guinea-pig or a kitten—the former is preferable—with the discharges of the abscesses or ulcers, and to await the consequences. If the abscesses are innocent eruptions, nothing serious beyond the formation of an abscess will happen to the inoculated animal, but if it is farcy, either glanders or farcy, or both, will develop and the inoculated animal will soon die. The inoculation may be made beneath the skin in the subcutaneous connective tissue, where the skin is loose enough to make a small pocket, into which a small quantity of pus can be introduced. This will be sufficient. Meanwhile all necessary precautions to prevent an infection of other animals must be taken. Cattle do not take the disease, hence a cow-stable is a good place to keep suspected animals. If you have a state veterinarian in South Dakota, inform him, and let him shoulder the responsibility. It may also be that the veterinarian of your experiment station is prepared to apply the mallein test, which gives the quick and surest decision.

Our readers are invited to notice the advertisement of The Davis & Rankin Building and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., in this issue of FARM AND FIRESIDE. This firm is the oldest and largest of its kind in the country engaged in the manufacture of creameries, creamery supplies, etc. Their facilities are unsurpassed for the rapid execution of all orders, and at prices that discount all competition.

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F. P. SINCLAIR, M. D., Lysander, N. Y.

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THE farmer who never reads any agricultural papers may make money, but he never adds anything to the intellectual standing of his community.

You can obtain a geographically correct map of the United States, showing counties and standards of time, by sending 15 cents for postage, to D. O. IVES, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, 604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE valley of the Amazon is larger than that of the Mississippi, the former river draining 2,330,000 square miles, the Mississippi 1,244,600 square miles. The Amazon drains a greater area than any other river on the globe.

ELIJAH A. MORSE, in his eulogy on the late Representative O'Neill, of Philadelphia, said: "Our dear, dead brother has gone to that city where the streets are paved with gold, and which is really much more beautiful than the White City which lately sat on the shores of Lake Michigan."

The "Western Trail" is published quarterly by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

MR. S. D. WILLARD considers unleached wood ashes the best fertilizer for the plum orchard, but when that cannot be obtained he uses some potash salt, usually the muriate of potash, with a guaranteed analysis of sixty-seven per cent. Bone-meal is applied to furnish phosphoric acid. The abundant use of barn-yard manure produces a rank growth, which is easily winter-killed.

A BUSINESS GIRL.

"Father, I would like to see you in the library on a matter of business."

"Very well, Viola; come along. Now, then, what is it?"

"Father, you are aware that Henry Noodenhammer has been paying me his attentions for the last year?"

"Yes, and I've felt like kicking him. The idea of a Noodenhammer daring to aspire to the hand of a Grafton!"

"He has asked me to be his wife."

"The scoundrel! Why, I'll maul the tar out of him."

"And I have almost promised," she placidly continued.

"What—what! My daughter marry a Noodenhammer working for fifteen dollars a week? Never! Go to your room while I seek this base advent—"

"Father, I want to talk straight business with you," she interrupted. "As you are aware, this is the state of Massachusetts."

"Yes."

"Have you seen the vital statistics of the state for the last year?"

"No, of course not. The idea of that Hen Noodenhammer skulking around here after my—"

"Wait! According to the statistics, this state has 871,240 more females than males. There are 226,890 more marriageable girls than can find husbands, to say nothing of 182,321 widows anxious for a No. 2. The number of young men in the state earning over fifteen dollars a week and in the market is only 22,107. There are camped on the trail of these young men exactly 220,000 young women and 150,000 widows. Three out of every five children born are girls. Death removes two young men to every married man or old bachelor."

The old man turned pale and grasped a chair for support, and after a pause he continued:

"From June to October, over 80,000 marriageable young women visit our watering-places, and it is estimated that 31,442 of them catch husbands, thus further reducing the chances of a resident. Father, take this pencil and figure on your Viola's chances of catching another man if she lets Henry Noodenhammer canter away."

"Great Scott!" he gasped, figuring for a moment. "Why, your chances are only one in 21,875,947!"

"Just as I figured it out myself. What shall I say to him this evening?"

"Say? Say? Why, tell him you'll have him and be mighty glad of the chance, and don't let him draw a long breath before you add that the ceremony can take place right after breakfast to-morrow morning, and I'm to give you a wedding present of five thousand dollars in cash!"—*Boston Post.*

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

JAVELLE-WATER.

This is a preparation used for removing stains and grease, and for various other cleansing purposes. It is frequently kept on sale by druggists, but you can easily prepare it at one fourth the price a druggist would charge you for it. This is the way to make it: Stir a pound of ordinary washing-soda into a gallon of water and boil ten minutes, then add a pound of chloride of lime. Let settle, pour off the clear liquid, put it in a jug or bottle and cork tightly. It probably takes its name from the druggist who first prepared it.

A GIGANTIC TASK.

Physician—"Madam, your husband is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration. He must have been laboring under a terrible mental and physical strain of late."

Mrs. Woodby—"For the past four weeks he has been engaged in at last consenting, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the legislature."

IT PAYS.

It pays to read the papers, especially your own farm paper, for often in this way good business opportunities are brought to your attention. It may be you wish to secure a bargain in implements or a situation wherein you can use your spare time to good advantage; if so, it will pay you to write the Portland Mfg. Co., of Portland, Mich., who are offering great inducements for agents to handle their Washing Machines and Wringers, and any person who may be interested in such an article cannot do better than handle this machine, as it is sold under a positive guarantee to wash as clean as can be done on the wash-board and with a great deal less labor. For further particulars we refer you to their advertisement on page 11 of this issue.

UNJUST INSINUATION.

"On your way to join Coxey's army, I suppose?" said the woman of the house, with good-natured sarcasm, putting a plate of cold hash before him.

"No, ma'am," replied the tramp, feelingly. "You ortn't to hit a man w'en he's down. I'm one of the unemployed, ma'am, but I ain't no durn eejit."

ARE YOU HARD OF HEARING OR DEAF?

Call or send stamp for full particulars how to restore your hearing by one who was deaf for thirty years. John Garmore, Room 18, Hammond Bldg., Fourth and Vine, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS! We want you. "You press the button, we do the rest." Send 2c. stamp to ATLANTIC TEA & COFFEE IMP. CO., Dept. X., 1710 Market St., Phila., Pa.

CATCH FISH with STAR MAGNET BAIT. Never fails. Easy to use, attracts fish for yards around. Package post-paid for 25cts. Enough for all season. Address Z. P. Williams, Oak Park, Ill.

EVERY FATHER or MOTHER Should get for their **BOY or GIRL, A** Set of World's Fair Souvenir Admission Tickets. Engraved on steel by Am. Bank Note Co., showing vignettes of North Am. Indian, Columbus, Washington, Lincoln. The most appropriate "keepsake" of the Great Fair. A set of 4 by mail, 25 cents. The Caxton Company, 339 Dearborn St., Chicago

Mothers,

when nursing babies, need a nourishment that will give them strength and make their milk rich.

Scott's

Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, nourishes mothers and makes babies fat and healthy. Gives strength to growing children. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. \$14. Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped anywhere on 30 Day's Trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free FREE catalogue, testimonials and glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

U. S. CENSUS, 1880. REPORTS
35,000 DEATHS FROM CANCER
The IOLA SANITARIUM
is an institution thoroughly equipped for the treatment of Cancer, Tumors and all malignant growth without the use of the knife, and effects a permanent cure where the circumstances are at all favorable for treatment. References on application.
Address DR. GEO. DALE, Iola, Wisconsin.



Motion of Rakes
ON ROCK ISLAND,
1,700 Strokes per Mile.

ON
OTHER
LOADERS

OVER 5,000 STROKES
PER MILE.
Must wear the Machines
and break the hay.

THE QUESTION.

Why are there twice as many
ROCK ISLAND
HAY RAKES & LOADERS
in the hands of the best farmers as of all other makes added together?

THE ANSWER.

They do the best work, the most of it and draw the lightest. They leave the ground the cleanest, injure the hay the least and put it on wagon in best shape. They work everywhere under any conditions and very seldom break down. They will outwear any two other machines on the market. Send for "proof" of what we say.
THE ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.,
Mention this paper. ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or COMMISSION, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making \$50 per week. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., 98, LaCrosse, Wis.

THE MARSH OPERA GLASSES

A new novelty. A nice pair filled with choice bonbons mailed free to any address for 42c. (2c. stamps taken). **AGENTS WANTED.** Sells at sight. C. F. MARSH & CO., 511 MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS.

COLD! DIAMOND! PEARL!

RINGS FREE!!
Girls, do you want one? If so, send us your address and take your choice, it don't cost you a cent. Will you agree to do a few hours work showing our new goods to your friends? That is all we ask. State which ring you want. All solid gold. No. 1, set with genuine diamond; No. 2 with genuine pearl; No. 3, richly engraved band ring. Send NOW, we want one girl in each neighborhood. We gave away over 15,000 rings in past two years. State size. Address **I. M. ASSOCIATION, 269 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.**

BLISS For the AFFLICTED

THE BLISS ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES
This Cut Shows one of the BLISS No. 4 BELT, with Electro-Medical Appliances for Head Treatment, properly adjusted to Form. Also Spinal, Arm and Throat treatments.

have been the means of producing joy and bliss in thousands of homes where disease in its hydra-headed forms once held sway. Our **ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES** effectively treat Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, Deafness, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Constipation, Piles and the entire range of Chronic, Acute and Sub-Acute diseases. The versatility of the power of electricity applied to the human body is the marvel of the nineteenth century; it is the motive power through which life exists, and when applied by our **ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES** the organs and functions of the body quickly respond to its life-giving principles and the normal conditions of health are restored. Sufferers who once wear our Appliances know what happiness is, and smile pityingly at their former distress.

Write for our special treatise, Bliss' Electric Age (a 100-page book), on the treatment of diseases with our Appliances, testimonials, etc. (Price, 10 cts.) You may learn something that exactly fits your case. Circulars free. Address

B. B. BLISS ELECTRIC CO.,

Lock Box 786. Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Mention Farm and Fireside when you write.

Lovely Complexion.



Pure, Soft, White Skin.

Have you freckles, moth, black-heads, blotches, ugly or muddy skin, eczema, tetter, or any other cutaneous blemish? Do you want a quick, permanent and absolutely infallible cure, **FREE OF COST** to introduce it? Something new, pure, mild and so harmless a child can use or drink it with perfect safety. If so, send your full Post-office address to

MISS MAGGIE E. MILETTE,
134 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

LAND EXCURSIONS.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Will sell Land-Seekers' Excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, to points in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, February 8th, March 8th and April 9th, and to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, February 13th, March 13th, April 10th and May 8th, 1894, good returning thirty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be granted in the States named. For information as to rates, etc., apply to nearest ticket agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway.

OUR GREAT FREE GIFT!



To introduce at once our celebrated **Perfumery**, we will send **Free** a set of 6 beautifully embossed, heavily plated **Ten Spoons**. These spoons are made of hard white metal, heavily plated, and nicely finished, and will take the place of a solid silver set worth \$7.00. We will cheerfully send these spoons to you if you will send 24 cents in stamps to pay for two sample cases of Perfumery. All sent, postpaid, promptly. **Satisfaction guaranteed** or money returned. Beware of imitations of this advertisement. Our gift spoons are just as represented. **W. S. Everett & Co., Lynn, Mass.**

CUT THIS OUT, SIGN IT AND SEND IT TO THE CONGRESSMAN FROM YOUR DISTRICT.

Also write a similar letter to each of the two United States Senators from your district.

P. O. _____ 1894.

Hon. _____
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—I am informed that an effort is being made to increase the postage on second-class mail matter, which includes newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books issued in serial form in paper covers similar to magazine literature. I am also informed that the lower house of Congress, on April 10th, adopted an amendment to the Postal Appropriation Bill, increasing the postage on certain kinds of literature; therefore, I most respectfully urge you to use your influence and vote to repeal said amendment, and continue postage on all kinds of printed matter at the same rate as has been in force for a number of years.

I ask this because it will benefit the masses of the people who live in the country and small towns, and I demand it as an offset to the free-mail delivery by letter-carriers in large towns and cities, which costs nearly Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000) each year, and is no earthly benefit to the vast majority of the people of these United States.

Smiles.

HER REASON.

"Tis strange that it always is easy
For a man, when he's flirting, you know,
To swear to a woman he loves her,
By all that's above and below.

"But when he is truly in earnest,
Tell me the reason, I pray,
'Tis awfully hard to utter
The words that he fain would say?"

She replied, as her dimples deepened,
"The reason is simple, forsooth;
'Tis because it is awfully hard, sir,
For a man to utter the truth."

—Dixie Wolcott, in Life.

"IT MUST BE SETTLED."

A WRITER in the *Evangelist* tells of a convention of colored preachers on Captain Tuthill's plantation, at Washington, N. C. One of them who described himself as "what is called an extorter," defended the necessity for the meeting against Captain Tuthill's objections.

"When are your preachers coming? When shall I have to lock up my hen-roost?" said Captain Tuthill.

"Not befoh Friday, sah. Der will be none o' dem preachahs heah befoh Friday. Needn't lock it befoh Friday, sah," was the instant and natural reply.

"The captain then began to scold. 'What on earth did you call the convention for, anyway? It will last a week, and I won't have a nigger in the field. Why don't you wait? Don't you know I want my plowing done?'"

"Well, cap'n," said Kit, "dat am true. It's a mighty bad time. I feel sorry for you, but der am great questions we hab to settle, and we are bound to do it now. Dese tings can't wait. Now, cap'n, you say you am not a man of religion, and I specks you ain't, but you am a man of eddication, and I reckon you'd read de Bible through, and can throw a heap o' light on dis subick. Now, we hab staked out all de lines ob de argument, for we bound to hab dis matter settled."

"I thought the captain was then about to send him off, but tilting back in his chair, where he sat puffing away at his cigar, he said:

"Well, Kit, what is this great subject? Let's hear it."

"It's just dis, cap'n. Some people, dey say Gabriel, he blow his horn on de last day, and some people, dey say not, and we bound to hab dat question settled. What do you say, cap'n?"

"It's just this, Kit. Is Gabriel white or black?"

"Oh, he's white, cap'n! He's one ob de high and mighty angels, sah!"

"Well, if he is white, don't you reckon he's going to call on one of his niggers to blow the horn for him?"

"Bress de Lord, cap'n, you hit de tail ob de argument exactly; you certainly hab, cap'n. I reckon you been studying on it some time."

"And Kit Williams, the preacher, went off, perfectly satisfied with the captain's conclusions."

THE DARKEY AND HIS CHECK.

"One of the incidents of the boom at Chattanooga, which happened to fall under my immediate observation, interested me greatly," said a Tennessean. "A negro there had come into the ownership of a small piece of real estate worth, when he got it, about \$100. During the boom this property became very desirable, and could probably have been bought for a very few hundred dollars had the would-be purchaser not scared the darkey by offering him several thousand, but a deal was finally closed for \$10,000, and the negro went to the bank with a check to get the money."

"How do you want it?" asked the cashier.

"Gib it to me in silber."

The cashier began to pile up the sacks of silver and the negro's eyes grew bigger and bigger. Finally he could stand it no longer.

"Stop, boss," he said, "gib me a dollah and a half and keep de res' fer me."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SCOPE EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.

Young women in search of physical culture are respectfully referred to the following rule, laid down by Mrs. Bridget Maguire, of New York:

"Take the scope in the hands, which should be held at half reach reversed grasp, allowing the bushy portion of the scope to rest upon the floor, and holding firmly to the upper end of the handle. Bend the body slightly forward, give the arms a horizontal movement, lift the scope slightly, and move one foot before the other. Repeat these movements until the scope has been brought in contact with every portion of the floor."

P. S.—Scope is Latin for broom!

AN ASTHMA CURE AT LAST.

European physicians and medical journals report a positive cure for Asthma, in the Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West Africa. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending free trial cases of the Kola Compound by mail to all sufferers from Asthma, who send name and address on a postal card. A trial costs you nothing.

SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES.

Brown—"Well, Levi, are these hard times pinching you any?"

Goldstein—"Hardt dimes. Vot you gall hardt dimes?"

Brown—"Why, don't you know there's a panic on, and business men are failing right and left?"

Goldstein—"Vell, mine cracious! Vot you vant? I fail't for six t'ousan' tollar unt make t'ree t'ousan'. Some of dose fellers fail fer a helluf a million. Dimes vos great."—*Puck.*

IN UTAH.

Mormon elder—"I want a pair of boots for my wife."

Bootmaker—"Yes, sir. What number, please?"

Mormon elder—"Seventeen!"

Bootmaker—"Seventeen! Great Brigham Young, sir! We haven't boots of that size."

Mormon elder (sternly)—"I'm not speaking of the number of the boot, sir, but of the number of my wife."—*Vogue.*

SHE KNEW HIM NOT.

"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week. Every woman contributed to the missionary cause \$1, which she earned herself by hard work."

"How did you get yours?"

"From my husband."

"I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work."

"You don't know my husband."—*Snap Shots.*

A \$65 SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Our \$65 Alvah Sewing Machine now sold by us at \$8.25 to \$22.50 will be placed in your home to use without cost of one cent to you. Cut out this advertisement and send to-day to ELY MFG CO., Dept 25 Chicago, Ill.

LITTLE BITS.

"The little mermaids and merboys never have any snow under the ocean, do they, mama?" said Jacky.

"No, dear."

"I suppose instead of snowball fights they have fishball fights, eh?" said Jacky.—*Harpers' Young People.*

They were talking about the beef, which was very tough, at the boarding-house table. Some one suggested that it was from an old cow.

"It seems strange," said Mrs. G, "but the tenderest beef I ever saw was from a cow fifteen or twenty years old."

"That's easily explained," said a big Irishman at the foot of the table, "the cow was so old she was in her second calldown."

"The new hymn-book," said the minister, "will be used for the first time on Sabbath next. I would also call attention to the delay which often takes place in bringing children to be baptized. I would particularly impress this on mothers who have young babies."

"And for the information of those who have none," said the clerk in a gentle and kindly tone (he was deaf and had not heard what the clergyman has said), "I may state that if wished, they can be obtained on application in the vestry immediately after service to-day. Single ones, one shilling each; with stiff backs, two shillings."

THE TRUST AFTER NO-TO-BAC.

ESTIMATED THAT HALF A MILLION TOBACCO USERS WILL BE CURED IN '94 BY THE USE OF NO-TO-BAC, CAUSING A LOSS OF MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

CHICAGO, March 12.—[Special.]—It was reported to-day that a large sum of money had been offered the proprietors of the cure for the tobacco habit called "no-to-bac," which is famous all over the country for its wonderful effect. This offer, it was said, was made by parties who desire to take it off the market and stop its sale, because of its injury to the tobacco business. Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the no-to-bac business, was interviewed at his office, 45 Randolph street, and when questioned, promptly said:

"No, sir; no-to-bac is not for sale to the tobacco trust. We just refused a half million from other parties for our business. Certainly no-to-bac affects the tobacco business. It will cure over a half million people in 1894, at an average saving of \$50 which each would otherwise expend for tobacco, amounting in round figures to \$25,000,000. Of course, tobacco manufacturers' and dealers' loss is the gain of the party taking no-to-bac. Does no-to-bac benefit physically? Yes, sir. The majority of our patients report an immediate gain in flesh, and their nicotine saturated systems are cleansed and made vigorous. How is no-to-bac sold? Principally through our traveling agents. We employ over a thousand. It is also sold by druggists, wholesale and retail, throughout the United States and Canada. How are patients assured that no-to-bac will affect a cure in their case? We absolutely guarantee three boxes, costing \$2.50, to cure any case. Failure to cure means the money back. Of course there are failures, but they are few, and we can better afford to have the good will of an occasional failure than his money. We publish a little book called, 'Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away,' that tells all about no-to-bac, which will be mailed free to any one desiring it by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., 45-49 Randolph street, Chicago."

Worth a Guinea a Box.
Stubborn tendencies
to digestive troubles
in children will always
yield to a mild dose
of

Beecham's Pills

(Tastiness)

25 cents a box

CONSUMPTION
SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York

WE WANT YOU to distribute circulars, samples, etc., in your locality for our eye-
sight and big advertising. \$10.00 per thousand. CASH PAID. No commission.
Enclose stamp. DISTRIBUTING BUREAU, P. O. Box 1925, New York City.

\$4.50 PER 1000 CASH for distributing circulars. Enclose stamp. U.S. Distributing Bureau, Chicago

AGENTS wanted in every town. Something new. \$75 a month. Write quick.
Sherman & Butler, 26 W. Lake St. Chicago

WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary and expenses paid. If you want employment write at once to P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

LADY or Gentlemen Writers wanted TO DO "Strictly Home Work."
OHIO SUPPLY CO., NORWALK, O.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade, sell on consignment to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., A 64 Chicago, Ill.

LADY WANTED at home, to assist us preparing addresses, also other writing and easy office work. \$25 to \$30 per week entire year. If convenient, enclose stamp.
WOMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE TOILET CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Inc.)

\$5.00 PER 1000 CASH to distribute circulars. Send 4c stamps. Pioneer Mfg. Co. Chicago

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS! have made \$25 a week at home. Instructions FREE to lady readers. Send stamp. (No humbug). MISS J. A. MANNING, Box 15, Anna, Ohio.

VEHICLES, etc. at HALF PRICE. Catalogue free.
Agents Wanted. BREWSTER CO., HOLLY, MICH.

\$15.00 TO \$40.00 A WEEK Can be made working for us. Of special interest and value to all farmers. Spare hours can be used to good advantage. S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN Wanted to handle our cigars. No experience required. Show the goods and the sale is made. We give a gold filled watch with every 100 cigars. There is big money in it for you. Write for particulars. Address "Manufacturer," Lock Box 822, Binghamton, N. Y.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY, LADIES We absolutely give away China Sets, Clocks, Watches, Silverware, etc., to agents handling our Teas, Spices, Baking Powder, Extracts, Soaps, Perfumes, etc. LADY AGENTS wanted everywhere. No money required until goods and premium received. Particulars free. The HOWELL TEA CO., Cincinnati, O.

20 PER CENT.

Dividend earned and paid for the month of February to our subscribers. Our record is unsurpassed. December dividend 21 per cent. January dividend 20 per cent. February 20 per cent. Fourteenth syndicate now being formed. \$4 to \$20 per month can be made by investing \$20 to \$100 in our syndicate plan of speculation. Send for circular. THOMPSON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DO YOU WANT WORK? We can put you in the way of making from \$20 to \$50 weekly, in any locality, if you apply at once; no peddling, women succeed as well as men. No humbug, we mean just what we say. Address at once for full particulars. "Man'rs," Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN We have an original, legitimate, much-needed article which sells best during hard times, because it saves money and suffering. Women and men without any experience whatever are now making from \$15 to \$60 per week without neglecting their home duties; no capital required; full particulars, free samples, and references in your own State and ours by mail. Address Box 11, 1632, Boston, Mass. Only those seeking respectable, profitable, and permanent home employment need apply.

AGENTS \$75 A WEEK AT HOME, using or selling PRACTICAL PLATING DYNAMO. The modern method, used in all factories to plate new goods. Plates gold, silver, nickel, etc., on watches, jewelry, table-ware, bicycles and all metal goods; fine outfits for agents; different sizes; always ready; no battery; no toy; no experience; no limit to plating needed; a great money maker.
W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 15, Columbus, Ohio.

FREE Examination FOR 60 DAYS. WATCH AND BOX OF 50 CIGARS C.O.D. \$2.75
AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. BOX OF 50 CIGARS AND WATCH FOR \$2.75. 100,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address, (no money required in advance) and we will send to you by express, same day we receive your order, one box containing 50 of Our Celebrated 5c. Cigars, and in the same package a genuine Solid Nickel Plated Watch, stem winder and setter, enamel dial, oil tempered, unbreakable mainspring, finely finished train, jeweled balance, dust proof, finely polished case, a splendid timekeeper. A written guarantee for 5 years sent with every watch. You examine the goods at the express office and if satisfied, pay the express agent \$2.75 and express charges, and the box of 50 Cigars, Watch, Chain and Charm. We are anxious to introduce our famous 5c. Cigars, to protect ourselves against dealers and speculators ordering in large quantities, we will not sell more than 2 boxes and watches to any one person. Write to-day. THE CHICAGO WATCH CO., 281 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

500 SCRAP PICTURES, CARDS, MOTTOES, RIDDLES, FREE

YOUR NAME ON 25 Lovely 1 RING, 1 KNIFE, 1 Pocket Pen, 1 Int. OOLD PEN & Agents' CARD CO., NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

RUBBER STAMPS. Best made. Immense Catalogue Free to agents. The G. A. HARPER Mfg. Co., Cleveland, O.

CASH Paid for Lists of Names. Enclose stamp. Address C. F. HUDSON, Schron Lake, N. Y.

194 LATEST SONGS WORDS AND MUSIC, 6 Trios, 10 Duets, 10 Games, 96 Secrets, Dream Guide, 17 Pictures Pretty Girls, and Magazine 8 months, all for 14 one-cent stamps. H. BELL & CO., Station A, Boston, Mass.

PLAYS Dialogues, Speakers, for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Pub. Chicago, Ill.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN has sold for \$2.00. I send it and Ill's Magazine, 6 months for only 10c, post-p'd. E. F. NASON, 132 Church St., N. Y.

WONDER CABINET FREE. Pack Trick Cards, 2 Magic Keys, Devil's Doodle, Pocket Camera, Latest Wire Puzzle, Book of Sleight of Hand, Total Value 60c. Sent free with immense catalogue of 1000 Bargains for 10c, for postage. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt Street N. Y.

IF YOU WANT WORK that is pleasant and profitable send us your address immediately. We teach men and women how to earn from \$5.00 per day to \$3,000 per year without having had previous experience, and furnish the employment at which they can make that amount. Capital unnecessary; a trial will cost you nothing. Write to-day. Mention this paper. E. C. ALLEN & CO., Box 1013, Augusta, Me.

PRINTING OFFICE 15c A large font of Type (over 4A) with Figures, Holder, Laddible Ink, Pad, Tweakens, Corkscrew, etc., as shown in cut, complete in neat case. Best Linen Marker, Card Printer, etc. Regular Price 50c. Sample postpaid for 15c, to introduce, with Catalogue of 1000 new articles. CAT. FREE. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City

READ THIS Good artificial whiskey made cheap. Send me 25c. for the recipe how to make it. Address J. F. WATTS RECEIPT CO., Brame, Miss.

"Perfect Manhood" AND How to Attain It." A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free on application. Erie Medical Co., Niagara Square, Buffalo N. Y.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid. No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., B., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

DRUNKENNESS It can be Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given without the knowledge of the patient, if desired, in coffee, tea or articles of food. Cures guaranteed. Send for circulars. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. 65c The Only Cure. Beware of Imitators.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH. Sealed information free. J. H. DYE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

TURKISH HAIR ELIXIR Grows a Heavy Beard, a Glossy Moustache, Beautiful Eyebrows, or Luxuriant Hair on Bald Heads in one month or money refunded. A preparation that may be relied on, and every place in need with a guarantee. Price 25c. ready for use, 5 for 50c. sealed by mail. TREMONT MAN'G CO., Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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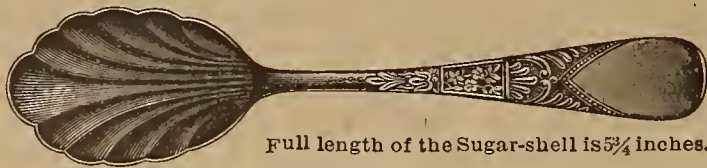
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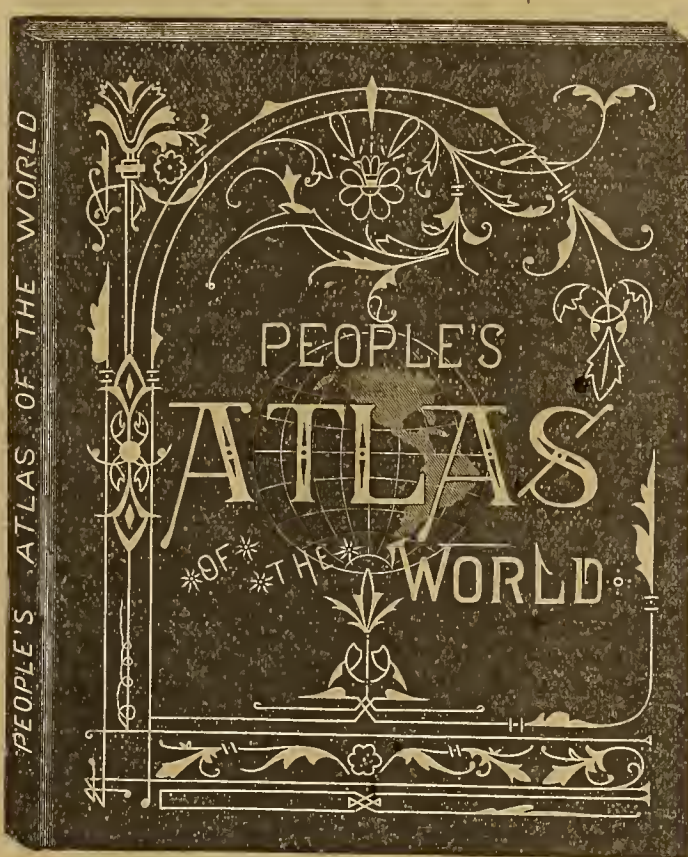
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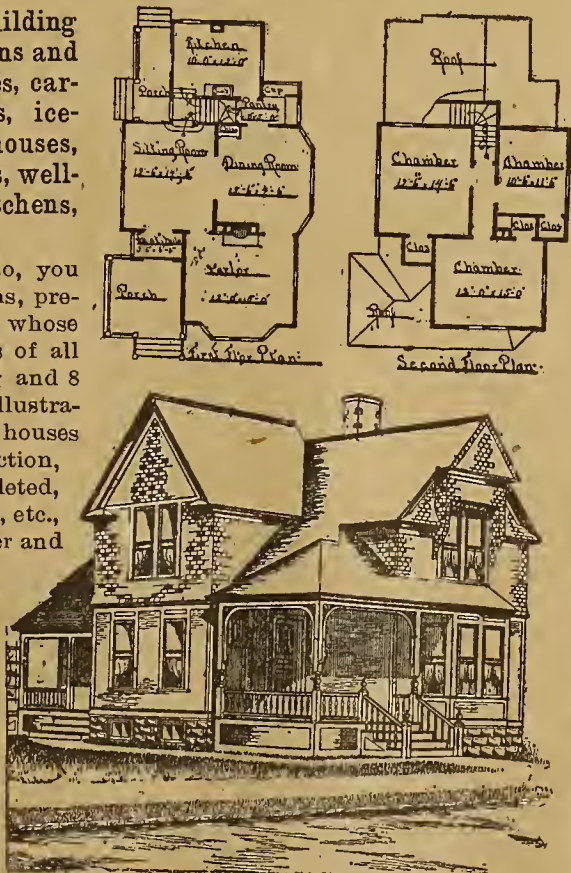
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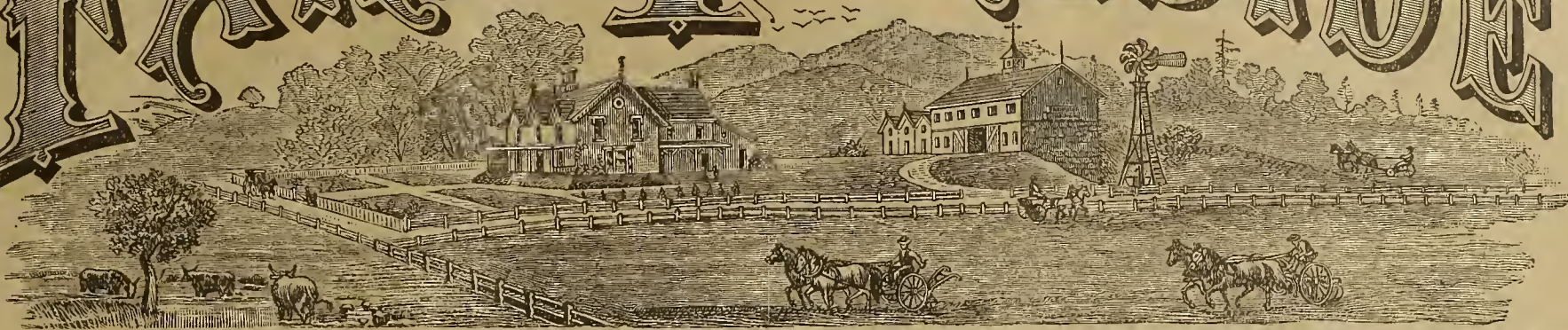
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FARM & FIRESIDE.



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVII. NO. 16.

MAY 15, 1894.

TERMS (50 CENTS A YEAR. 24 NUMBERS.)

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside from December 1st to April 15th has been

330,250 COPIES.

The statement of the ten issues is as follows:

December 1,	-	500,000
" 15,	-	250,400
January 1,	-	300,200
" 15,	-	300,400
February 1,	-	400,000
" 15,	-	300,300
March 1,	-	300,500
" 15,	-	400,000
April 1,	-	300,300
" 15,	-	250,400

A total of - 3,302,500
Average per issue, 330,250

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

One and a Half Million Readers

Farm and Fireside has More Actual Subscribers than any other Agricultural Journal in the World.

Topics of the Time.

NO INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES.

Postmaster-General Bissell seems determined to get an increase in the rates of postage on certain kinds of second-class mail matter.

In his annual report, published several months ago, he intimated his opposition to the existing rate on periodical publications, and promised to do something. What he has attempted to do, and so far failed, may be learned from reading the *Congressional Record* for the month of April. At his suggestion and on his recommendations the House committee on post-offices and post-roads loaded the post-office appropriation bill with several riders. One of these amendments, which raised the postal rate on periodical publications from one to eight cents a pound, was adopted in the committee of the whole. But when this amendment was considered in the regular session of the House, it was vigorously opposed and rejected by a vote of 183 to 26. Learning nothing from this overwhelming defeat, however, the chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads has renewed the raid on cheap literature. Immediately after the defeat of the amendment, he introduced a bill drafted by the postmaster-general which has the same object in view—an increase in rates of postage on certain kinds of second-class mail matter. Let this bill meet the fate of the amendment referred to; overwhelm it with protests against any increase in the rates of postage on any kind of mail matter.

Two extracts from speeches in the House on the defeated amendment will show the stand taken by the opponents of increased postal rates.

"I desire to say," said Mr. Hopkins, "that the publication of the English classics and other valuable publications in this cheap form, and their transmission through the mails to subscribers in the various sections of the country, has grown up since the law was put into operation

in 1879, and inasmuch as this method of publication and distribution did not exist until after the law was placed upon the statute-book, I incline to the conclusion that the splendid results which we see to-day in every farm-house, in every village, in the home of every laborer in our great cities, would not exist but for that legislation, and that to strike down that law means to strike a blow at the poor people of the country, not only upon the farms and in the hamlets, but also in the great towns and cities of the country. English and American history, religious and scientific works, romance and poetry are all placed in the hands of the poor through the publications which this amendment seeks to shut out of the mails as second-class matter. No friend of the masses can support this measure."

Said Mr. Cummings, "When you try to raise the price of literature you make a mistake. You do more; you perpetrate a crime. You might as well propose to raise the price of bread and corn. Indeed, I would prefer that you make me pay more for my mackerel and potatoes than raise the price of books I want to read. By this proposed amendment you rob every poor boy in the country who is athirst for information. Now, what is the meaning of this movement on the part of the committee on post-offices and post-roads? It is as plain as the nose on a man's face. They may not mean it, but it is either in the interest of the publishers who issue *de luxe* editions of standard authors, or in the interest of the express companies, who cannot afford to carry books to the little country towns at the rates at which they are carried by the mails. Yet we have here Democrats in a Democratic Congress who favor the lowering of the tariff on the luxuries of life, and yet would raise the tariff on literature. What an anomaly!"

"WHAT DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE READ?"
Is the title of an interesting article in the April number of the *American Journal of Politics*, from which we give the following abstract:

There are printed in this country upward of 20,000 different papers and magazines, and in all the rest of the world, only 28,000. The United States has more than two fifths of all printed, and when we consider the aggregate circulation, more than one half. The combined periodical issue in this country last year amounted to over four billion copies—an average of 300 copies of some periodical for each of the 13,000,000 families which make up our population. The annual production of books falls far short of 10,000,000 copies. Even allowing a twenty-fold circulation of the average book over the average paper or magazine—certainly far out of proportion to the fact—it appears that books do not constitute above 5 per cent of the general reading of the country. They probably actually constitute not over 3 per cent. The formative influences of literature upon American life are found in our daily and weekly newspapers. These constitute 94 per cent of the total production of periodicals, leaving only 6 per cent to be filled up by monthly magazines, quarterlies and the like.

There are printed in the United States some 1,850 daily papers, aggregating over 7,500,000 copies per diem—a daily for every other family in the country. The weeklies number 14,000, of which 26,000,000 copies are issued each week, an average of two papers to each family. Viewing the total issues for the year, it appears that the

daily absorbs nearly 60 per cent of the entire periodical production, and the weekly about 35 per cent. The daily paper is, therefore, by reason of its frequency of issue and wide distribution, by far the strongest single influence of popular reading. The dominant type of this dominant force is the sensational daily, which makes crimes, scandals and highly-colored pictures the principal features of its "news." The combined issue of this class of papers in the seven largest newspaper centers of the country is considerably more than half the total daily issue of the country, reaching upward of 3,500,000 copies. There are more of this single class of papers printed every day than all the books published in cloth bindings in a year.

However we may regard the newspaper in general or the sensational papers in particular, there is one class of popular literature that will be set down without dissent as not only baneful, but in many cases directly a crime producer. That includes what was once known as the "dime novel," the blood-and-thunder detective story and the illustrated journals of crime. The writer estimates the issue of this literature of a criminal and debasing tendency at upward of 60,000,000 copies a year, or an average of about five copies for every family.

Probably the sums annually expended on the various forms of reading matter will provide a more accurate index of public taste than anything else. This country pays annually for its daily newspapers upward of \$50,000,000, and for its weeklies an equal sum, or a total of \$100,000,000. That sum exceeds its present output of gold and silver. It pays out some \$3,000,000 for the standard monthlies. It would be difficult to show that it pays more than \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for all its books.

BIMETALLISM.

The international bimetallic conference held in London the first part of May commanded the attention of financiers the world around.

The object of the bimetallic movement in Europe is to get all the leading commercial nations of the world to open their mints to the free, unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a common ratio to be fixed by international agreement. The immediate purpose of the conference is to promote the movement for the restoration of silver in England, Great Britain being the one great power that has hitherto prevented the success of the monetary conferences for international bimetallicism. But the movement for true bimetallicism has been making great progress in England during the past few years. The leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, is one of its strongest advocates. The silver question is now to be pushed aggressively into English politics. The conference adopted a proposal that every candidate for Parliament at the next general election be waited upon, and his stand on bimetallicism ascertained with the view of supporting or opposing him. This agitation in England will be watched with great interest by the people of the United States. When the British government joins with the other great financial powers, the silver question can be easily and permanently settled.

A number of the United States senators who voted for the repeal of the silver bullion purchase act sent a cablegram to the bimetallic conference, expressing their cordial sympathy with the movement to promote the restoration of silver by inter-

national agreement, and declaring their belief that the free coinage of both gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed ratio, would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metal money and secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations.

This movement is for true bimetallicism, and must not be confounded with the one carried on by extremists in this country under the same name, but of which the object is silver monometallism. For the United States to attempt alone the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, while the commercial ratio between silver and gold is 31 to 1, could have no other result than to drive out gold and place the country on a silver basis.

STRIKES.

Of all times, this is certainly the worst for strikes, yet there is a regular epidemic of them—strikes in the mining regions, strikes among railway men, artisans and other classes of workmen. When business is prosperous and the demand for labor is good, a strike for higher wages, with apparently just demands, wins public sympathy and has a good chance of success. But when business is struggling against adverse conditions and armies of unemployed can find nothing else to do than make excursions to Washington, a strike is the most foolish thing workmen can do. Strikes at this time simply furnish their employers a good excuse for closing the factory, shutting down the mine and stopping unprofitable business. No business can be continued long unless it returns some profit. For the sake of holding customers until there is a change for the better, a business may be run temporarily without profit, but if its managers are confronted by a strike during that period, they are forced to suspend.

The *Financial Review* takes an attitude of hope for a revival in business. As grounds for this, it states that the wearying tariff discussion is apparently nearing an end; that probably by midsummer the bill will become a law in a form much more satisfactory to the manufacturing interests than has hitherto been anticipated, and that then the uncertainty that has kept both the industries and the trade of the country idle for a year past will be removed.

"So soon as the new tariff duties are legalized," it says, "what is there to prevent a resumption of normal activity in every branch of business, the consequent general employment of labor and an attendant increase of consumption by the masses? The only cause of deferment of this recovery that can be reasonably suggested is the possibility that workmen may hesitate to yield the concessions in wages made necessary by the lower duties and therefore lower prices."

In other words, the revival in business is expected to come quickly if "labor more fully understands the necessity of lower wages" and promptly accepts them. This is certainly very far from reassuring to the wage-earners of the country, the majority of whom have already been compelled by force of circumstances to "yield concessions in wages." "While it is possible," the *Review* concludes, "that some complaint may be heard of the stubbornness of the wage-earning classes, yet that is likely to prove only a transient obstacle to a complete recovery of business."

If, on the other hand, industry and trade cannot recover without the "necessary reductions" in wages, what possible hope is there for the success of strikes for higher wages?

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Springfield, Ohio.

The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

The Liquor Bill Of the United States for one year is one tenth of the total value of the farms of the country. Every ten years the people waste in drink the value of all the farms, including buildings and fences.

A Cheap Source Of phosphoric acid is Carolina phosphate rock. Do not, however, use the crudely-ground rock, or "floats," but use the acid phosphate made by treating the rock with sulphuric acid. The available phosphoric acid in this acid phosphate costs about six cents a pound.

Bagging the Grapes As soon as the bloom has fallen will prevent rot. The fruit is much more beautiful when grown in bags. One pound manila bags are used. The bag is opened, drawn carefully over the bunch and pinned above the cane from which the bunch is growing. This method of protecting grapes is advisable where one has only a few vines.

Farms. The eleventh census returns show that in 1880 there were in the United States 4,008,907 farms, valued at over ten thousand million dollars; in 1890 there were 4,564,641 farms, valued at over thirteen thousand million dollars. The increase in number was nearly 14 per cent, and in value over 30 per cent. The increase in number and value has been general except in the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Building and Loan Associations. A report recently issued by the commissioner of labor states that there are in the United States 5,838 building and loan associations with about 2,000,000 shareholders. Pennsylvania heads the list with 1,079 associations, and Ohio stands second with 721. Over one fourth of the number of shareholders are borrowing members. The average size of the loans is \$1,120. These associations are modern institutions in this country, having reached their great proportions during the past ten or fifteen years. "This," concludes the report, "in connection with the fact that they have net assets over \$450,000,000, have made total profits of more than \$80,000,000, have helped to secure probably over

400,000 homes, and are semi-banking institutions conducted by ordinary men not trained as bankers, but yet have met with remarkably few losses, shows conclusively the strong hold which building and loan associations have taken upon the public." The average net asset per shareholder is less than \$260, yet a most vigorous fight was necessary to prevent them from coming under the operations of the proposed income tax laws.

Compare the Prices In the market reports of creamery butter and ordinary country butter. The average farm dairy does not give the old cow half a chance. With improved apparatus and the application of knowledge and skill, as good butter can be made in the home dairy as in the best equipped creamery in the land, and sold for the highest market price instead of the lowest. All that is gained by the change is profit. It costs less to produce the best butter than the poorest.

Monopolies Exist Because they are maintained by the people. This is a strong statement, but on examination it will be found too true. A great concern, combination, or trust, crushes out the small rivals in its business by underselling them, even making the price temporarily below the cost of production. It plays on the short-sighted greed of purchasers, who, as a matter of fact, prefer to buy at a very low price for a short time, and then pay a good round price the balance of the year than to support the small rival during the fight and pay a fair price all the time. There can be no underselling without underbuying. A combination is powerless to crush out a small, independent company, unless aided by consumers. When the latter buy at less than cost of production, they are helping destroy competition.

Corn-weevils. The Texas experiment station reports. In the fall of 1893 we made applications of carbon bisulphide to corn in shuck, and to corn with shuck taken off, to kill the large number of weevils that were in the corn at the time.

This material is a foul-smelling liquid which evaporates at ordinary temperatures, and is highly explosive and inflammable. We placed a pint of this fluid every three feet in the several bins of corn on November 11th, late in the evening to reduce the danger from fire.

On December 10th we opened the corn and found all the weevils dead that were in the shucked corn, and all the liquid evaporated from the cans. The corn in the shuck still had a few living weevils in it, but by far the greater part were then dead. On February 10th following, we again inspected the corn, and found all the weevils dead in both kinds of corn. No fresh weevils had entered, and thousands of dead ones testified to efficient method of treatment.

Prices and Wages. A Minnesota subscriber vigorously denies the claim of political and socialist agitators that as farmers get less and less for their products they are compelled to pay more and more for the products of others. He says:

"If wheat cannot be raised at a profit at fifty cents now, then we did not raise it at a profit when it was above \$1.50 a bushel. I can buy as many pounds of groceries with a bushel of wheat as I could in the sixties. I can buy ten or twelve pounds of sugar with a bushel of wheat; we used to get eight or ten pounds when wheat was above \$1.25. I can buy twenty pounds of fence wire with a bushel of wheat now; in 1878 it took nearly two bushels to buy twenty pounds. In those good times when wheat was above the \$1.25 mark a bushel would buy from three to six yards of sheeting, now it will buy from three to ten yards. In 1880 a mower and binder would have cost me four hundred bushels of wheat, now I can get both for three hundred bushels. I can get as many pounds, yards or bushels of anything as I did when all things were from three to four times as high. The assumption that price is the measure of profit falls to the ground.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

"We have been dealing with falling markets with one exception, and that exception is labor. We are paying greater

wages than ever before. In 1859 and 1860 my father paid \$15 a month by the season to a hired man, or twelve bushels of wheat a month. From 1863 to 1876 the rate changed slowly from twelve to fifteen bushels a month. In 1876 farm labor cost me sixteen bushels a month; in 1877, eighteen bushels; in 1883 it was twenty bushels; in 1890, twenty-six bushels; in 1893, forty to fifty bushels. Farm labor cost my father twenty-eight pounds of wool a month; it would cost me now one hundred and eighty pounds. It used to take three months' wages of a hired man to get a suit of clothes; he can get the suit now for half a month's wages.

"How do farmers like it? It is fun to pay four hundred and eighty bushels of wheat a year for a farm-hand, is it not? or eight hundred bushels of oats or corn, fifty tons of hay or nine tons of wool? This is a leak that helps make 'hard times' for the farmer."

NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

CHEAP SPRAYERS.

Yes, spray we must. No doubt about it. It is such an easy and effective way of dealing out destruction to our enemies, that the older methods and hand application of poisons are not any more called for. Of course, I am well aware that there are many people who have but a few plants or vines, or trees, or who otherwise do not think they can afford to buy the supposedly expensive spraying-machine. I think I have good advice even for them. There is now in the market a cheap knapsack sprayer, made of galvanized tin, with a piece of rubber tubing and a bulb syringe and a plain spray nozzle. I saw this implement in a Buffalo seed store. It costs about three dollars, and can be used for the many small operations of the home grower, as spraying house plants, potatoes, currant and gooseberry bushes, vines and shrubs of all sorts, and even small trees and the perches and interior of hen-roosts. It is called the "Lenox" sprayer, and as such is quoted in several of our seed catalogues. There should be a sprayer of this kind on the premises of everyone who has not a regular knapsack sprayer. I can see no excuse for its absence, for its small cost will soon be repaid many times over in the crops saved from insect depredations, even in a small garden. I do not know whether this cheap implement can be used for spraying with fungicides which are of a somewhat corrosive nature, like the Bordeaux mixture or other solutions of copper sulphate. It is good enough for applying Paris-green water, kerosene emulsion, tobacco-tea, hellebore-water, buhach-water, tar-water, solution of liver of sulphur and permanganate of potash, also of muriate of potash for aphids and maggots, etc. Surely, a ten-dollar or twelve-dollar knapsack sprayer, with a regular pump and Vermorel spray nozzle, is more serviceable and generally preferable. People who have more things to spray, say an acre or two of potatoes, quite a number of grape-vines, young trees, etc., have no business to be without such a sprayer. It is as necessary now as a plow or harrow, and it comes good and handy in very many cases, and at almost all seasons of the year. There is hardly a week during spring and summer that I have not more or less use for the knapsack sprayer. Its use pays me well.

LARGER SPRAYERS.

I have before this stated that the ordinary knapsack sprayer is by no means a perfect implement. As the pumping apparatus is at present arranged, it puts the operator at a disadvantage, and makes rather hard work of it. To spray a number of acres of potatoes, for instance, I rather use the wheelbarrow sprayer but this costs \$25, and not every grower feels able to have a tool costing so much. When you do have it, however, it is not much of a job to spray a few acres of potatoes, and if one does not think he is able to have this barrow sprayer all for himself, he may get one to lend to his neighbors at 25 or 50 cents per acre, or to do their spraying, furnishing the materials, at 75 cents or \$1 per acre for each application. There will be call enough for such work in almost any neighborhood, if a young man lets the people know that he is fully equipped and ready to do spraying at a moderate compensation. This may also be the case with regular orchard sprayers in any vicinity where people have small orchards and do not feel able to invest in a suitable sprayer. If one of

their number does it, he will get all of the money paid for a good sprayer back, with interest, by either letting the sprayer, or better, doing the work for others at a reasonable charge.

SPRAYING CROPS.

Of course, every possessor of a spraying outfit should keep himself fully posted as to the proper methods of spraying and proper spraying mixtures. If he does not, he may in some cases be liable to do more harm than good. Our present knowledge of this business, and the latest formulæ for making the mixtures, render spraying absolutely safe for all crops for which it is recommended. But the operator should closely follow the instructions, and not his own notions or guesswork. A handbook on spraying should be in everyone's possession who sets out to do such work. Fortunately, such handbook is in existence, and can be had for the trifling sum of twenty-five cents. It is entitled, "Spraying Crops," and comes from the pen of Prof. Clarence M. Weed, who is first-rate authority on this subject. He tells us from the start that the little manual (second revised edition, 130 pages, illustrated; 1894), "has been prepared for the purpose of aiding owners of spraying-machines to use them to the best advantage. The practical results of the most recent investigations have been embodied in it, and technical terms, so far as possible, have been excluded." This book gives a systematic account, with latest recipes of mixtures, of spraying both for insect and fungus enemies. It treats of (1) spraying the larger fruits; (2) spraying small fruits and nursery stock; (3) spraying shade trees, ornamental plants and flowers; (4) spraying vegetables, field crops and domestic animals, thus covering the whole range of farm and garden practice.

ROSE-CHAFER.

While in New Jersey, we used to have considerable trouble with the rose-bug, or rose-chaffer, and we seemed to be entirely powerless against the enemy. I felt some curiosity to see what Mr. Weed has to say in his book about this bad customer, although fortunately it does not come here to bother us. I quote the following from "Spraying Crops":

"In regions where the beetles are not overwhelmingly abundant, thorough spraying of grape-vines and fruit-trees with a wash made by adding three or four pecks of freshly-slaked lime and a quart of crude carbolic acid to fifty gallons of water, has been reported by several fruit growers to be successful, although on the other hand, some who have tried it in a smaller way say it did little or no good. A better method, which has been reported successful in Rhode Island, is to spray the buds before the blossoms open—in the state named the spraying was done the first week in June—with one pound of Paris green to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture. In parts of New Jersey, hand-picking has been resorted to as the only sure method of extermination, the insects being collected in the cooler hours of the day. They may be destroyed also by bot water, provided it is hot enough when it touches them. On the whole, the arsenited Bordeaux mixture seems the most promising remedial measure for most localities where the beetles are not overwhelmingly abundant." T. GREINER.

FARM MORTGAGES.

Edward Atkinson finds the following facts in the special report on farm mortgages in the census of 1890:

Nearly \$16,000,000,000 is invested in farms, stock and equipment in the United States.

Not half of the 4,500,000 farms are mortgaged at all.

Such as are mortgaged are in the aggregate mortgaged for less than half their value.

More than one half the mortgages are owned in the same state in which the lien lies.

The total amount of farm mortgages is less than \$1,300,000,000, while the value of the farms themselves is more than \$13,000,000,000.

The mortgage debt on real estate in New York county and eleven of the populous adjacent counties in this state and New Jersey is more than one half as much as the mortgage debt of the entire West (from Ohio westward), cities, farms and all, and is 21½ per cent, or more than one fifth, of the whole mortgage indebtedness in the United States.

Our Farm.

SORGHUM AS STOCK FEED.

I WILL perhaps be accused of making a hobby of forage plants. I plead to making it a specialty, but not a hobby. The interest shown in the hundreds of letters I receive asking for more information shows there is a widespread need for just such a feed.

The sorghums have been used in the West for many years; in fact, they are a necessity in the far West. But only within the last few years has there been any attention given to them in the East, there being other feeds, and they were supposed to be no better, or not adapted to their soil or climate.

I think it was in 1860 that Orange Judd introduced sorghum as Chinese sugar-cane, and the hundreds of varieties since introduced or originated by hybridizing are yet often called canes. They have been largely, and were at first, exclusively used for syrups and sugar, but now much more raised for feed. For syrups and the seed they are still just as profitable. We had two acres last year from which the gross receipts were \$141; but the cheapening of other sugar has had a tendency to lessen the raising of sorghum for this purpose, and its increase for feed. So to Orange Judd and the need at that time for a syrup-producing plant we are indebted to-day for one of our best fodder plants. I received it at first introduction, and have raised it continuously ever since, and the past year raised several of the choicest varieties, and had the finest syrup ever produced.

Within a few years the non-saccharin sorghums have been introduced, and we have them under the names of Red and White Kafir, Jerusalem, Egyptian or Rico and Brown Durra corn, Yellow and White Milo maize, African and Pearl millet and various other designations of corn, maize and millets, when they are all sorghums.

Now, all of them are valuable, but not all valuable alike for every locality. The earliest varieties of the sweet sorghum, Jerusalem and the Kafir-corns and White Milo maize, will likely mature when-eyer corn will, but the Yellow Milo maize takes a long season.

I will give some points most frequently inquired about.

As to their merit in general, it is as a fodder plant it chiefly lies in. The fodder is much better than that of corn. There are more blades, and they are much thicker. The stalk of some kinds is very sweet, but if grown thinly will be woody; other kinds are not sweet, but soft, and stock eat them well, while other kinds, if allowed to mature, are hard and woody, and stock will not eat them. For fodder alone we should cut all kinds just as the seeds are forming. The best fodder I ever had was a ten-acre field of Yellow Milo maize that was cut when the earliest heads were just well out in bloom, and the later stalks had not yet pushed out their heads. It was in full leaf, and the prospect was that the severe drought was going to fire the leaves so that they would break and be blown away. Every particle of stalk, leaves and heads was greedily eaten by horses and cattle, and they did well on it. The stalks averaged seven feet. Last year the season was different; there was a growth of ten to sixteen feet, the seed was fully ripened, and yielded in different soils on sod from twenty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, but the stalk was very coarse and woody, and stock did not eat them, and the feed-yard looked as though strewn with hoop-poles. But for this we do not care, as the supply of fodder in this new country is in great excess of demand, and we needed the seed as grain feed.

To farmers who have silos it would certainly be an immense feed. The Kafir-corns do not grow so tall, only from four to six feet, and the stalk being soft, almost any stock will eat it if a little short of feed or in a cold climate.

The seeds of the sweet sorghums are very hard, and so are not relished well by stock; in fact, but few of them are digested. Ground, they are splendid feed. The seeds of the other sorghums are larger and not so hard, and are readily eaten by all kinds of stock. I am feeding them in the head to horses, cows and hogs, and while not so good as other grain to be fed in this way, my stock is doing well. The inconvenience and expense are too great for threshing and grinding in this new country to be generally followed, though they are done

to a limited extent both for stock feed and table bread.

I would advise testing a packet each of several kinds. I could not in this advise as to what kinds for different sections, for they differ much. While the price on farms here is only from forty cents to \$1 per bushel, yet it will not be amiss to pay your seedsman ten cents per packet or twenty-five cents per pound, though it is really an extortion.

To any one acquainted with the culture of corn I need not enlarge in the culture of sorghum. The time and method of planting is much the same. The seed being smaller, should not be planted so deep, but in light, warm soil this is not essential, as the seed is hard and not liable to rot, and if deeply rooted will stand drought better. As growth at first is much slower than corn, the ground should be as clear of grass and weeds as possible, and the soil freshly stirred. No arbitrary rule can be given as to distance apart in planting. In some sections only two grains of corn are planted to the hill, in others four, or the same relative amount in drills. Perhaps one grain every eight inches for the low-growing kinds, and every fifteen inches for the taller kinds is the ideal here, in rows in width corresponding to corn, but as we have no field machinery that will plant it that way, we have to plant in hills of two and three grains. For seed it needs to be thinner, and for fodder alone it can be thicker; but much depends on the season, and perhaps we can never be certain of having it right. When planted thus it is cut and shocked the same as corn.

For fodder alone, the sweet sorghums are sown broadcast or seeded with the ordinary wheat-drill at the rate of twenty-five to seventy-five pounds per acre, owing to richness and adaptability of soil.

It will then grow from three to ten feet high, owing to soil and season, and is cut with a mowing-machine or binder. Cut with a mowing-machine it is allowed to lie in the swath for a week or ten days, then raked into winrows, put into shocks, and sometimes allowed to remain thus in our dry climate, or stacked the same as hay. In a dry season a seeding of a bushel per acre will produce stalks of three feet, while if moderately wet will grow ten to twelve, if not cut twice. My crops of forage last year were so much in excess of the previous year that we had no use for our seeded sorghum, and it was allowed to grow far beyond mowing-machine size.

I was rather amused at Waldo F. Brown, of Ohio, announcing a new discovery last year in sorghum for feed, and I am glad to know he has proved it to be a very paying crop. Many of your readers know him and his writings well, and as he is in a better position on an old farm with all conveniences to test its real value than I am on a farm which less than two years ago was an Indian pasture ground, you will likely give more weight to his testimony.

He seeded a fourth of an acre of Orange sorghum with a wheat-drill at the rate of a bushel per acre on June 17th. It had no rain after it was six inches high, and yet it furnished feed for three cows for sixty-six days, feeding forty pounds per day to each, which he considered equal to sixty pounds of corn fodder. There was also some fed to horses, hogs and calves. Mr. Brown says he has been farming for forty years, and that he never grew so much feed on a fourth of an acre in all those years, though there was no rain for fifty days.

Oklahoma.

J. M. RICE.

LUCERNE (ALFALFA).

We have heard it said by several parties recently that the most attractive plat of clover in east Mississippi is to be found on the farm of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, near Starkville. On this farm lucerne has proven its superior value as a forage plant in this immediate section of country. Many farmers and stockmen in this vicinity, astonished at the great success attending the growth of this crop on the college farm, ordered and sowed seed—one of my neighbors having sown forty acres. This crop is becoming more and more popular in the South, and the acreage, while by no means large as yet, is being increased year by year, and it is being introduced into sections where it was never grown before. The land ought to be very fertile and well drained; a deep, loose soil, with some sand in it, suits best. It succeeds well in our loose, lime lands. It is conceded that the best method to sow is in drills, so as to admit of cultivation the first year, and thus keep the grass and weeds from choking it

out before its roots have obtained a firm hold in the soil. But while it is best, usually, to sow in drills, the great majority would rather sow more seed and trust to broadcasting.

The best lucerne patch I ever saw was in this county, ten or twelve years ago, only about one and one fourth acres. It was sown broadcast with turnips. A good crop of seed was gathered from a portion of the turnips—\$45 worth in all. For months the manager of this farm fed no grain to his work stock, their feed consisting mainly of lucerne, cut green and allowed to wilt before feeding. He said that his mules would quit corn any time to eat the lucerne. An inspection of the work stock showed them to be in excellent order, and in a condition to perform good work. After being in lucerne about three years the land was plowed and planted to corn, and the yield was extraordinarily heavy.

The majority of southern farmers could easily have their lucerne patches, which would enable them to save at least half of the corn usually fed to horse and mule stock. Upon rich land, adapted to the growth of this plant, one acre of lucerne would be sufficient to feed many head of stock for several months in the year. This plant can be cut from three to five times in one season. There seems to be a variety of opinions as to the value of the hay, many contending that it is not of good quality; but this is no doubt due to the crop being allowed to mature too much before being mown, as well as due to improper methods of curing. The crop should be cut when the plant begins to show a few blooms. There is no doubt but that its chief value consists as a soiling crop, and as such it has few equals.

The cultivation of lucerne in the South is in its infancy, but individual tests here and there, in all the Gulf and south Atlantic states, are sufficient to warrant the conclusion that lucerne is well adapted to our climate and soils, and should be cultivated as extensively as with our countrymen beyond the Rockies.

Lucerne, once well established in the soil and a good stand secured, should yield an annual crop of forage for ten to twenty years. The seed can be sown in either fall or spring. The ground should be well broken and the soil thoroughly tined by the harrow, in order to insure a good stand. If sown in drills, they should be from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Close grazing is very injurious to it—stock are liable to bite below the crown and destroy the plant.

Eight tons of hay per acre, the land being rich and the season reasonably favorable, would not be too large an estimate for lucerne in this climate. Many Kansas farmers have been in this locality the past winter prospecting; many of them have bought farms. Most of these men speak enthusiastically of lucerne as a hog feed in Kansas. Several of them admitted they had seen better lucerne here on the college farm than they saw anywhere, and one of the party, who purchased a large farm near here, intends to make a specialty of growing lucerne seed for market.

Mississippi.

EDWIN MONTGOMERY.

TO KEEP THE BOYS.

Many writers and orators are interested, apparently, in keeping the boys on the farm, and have made various suggestions as to solving the problem. Doubtless all are good, but there is one fact that has not been kept in the foreground; always, namely, that it costs very little to induce a boy to stay on the farm.

Here is an actual occurrence. The boy, seventeen years of age, wanted to stay on the farm, but he wanted a little more than he was getting—something more than board and clothes. He pleaded for wages. "Give me," he said, "my board and so much a month, and I will clothe myself, like a hired man."

But his father would not consent to the arrangement, saying that with a mortgage and small profits, he could not allow him a regular salary until he was twenty-one. This working until "you are twenty-one" has sent a great many boys to a worse fate in cities.

The boy went away, and the farmer was obliged to hire a man to take his place. Now, he could have hired the boy for less than he paid the hired man—probably for half as much.

Here is another actual occurrence. A boy sixteen years of age, a good boy, who loved his home and wanted to stay, but he was not content. Some of his friends had gone to the city; they had better clothing

than he had, and they had money in their pockets and jingled it. The boy and his mother tried to induce the farmer to give him regular wages, but he said he could not afford to. At length, however, he offered the boy ten cents a day, and made this arrangement: The boy was to be paid every Saturday night, when possible; if the seventy cents was not paid on Saturday night, one cent a day was to be added until the whole was paid.

This appears to be a very small inducement, but it was sufficient; the boy became a different boy immediately. Seventy cents a week to do with as he pleased. His father did not pay every week, and at one time was six weeks behind, but this gave the boy more money when he was paid. He opened a set of books, keeping an account with each week's work and "posting" every day the one cent for non-payment on time. The bookkeeping was an interesting feature in itself—interesting for any one to keep an account of gains. That boy will not leave the farm, and it cost only ten cents a day to keep him.

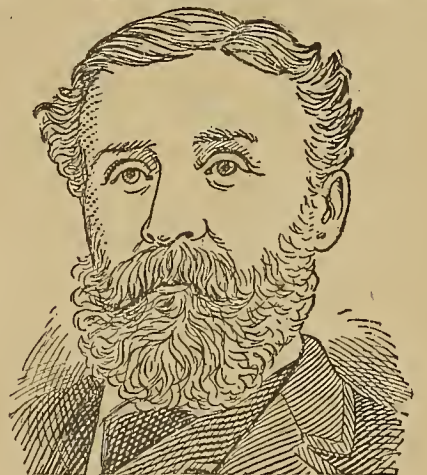
I was riding in the country when I saw a man approaching on horseback—on a high-spirited, iron-gray horse. Any one could see as they approached that the horse and rider were on good terms, the rider occasionally leaning forward to pat the horse on the neck. As they came up I recognized the rider, the son of a man I knew, but had not seen for a long time. The last time I heard of the family, the boy—the boy now before me—was going away from the farm, and the father was in despair.

"Are you on the farm yet?" I asked. "When I saw your father last he said that you were going away, and that he would have to sell the farm and take up some other business."

"Yes, he did talk that way, but not now. The fact is," said the boy eagerly, "about the time I thought of going away, this colt appeared on the farm, and the old mare died. Father said I could have the colt if I'd raise him. I tell you, I couldn't leave the colt. I've been offered \$200 for him. We are running the farm together now, and last year we cleared about \$1,400, and I had half of it. The farm is good enough for me. Come and see us."

The colt saved the boy. Every man cannot offer his boy a colt, perhaps, but in most cases there is a way to keep some boys on the farm, and if the farmer must make some sacrifice to accomplish it, it will pay in the long run.

GEORGE APPLETON.



Mr. Thos. Scrivens.

Hyde Park, Mass.

Dyspepsia Vanished

Salt Rheum and Intolerable Itching Also Cured.

"Dear Sirs: Three years ago I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, which the doctors told me was of the very worst kind. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and can say that after taking two bottles my complaint quite vanished and I have not been troubled since with dyspepsia. I have not had any distress since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I also

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures

had salt rheum on one limb, with intolerable itching. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood has been purified and I am quite well. I praise the medicine at every opportunity." THOMAS SCRIVENS, Hyde Park, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Our Farm.

IN GARDEN AND FIELD.

RAPE FOR FEED.—Much has recently been said about rape as fall feed. I was much pleased with a piece of rape sown in August of last year. My large flock of fowls (mostly capons) had a good time feeding on it all the fall and during open spells in winter. Now, just as the ground thawed out this spring, the rape took a new start, and my fowls went back to pasture on it. They always go to the rape patch in preference to a thrifty rye pasture close by, and they seem to enjoy the green leaves greatly. But now since the grass has started up so nicely, and fresh and green on my several acres of lawn, my fowls do not seem to be quite as anxious as they were earlier in the season to get to the rape greens. I have not tried this crop for cow fodder, but imagine it would be a good thing, and make lots of milk, even if it should have to be fed right after milking-time, in order to avoid giving milk and butter somewhat of a cabbage flavor. Just as soon after July 1st as I have a little piece of ground available for the purpose (following strawberries, peas or early potatoes) I shall sow it again to rape. A pound of seed, costing ten or fifteen cents in retail at most, will sow one eighth or one fourth of an acre. Consequently, there is not much expense connected with the crop. A couple of months later I shall have good, fresh cow feed and the very best of pasture for my poultry. It has been reported by some one that he found rape to be a pernicious weed, and hard to get rid of. Possibly he got hold of mustard, which is an annual and a bad weed indeed. There is nothing weedy about rape, and you will have no trouble from it.

A PROMISING POTATO.—So far as I have been able to learn the "inside history" of newer varieties of potatoes, I think there is nothing more promising at present than the Carman (Carman No. 1). Unfortunately, the stock is very limited. Thorburn & Co., the introducers, have been sold out of this variety long ago. Early in the winter I tried to get a bushel at ten dollars, and afterward considered myself in fine luck to be able to get a peck at three dollars. At present, I believe the potato can only be had by the pound, at the rate of not less than \$1.50 per pound. I am sure I would not sell a pound of mine even at that or a higher rate, believing that I can get larger returns from it by planting every eye I have. My friends know me to be an advocate of heavy seeding. I shall live up to my doctrines even in this case, and plant at least one of the tubers whole (and they are fine, large ones). The proceeds of this one hill will again be planted in the same way, a whole tuber to the hill, and this is going to be my "stock seed." About one half of the peck I have planted out on a greenhouse bench in good soil; am taking off the sprouts as fast as they appear, and plant them in old strawberry-boxes, to be set in open ground later on. My aim is to get as many hills as I can make from the seed; if possible, a number of them from each eye. I have never before resorted to this method, or to "splitting the eye," either; but when seed is so scarce and valuable, it will pay to do it. Of course, the piece on which these potatoes are to be planted is to be put in as good shape as I would make it for setting out onion-plants, except that I will not have it quite so excessively rich. It is an old asparagus patch, plowed over last fall. It had been well manured every year. Has been replowed again this spring, then received a fair top-dressing of old compost. Next it will be harrowed until perfectly fine, and then plowed once more and fitted up for planting in fine style. It remains to be seen how big a crop I can raise from the one peck of seed; but I shall do all I know how in order to succeed in securing a big yield. I expect these potatoes will be worth five dollars a bushel next season.

HARROW AS WEEDER.—I was one of the first growers who with great persistence have advocated the use of the harrow as a weeder. For years I have told my friends how easy weeds can be kept down in potato and corn fields by harrowing with a smoothing (slanting tooth) harrow. I now plant potatoes rather deep (three or four inches), and they are entirely below the reach of the harrow-teeth. The young

plants, even when three or four inches (and more) high, slip easily aside and out of the way of the teeth. Corn-plants do the same thing. While the harrow is getting more and more appreciated for this purpose, I think that we might even now use it in more cases than we do. There are peas, for instance. I usually plant mine nearly as deep as I do potatoes. The early crop is planted quite early, and the covering is usually done with a Planet Jr. horse-hoe. This leaves somewhat of a ridge over the rows. Rains are liable to pack the soil afterward. I now practice harrowing, thus smoothing and fining the surface again within ten days or two weeks after planting the peas. My first sowing (Alaska) is just coming up. Rainy weather and wet soil have prevented me from using the harrow before, but it will be done just as soon as the soil is dry enough again, even if the peas should be an inch or two high. It is only a small percentage of plants that are broken off, and I believe they start again from below the break, or if they do not there will be enough left to give a good crop, and those left do all the better under the stimulus of nicely pulverized soil. Beans may also be harrowed. A tool which is calculated to do this work, even better than a smoothing-harrow is Breed's weeder. I have seen many good reports about this tool, but have never tried it. I am so fully convinced of its superiority that I have just bought one, and will use it on my peas, beans, potatoes and perhaps other crops. It is arranged somewhat on the principle of the horse hay-rake now in

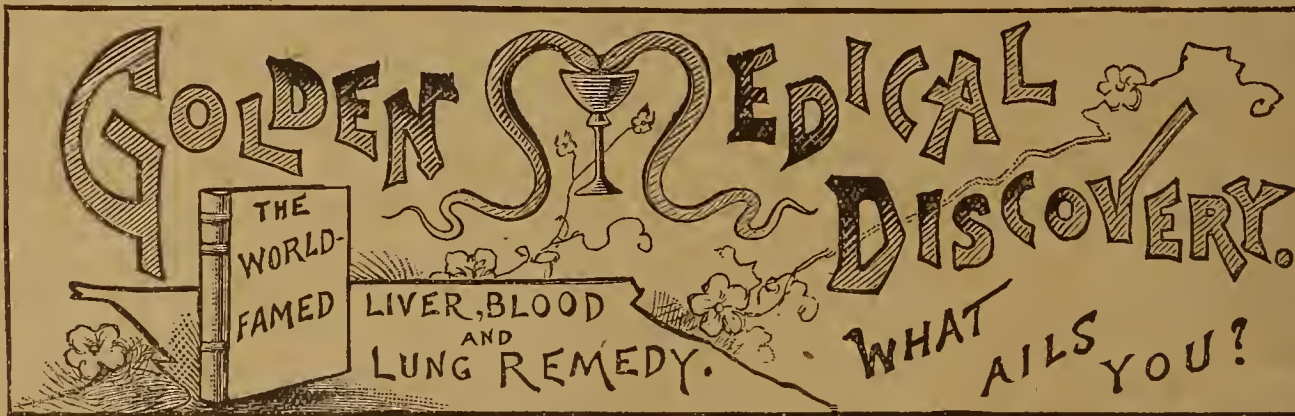
general use; but the wire teeth, or fingers, are more numerous and close together in a double row.

POLLINATION OF PEAR FLOWERS.—A correspondent asks me about Anjou pears. He has a row of about two hundred trees of this variety, with a few other pears at the east end of the Anjou row. The question is, will the Anjou bear fruit, or will it require pollen from other trees to make it fruitful? This question, to the inquirer and many others, is an important matter. It involves a problem, the proper solution of which determines in a large measure the degree of success in pear growing. The Anjou, like almost all other pears which require pollen from other varieties, to be fruitful, will set and ripen fruit occasionally, or occasional specimens, but you cannot depend on its bearing a full crop, unless other pear varieties are near it. Anjou, like Bartlett, is more or less "self-sterile." Plant the two together, and both will become fruitful. If the row of Anjou pears were mine, I would graft at least a branch or two in every fourth or fifth tree with Bartlett or other common pear varieties; if possible, several of them. When setting a pear orchard, the safest way invariably is to mix the varieties; and indeed this same principle applies to almost all other fruits. Mixed orchards usually bear best. Our department of agriculture has just issued a bulletin (Vegetable Pathology, No. 5) on the pollination of pear flowers, by its special agent, Merton B. Waite. This bulletin gives in its more than eighty pages of printed matter, and a dozen of plates, the results

of careful experiments, made under the direction of Professor B. T. Galloway, with the pollination of pears. It can be had by applying to the department for it. The plates, showing variation in shape of fruit and seeds, due to different pollen or lack of pollen, are especially interesting and instructive. JOSEPH.

CULTURE OF MANGEL-WURZELS.

Ground good for corn is good for mangel-wurzels, and the time to plant is when corn is planted. Get the ground fertilized, plowed, harrowed and in perfect order; then with a Planet drill put in the seed in rows about thirty inches apart. It is best to make ridges and roll down before seeding. The seed should be pretty thick, say ten to fifteen seeds to the foot, to insure a full stand. Within ten days of the time the seeds appear above ground, thin out to six inches apart, and this is the whole secret of success, for if left until the weeds get big and thick, the job is so much greater that it is hardly worth doing. One thinning and hoeing is about all that is needed, but the cultivator must be frequently run between the rows and close up to them to cover all young weeds that appear. While the plants are small, use spike harrow-teeth next to the row. We use Allen's hand wheel-hoe that has a disk cutter to run along close to the row before the thinning is done, so as to narrow the space to be cleaned out by the fingers and trowel or hand weed-cutter. It is easy to grow six hundred to one thousand bushels per acre on rich ground, and more.—*Farm Journal.*



Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any considerable number of these symptoms you are suffering from Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ,

cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its po-

tency in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of extract of malt and cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by the "Discovery."

It rapidly builds up the solid flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

DYSPEPSIA.

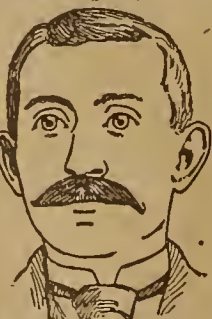
Rev. CHARLES PROSSER of Mount Carmel, Northumberland Co., Pa., writes: "I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and I had suffered so long that I was a wreck; life was rendered undesirable and it seemed death was near; but I came in contact with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' I took twelve bottles of 'Discovery,' and several bottles of the 'Pellets,' and followed the hygienic advice of Dr. Pierce, and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is worth living now. A thousand thanks for your treatment. I enclose my photo."



REV. PROSSER.

INDIGESTION—TORPID LIVER.

E. M. SEAVOLT, No. 427 Sandusky St., Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio, writes: "I can heartily recommend your 'Golden Medical Discovery' to any one who is troubled with indigestion and torpid liver; I was that bad it was about chronic with me. All the other medicines could give me no relief; but at last, what came to my relief was that wonderful medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I could scarcely eat anything—it would put me in terrible distress in my stomach; I had a dull aching and grinding pain in my



E. M. SEAVOLT, ESQ.

stomach with pain in my right side and back, and headache, bad taste in my mouth; at night I was feverish and the soles of my feet burned. I took four bottles of the 'Discovery' and two vials of the 'Pellets.' I am well and hearty and can eat as well as any body can,—thanks to your 'Discovery.'"

ECZEMA.

JOSEPH P. DELANO, Esq., of Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va., writes: "About five years ago I was taken with a discoloration of the skin on my legs and arms, which in a short time terminated in the most aggravated eczema. My sufferings were intense, and no relief did I experience, until I commenced the use of your preparations. I have taken five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and more than that number of the 'Pellets,' and believe that I am entirely cured. I never feel the least itching, or burning, which was at one time so unbearable. My appetite and digestion are splendid, and, although I will be seventy years old my next birthday, I am as hearty and strong as most men of fifty."



J. P. DELANO, ESQ.

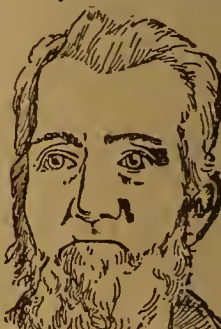
MR. G. MILTON SYDNOR, Druggist, of Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va., writes: "My friend, Mr. J. P. Delano, has requested me to write you in confirmation of his statement, which I cheerfully do. I know Mr. Delano personally well, and can testify to the correctness of his statement."

His case of eczema was the worst that I had ever seen. I saw him often during the time he was afflicted, as he came to my store often after medicine. He purchased the 'Discovery' and 'Pellets' from me, and has been one of the strongest champions of your medicines, and

thus aided me very much in their sale. I am quite sure that he has been the means of my selling several dozens of that preparation."

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

JOHN WEAVER, of West Carrollton, Montgomery Co., Ohio, writes: "My catarrh was of about twenty years' standing; my left nostril closed, I could not breathe through it; had a constant pain above my left eye night and day. I commenced using Sage's Catarrh Remedy at the same time using the 'Golden Medical Discovery'; I used one package and one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and I found great relief; after using the second I thought all was right, but I began to feel the effects of it again, so I got the third and fourth packages, and I am satisfied I am rid of it. Since I commenced using your medicines, I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."



J. WEAVER, ESQ.

A Treatise on either Dyspepsia and Liver Disease, Blood and Skin Diseases, or one on Nasal Catarrh or on Consumption and other diseases of the Respiratory Organs, mailed on receipt of six cents (stamps) for postage.

Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Orchard and Small Fruits.

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INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Grafting on the Wild Cherry.—W. H. M., Whittlesey, Ohio. The tame cherry will graft on the wild cherry very successfully, but will not graft on the wild black (rum) cherry or on the choke-cherry.

Poultry in Plum Orchard.—T. L., New Springfield, Ohio. Poultry are a help to plum-trees by destroying the insects that otherwise might trouble them, and also by fertilizing them by their droppings. I should think the plan you suggest might work successfully.

Old Tin and Iron Around Trees.—M. A. P., Xenia, Ill. Plants do not use tin in their processes of growth and only a very small amount of iron. The soils of this country contain an abundance of iron for the purposes of the plant. I do not know of a single instance where an increase in crop could be traced to the application of iron in any form.

Fruit-trees Not Blooming.—A. F. C., York, Neb. It may be the trouble is with the varieties, but probably they are growing very rapidly each year, and throw all their strength into wood. If they are considerably pruned in June on the new growth, probably they will be sufficiently checked to set fruit-buds.

Best Varieties of Plums.—W. T. B., Newport, Ohio. I would not recommend any of the varieties of plums you mention, except for trial in a small way, but should plant such well-known kinds as Lombard, Pond's Seedling, Yellow Egg and Genil. Would also try, as especially promising, a few of the Japanese sorts, such as Abundance, Red June and Burbank.

Best Fruits for Sandy Land, also on Old Barn-yard.—B. S., Fremont, Ind. Probably blackberries, grapes and cherries will do best on the good sandy or gravelly land to which you refer, and will pay as well as any, providing you are not too far from a market. If it is high land, peaches will also do well on it. Probably the best kind of fruit crops for the rich soil of the barn-yard are strawberries and pears.

Grafting-wax.—M. J. B., Gaylord, Mich. Grafting-wax is made in many ways, but a very good and reliable recipe is made by melting together four parts, by weight, of rosin, two parts beeswax, one part tallow; when melted, pour into a pail of cold water. Then grease the hands and pull it until it is nearly white; roll into balls. When used, dip into hot water.

Camel-cricket.—Katydid. —J. W. H., Coffey county, Kan. The eggs which are laid in bunches and resemble a caterpillar stuck to the side of the branch are those of the camel-cricket (*Phasmomantis carolina*). It feeds on other insects only, and is always beneficial. The eggs, which are nearly flat and nearly one quarter of an inch long, of a drab color and arranged in rows on the twigs, belong to the oblong-winged katydid. They are not injurious.

Peach Varieties.—R. H., Rensselaer, Ind. I do not know anything about the Canada Seedling peach. If you want to try new varieties of the peach, better try Crosby and Elberta, which are very promising. I would not advise you to purchase the kind first mentioned. If you are a beginner in the planting of peach-trees, you should begin with the kinds that are known to be good. Commencing with novelties is expensive, and often very discouraging.

Best Spray.—J. W. S., Bandy, Utah, asks: "Which is the best spray for fruit trees and bushes?"

ANSWER:—The best general spray for fungus diseases is Bordeaux mixture; for the codling-moth and biting insects, such as saw-flies, etc., is Paris green in water at the rate of one pound to one hundred and fifty gallons of water. But please write what you want to spray for and I will try to answer the question more clearly.

Cherry—Apricot.—W. T. W. C., Boyd, W. Va. The Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry is a form of the sand cherry, which is a native over most of the northern United States. It is a low shrub, and fruits profusely in the dried sections of the country. The fruit is quite astringent, and it is not to be recommended for planting in sections where our improved cherries grow and fruit freely. The Shense apricot is an inferior but very productive fruit. It would probably be well for you to try it in a small way.

Plum-tree Not Bearing.—L. H. C., Hamilton, Ind. You should have given the name of the variety you have, if possible, so that I might better understand the case. Very many of the cultivated plums that have their parentage in the wild *P. hortulana* are weak in the blossom, or at least are not fertilized by their own pollen. It is so with the Wild Goose and Miner as well as other varieties. In such a case the remedy is to plant some other variety near the tree to furnish pollen. But sometimes a fruit-tree will be of some hardy kind, with perfect flowers, and yet persistently develop blossoms, but no fruit. In such a case, if the tree is girdled the last of June just below the branches, the results are often quite satisfactory. It is always best to somewhat mix in the orchard the varieties of cultivated fruits, and this is especially true of the plums.

Preventive for Borers.—H. W., Michigantown, Md., writes to the FARM AND FIRESIDE that he has found a sure preventive for the apple-tree borer in the following treatment: As soon as warm weather comes, say first of May, rub the trees well with soft soap with the hand. Rub on plenty, and repeat in June. If there is much wet weather, rub them oftener. An application of the same will also prevent rabbits from gnawing trees if applied late in the fall. Soft soap will also revive a tree that is on the decay if applied the same way, as the rains will wash the soap down to the roots of the tree. If H. W. would add a little plaster of Paris, Paris green and water to the soft soap, he would find it a more efficient preventive than the soft soap alone. But even with the above precaution the trees should be examined for borers in fall and spring. It is the potash in the soap that makes the trees healthy, and the only question about using it as a fertilizer is that we can supply the potash in a cheaper form in some of the German potash salts or in wood ashes.

Kerosene Emulsion for Aphides.—M. H., Genesee, Cal. Kerosene emulsion will destroy the lice, even if they are very thick, if applied several times. It is the simplest and most effective remedy for these pests, while it is harmless to the foliage of the plant if properly made. Of course, good judgment must be used in applying it. If it is found to be too strong for some plants when made according to the formula, it should be diluted. These insects would cause much less trouble were the remedies for them used early in the

season. The trouble too often is that we wait until the leaves commence to curl from their injuries, and then we attack, and find it hard work to destroy them, while if we had begun when the leaves first appeared we would probably have found but few lice, and they could have easily been destroyed with one application of the emulsion. Kerosene emulsion is made as follows: Soft soap, one quart, or hard soap (preferably whale-oil soap), one fourth pound, two quarts of hot water, one pint of kerosene. Stir until all are permanently mixed, and then add water until the kerosene forms one fifteenth of the whole compound. A good way to mix it is by pumping it back and forth from one vessel to another.

Knots on Tree Roots—Distance Apart for Plums—Time to Plant Raspberries—Apple and Peach Trees Together.—J. M., Harrison, Ohio. The knots from the size of a hickorynut to the size of an egg, which are found on the roots of trees, should always be regarded with suspicion; the stock should not be planted, nor should stock apparently healthy coming from the same land. Yet I have known of such stock growing and doing well. These knots are due to the growth in the roots of a worm which is nearly allied to the vinegar-eels, which form the "mother" of vinegar made in the good old-fashioned way.

The Burbank and Abundance plums might do planted fourteen feet apart with one in the center, but they will be apt to crowd one another in a few years. It would be better to plant twelve feet apart in north and south rows twenty feet apart. Fall is a good time for planting the suckering raspberries or blackberries, but the black raspberries and other tip-rooting kinds should always be planted in the spring. I think you would do best to put the apple-trees among the peaches in every other interval between the rows, setting them so as to come in the middle of the squares. If you then have an eye to favoring the apples, even by cutting the peaches severely where they crowd them when pruning, I think it will be the best way.

Fruits Deficient in Pollen.—E. H., Portland, Oregon. I do not now think of a cultivated apple, pear or plum that is deficient in pollen in the sense that it has not enough to pollinize itself were the pollen of the right kind. There is, however, a great difference in the amount of pollen that different kinds produce; but the point to which you refer, I presume, the barrenness of certain varieties when dependent upon their own pollen, and their fruitfulness when they have pollen from other kinds. This has often been observed with each of these fruits, and it is undoubtedly best to mix the different varieties of each fruit in orchards, so that they may have the benefit of cross-fertilization. Where there are large blocks of trees of some kinds, as, for instance, the Bartlett pear or Northern Spy apple, which are nearly self-sterile, with no other kinds near by, the fruit is liable to fail, on account of the lack of cross-fertilization, while there may be an abundance of pollen. On the other hand, the Baldwin, Duchess and some other apples are abundantly able to pollinize their own flowers. In order to get good results from the self-sterile kinds, we should look to getting several varieties in the orchard that flower at the same time. It has been shown quite conclusively that while the pollen from the self-sterile kinds of fruits would not fertilize their own stigmas, yet the same pollen would fertilize perfectly other varieties of the same species.

Rose-bugs—Grape Cuttings—Gooseberry Cuttings.—C. L. H., Holden, Mass. Rose-bugs are one of the most difficult insects to kill, and hand-picking or protection in various ways is resorted to, to avoid injury from them. The bunches of most varieties of grapes may be successfully protected from them by bagging with paper sacks before the flowers open. Where one has but a few rose-bushes, they may be protected by mosquito-netting. The most common way to raise grapes is from long, hard-wood cuttings. These should be made in the fall from the hard, well-ripened new wood of the season. It is best to make them about eight inches long, if wood is abundant. The length will necessarily depend somewhat on the distance between the buds on the canes, and when three-bud cuttings are made of some varieties they may be ten inches long. They are often made six inches long, but so short as this they are more liable to fall from drying out than if longer. They will send out roots best if cut just below a bud, but this is not necessary. These cuttings should be put up in bundles of about one hundred each. Bury them in some well-drained place with the tops down, and

NOVEL BINDER TRANSPORT.

When the self-binder was first made, it weighed something over a ton and its transportation from place to place was to the farmer what the elephant is to a traveling circus. Its full width of thirteen or fourteen feet monopolized the wide roads and made it impossible of transport over the narrow ones. This state of affairs led to the adoption of the binder truck, by means of which the machine was transported sideways. This invention was considered a great boon to farmers, but the task of lifting the heavy machine onto the truck was always severe and unpleasant, if not actually dangerous. But recently an invention has been patented which does away with the binder truck altogether.

This device solves the problem of binder transportation by jointing the platform near the inner end so that in a few minutes' time the platform can be telescoped in such a way that the grain wheel is brought close to the foot of the elevators, and the machine runs on its own wheels. In this way the machine is narrowed, so that it can go wherever a hay wagon could be driven—over narrow roads, narrow bridges and through gates. This, by reduction in width, also accomplishes a considerable saving of storage room.

This improvement, as far as we know, has been put out only by William Deering & Co., of Chicago. We understand they are protected by strong patents. If they were not, the evident utility of this device would certainly lead to its imitation by all makers of harvesters. We are credibly informed that critical examination of a large number of these platforms which have been in use for three years or more, has shown that the joint is the strongest part of the platform, and that the tendency to sag, which was predicted by the incredulous, has steadily refused to show itself.

THE SOUTH SIDE MANF'G CO.,

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cover with about six inches of soil and a foot or two of mulch. Be sure the soil is packed firmly around and between the bundles, so that they cannot dry out in winter. In the spring, when the ground is dry, take all but about three inches of the soil from over the cuttings and replace it with about one foot of hot stable manure, to induce the cuttings to callous. This is very necessary, to insure their rooting, and they should not be planted out until well calloused. The same object may be secured by covering the cuttings with a box and sash, which will confine the sun's rays and so warm the roots that they will start a callous. When the soil is settled and warm, they should be planted out in rich, warm soil, six inches apart, in rows two or three feet apart, putting the cuttings down to the top bud. They should be at least seven inches deep in most locations. Gooseberries may be raised from cuttings, but much the best and most common way is to root them by layering first. This is done by bending the branches to the ground, and covering them partly with soil in July. In the fall most of the small branches will be rooted, when they may be cut off and be planted out the next spring the same as cuttings. Grapes also may be layered, and in a small way it is much the best method to follow.

Fruit Varieties—Flowering Shrubs—Transplanting Grapes—Coal Ashes.—K. M. N., Crapo, Maryland, writes: "I have a small village lot which I wish to plant to fruit-trees. Please name the two best varieties of pears, and summer, fall and winter apples. Please give me a list of half a dozen flowering shrubs, or trees, rapid growers, and those which bloom throughout the summer. I grubbed up an old vineyard four years ago; many of the vines yet live and send up sprouts each year. Would it be wise for me to transplant them to my garden?—What effect will coal ashes have on my garden, which is a sandy loam?"

ANSWER:—Two good varieties of pears are Bartlett for summer and Beurre d'Anjou for late fall. Duchesse d'Angouleme grown as a dwarf is also an admirable variety. Of apples for summer, plant Red Astrachan and Duchess of Oldenburg; for autumn, Maiden's Blush; for winter, Roxbury Russet and Baldwin. For a half dozen of the best shrubs plant Tartarian honeysuckle, common lilac, Spiraea Thunbergii, Spiraea Van Houttei, hardy, large-flowered hydrangea, Hypericum aurea, purple fringe and white fringe. No, they are not of any value. New grape-vines can be bought so very cheap that you cannot afford to bother with old roots. I should not want it on a sandy loam in good condition. It would add nothing to the fertilizing elements in the soil, and would probably not improve it at all. Were the land stiff clay or drifting sand, it would improve it. In one case it would make it more porous, and in the other more compact.

Evergreen Seedlings—Buckthorn Seedlings.—E. C. K., Ipsen, Minn. As a rule it is better for the inexperienced to buy evergreen seedlings rather than attempt to grow them from seed. If you are going to try pine, spruce, arbor-vitae or others of our coniferous evergreens, you would probably be most successful in a small way by planting them in boxes. However, I grow all I raise, which is several thousand yearly, by sowing the seed in the open ground, and I scarcely ever fail to make them grow. I sow the seed in the spring as early as I can work the ground, in rather light soil where there is a good circulation of air, planting about one half inch deep, and then put on about a quarter of an inch, with clean sand additional. Over the whole bed I then erect a screen of branches at least six feet from the ground. This screen may consist of willow or other branches thick enough to keep out one half the sunlight, so that there will be a little play of light and shadow over the bed. This treatment allows of a good circulation of air, and yet protects from the direct rays of the sun, both of which conditions are necessary for success; they are, in fact, the conditions prevailing where these seedlings are abundant in nature. English buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) seed should be washed from the dried berries and then sown in good, rich soil about one inch deep. They should grow from six inches to a foot in height the first year, and may be transplanted to a permanent position at the end of the first season.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.—Ramsey county is one of the best in North Dakota. It is preferable in many ways to the level Red river valley counties. Its rolling prairies have a rich, deep, black, sandy loam soil, easy to till and sure to produce well. It is a splendid grass country, pasture being good at all times, except when covered with snow. A large immigration to this part of the state is expected this spring. There is some government land to be had fifteen or twenty miles from the railroad. It is the best part of the United States for a poor man to start in. I came here three years ago without a dollar, and now own a good farm with a four-room house, barn and outbuildings, team, saddle-pony, seven head of cattle, seeder, plow, mower and all machinery needed to run a farm. We raise wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, beans and potatoes. Carrots, beets and all other root crops do extra well. In my garden I grow tomatoes, cabbage, celery, onions, melons, squashes, cucumbers and all vegetables grown in northern states. All small fruits do well. A great many apple and plum trees were set out last year. Devil's lake, the only large body of salt-water in the Northwest, lies partly in Ramsey county. It is sixty miles long and ten miles wide. Its shores are heavily timbered with oak, ash and elm. Sweetwater lake, ten miles long and three miles wide, lies near the center of the county. Game is abundant; geese, ducks, cranes, snipe and grouse are here in countless thousands, while antelope and deer are found to the north and west. Our markets are good. The climate is dry, bracing and healthful.

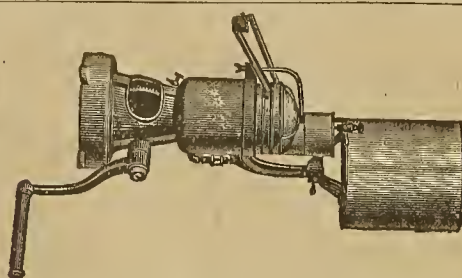
Devil's Lake, N. D.

W. T.

FROM OREGON.—Newberg is a town of about one thousand inhabitants, on the Willamette river and Willamette railroad, twenty-five miles from Portland. It has seven churches, the Pacific College, good, graded public schools,

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FERTILIZERS ARE UNPROFITABLE

Unless they contain sufficient Potash. Complete fertilizers should contain at least 6 per cent of Potash. Fertilizers for Potatoes, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables should contain from 10 to 15 per cent of Potash. Farmers should use fertilizers containing enough Potash, or apply Potash salts, such as Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Kainit. For information and pamphlets, address German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York City. Mention this paper when you write.



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MAIZE, KAN., JAN. 24, '94.

For many years I suffered from Catarrh of the head and throat, which destroyed my hearing, and for twenty-five years I was so deaf that I could not understand conversation at all. Could not hear a clock strike by holding my ear against it. I had tried every known remedy, and nothing had given me the slightest relief. I obtained Dr. Moore's treatment, and had not used it three weeks until my hearing began to improve, and now I can hear common conversation across a room without difficulty; can hear a clock strike in an adjoining room, 30 feet away, with the door closed, and I think I am entirely cured and my hearing permanently restored. I urge all who are afflicted as I was, to obtain Dr. Moore's treatment. EDWARD COLEMAN.

MEDICINES FOR THREE MONTHS' TREATMENT FREE.

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that it is a positive cure for Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send Medicines for three months' treatment free. Address, J. H. MOORE, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

pressed-brick works, two tile factories, one sawmill and grist-mill, several stores, steam laundry and no saloons. The Friends have a large meeting-house here. The climate is mild, with a great deal of rain in the fall and winter. Not much snow falls in the valleys. The lowest point reached by the mercury the past winter was about 16° above zero. All kinds of grain, except corn, do well. In many localities fruit growing is receiving a great deal of attention. Nearly all kinds do well. Cherries grow so large that they cannot be passed through an inch auger-hole. Oregon took several prizes on her grains and fruits at the world's fair. Any one wishing to settle where there are no blizzards or cyclones, and where crops never fail, would do well to see this country before locating. A. L. C. Newberg, Oreg.

FROM TEXAS.—Our soil is deep sand, especially adapted to the production of water-melons, of which hundreds of acres are planted to supply our Texas markets and the cities of northern and western states. This land also produces corn and cotton fairly well when fertilized a little, and is perfection for vegetables, small fruits and pears. Our black lands are stronger, producing corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc., abundantly, with no fertilizing whatever. Waller county has just erected a \$30,000 court-house, and our county-seat (Hempstead) and surrounding country are rapidly building up and furnishing desirable homes to many good people from the older states. There is plenty of room for many more good people. We offer them land from \$5 to \$25 per acre, with plenty of good water and wood, with fields that need only to be fenced with a few wires to be ready for the plow. L. L. R. Hempstead, Texas.

FROM TENNESSEE.—The "wildwoods" of eastern Tennessee are a most charming retreat in the summer months. Our country is one of tropical bloom and beauty, with smiling, green valleys and densely-wooded hills. We raise cereals and fruits of nearly all kinds. One thing we lack—population. We need an influx of enterprising people to give an impetus to our ante-bellum ways; we cling too much to our grandfather's days. We have clear streams, well stocked with fish, meandering through our hills and valleys, and springs innumerable. Land is cheap. Big Springs, Tenn. N. B.

Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammoncton, New Jersey.

LICE AND THEIR DESTRUCTION.

THIS is the season for lice, and a warning now, before the warm weather begins, may save much valuable time and labor. We have frequently given advice on the subject, but our attention is again called to the matter by the following letter from Mr. J. R. Little, of Missouri, who discusses the problem in an able manner, and we place his article here for purposes of comment, and also to give our readers the benefit of a review of his letter. Mr. Little says:

"Will people ever learn how to get rid and keep rid of hen-lice? I am a chicken crank, have been through the mill, and know what I am talking about when on the louse problem. I can heartily sympathize with anyone who is not familiar with the subject. In your issue of April 15th, 'Mrs. R. B. H., Isadora, Mo.,' says: 'The little mites are the most difficult for me to get rid of. I have tried coal-oil, sulphur, earlic acid, etc., without success.' And notwithstanding she says she has tried kerosene (coal-oil), you prescribe kerosene. How encouraging that must have been to her. No doubt she saw at once that all she need do was to use kerosene (what she calls coal-oil), and all would be well. I have been trying for years to teach chicken raisers how to kill lice. I even went so far one time as to write a poem (?) on the subject; but it seems to be a waste of ink and paper. However, I feel philanthropic enough to make another effort, and will say, once for all, that the way to kill hen-lice is to catch and burn them. Fire, if properly applied, is sure death to lice.

"Some, perhaps, may think I am jesting, but I am not. I am in dead earnest, and every word I am saying is gospel truth, common sense and practical. What I have been saying, while strictly true, is designed (in a way) to make an impression, for so many have their say on this subject that most people either pass over it or read and forget in a minute what is said.

"There are hundreds of species of bird-lice, but there are practically two, and only two, kinds. One kind, the big gray lice, practically stay on the fowls all the time; the other kind, the 'little mites,' stay on the fowls only a part of the time. I don't know any way I can better illustrate this than by reference to the well-known fact that head-lice habitually stay on human heads all the time, day and night; but bed-bugs bite at night and breed and hatch in crevices in the bedstead. And so it is with hen-lice. The large ones breed, hatch, live and die on the fowls; but the little mites only forage on the fowls, and that at night (excepting on setting hens; these they work on at all times), and breed, hatch, live and die on the roost-poles and in the walls and roof of the hen-house.

"Having learned the nature and habits of these pests, we can go to work intelligently to destroy them.

"The remedy is Persian insect-powder applied to the fowls for the large lice, and fire applied to the roost-poles for the little ones. All that is necessary is to arrange the roost-poles so that they can be readily removed and replaced, and not allow the chickens to roost elsewhere than on the perches so arranged. As before stated, the habit of the mites is to feed on the chickens after they go to roost, and return to the under side of the roost-poles as soon as they get their fill, and if there is room enough on the poles they will all remain there. If not, some of them will go to the walls, and even to the roof.

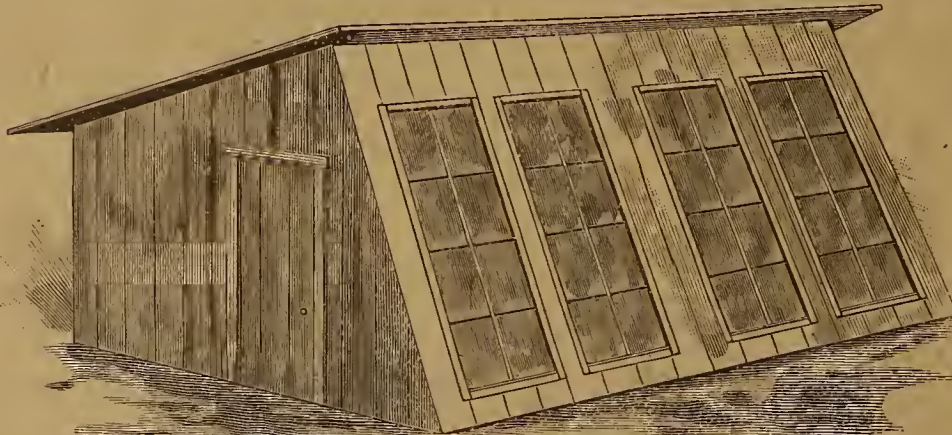
"When the premises have become overrun with lice, it is well to make as many holes and crevices for hiding-places on the under sides of the roost-poles as possible, as all such traps will be filled (if there are lice enough) before any will go to the walls. For three or four mornings in succession turn the roost-poles upside down and pour a stream of kerosene on them from end to end. Then stand them up and touch a match to the lower end, allowing the blaze to run to the top. After this, blaze them off once in three or four days for a month, and if the weather is warm enough to hatch out all the eggs that may have been in the walls, you will not have a mite on the place, unless on setting hens, pigeons or other fowls not roosting

on the poles thus treated. And don't you forget it."

We have before recommended fire, but it is not a safe remedy, and is dangerous to persons and property. Lice (the small mites) do not confine themselves to the roosts and buildings entirely, but may be found on the bodies of the hens, both day and night, as has been demonstrated time and again, when catching a hen on the range and finding lice on the hands, clothing, etc. Fire cannot be applied to cracks and crevices, nor to the hens, hence we advised kerosene emulsion, as it is much cheaper than kerosene, and is easily sprayed in the shape of a fine spray, into every open space. If kerosene is applied to the roost-poles, etc., it will destroy lice instantly. On the bodies of the hens Persian insect-powder may be applied, but it is difficult to get it well into the feathers. If the house is made clean the hens will soon clear their bodies by the use of the dust bath. If kerosene, or the kerosene emulsion, has failed to clear lice out of the poultry-house, it is because the application was imperfect, and some of the vermin escaped. The use of a sprayer throwing a fine spray, and drenching the house, inside and out, three or four times, will effectually remove them.

A COMFORTABLE POULTRY-HOUSE.

The house illustrated is 14 feet long, 9 feet wide, 9 feet high in front and 6 feet at the rear. The slant in front lets the sunlight come in far back on the floor all day long. It has two rooms, which are divided by a lath partition. It has a double floor, with one door at the west end, entering the laying-room, and



COMFORTABLE POULTRY-HOUSE.

also a door inside, entering the roosting-room. The perches are two feet high from the floor. The cost of the house, including labor, should not exceed \$35. It will be noticed that there are plenty of windows, hence the house is well lighted, which is a very desirable thing in a poultry-house, as the hens desire light, or they will go outside. The roof may be of tarred paper, and the house can be built with but few tools, as an expert is not required. The design was sent us by Mrs. Mary E. Brooks, Conn.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Gapes.—J. S. A., Palmersville, Tenn., writes: "What is the best cure for gapes in chicks?"

REPLY:—Give a drop of spirits of turpentine on a bread crumb, as drawing the worms from the windpipe is a risk. Scatter air-slaked lime freely over the ground occupied by the chicks.

Parrots.—S. P. O., Punta Gorda, Florida, writes: "Will you please name some book treating on the care of parrots, how to feed and how to train them to talk?"

REPLY:—We doubt if there is such a book published, as its sale would be very limited.

Probably Roup.—W. P., Napa, Cal., writes: "The combs and wattles of my chickens turn yellow, and they remain ill a month or six weeks, then die. I have lost some turkeys, also."

REPLY:—The disease is the roup, and is contagious, as well as difficult to cure. The labor of giving a remedy by hauling each fowl daily is an obstacle. Add a teaspoonful of liquid carboic acid to every gallon of the drinking-water, and disinfect the premises several times. It is best to destroy the birds, thoroughly disinfect, and procure other stock.

Double-yolk Eggs.—Mrs. S. T., Highwood, Conn., writes: "Our hens lay double-yolk eggs, and some of the eggs have three yolks. The last one was bloody inside. What is the cause?"

REPLY:—It is due to the hens being overfed with grain, and excessive fat, which obstructs the generative organs. The remedy is to feed but once a day, giving only one-quarter of a meal, and providing litter, in which the hens should be induced to scratch and work.

Cutting Green Food.—E. F. C., Rockford, Ill., writes: "How short should green food, such as clover, be cut for fowls?"

REPLY:—The pieces should not be over half an inch in length, and the shorter the better.

The "Western Trail" is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PURE-BRED POULTRY ON THE FARM.—In passing through the country and looking over the barn-yard fowls, it is a rare thing to see a yard of nice fowls, yet the farmer is the man who could raise the finest poultry if he would only purchase some good stock and stick to it. The men around the towns are mostly the ones who purchase fine poultry, and have a hard time to keep them pure. A good farmer pays a fair price for a pure sheep or a pure hog, and breeds his mares to the best all-purpose horse, yet he will let his wife worry with a common inbred lot of dunghills, will stone them out of the barn, is afraid they might pick up a grain of corn or wheat, chases them to roost in an old out-shed or in some dilapidated tree to roost in the sleet and storm, and then complains that there is no money in poultry. I find more money made out of my poultry, according to capital invested, than in any branch of industry on my farm. I keep several different breeds, and of course this requires separate houses and lots, and some extra expense in buying new cockerels to keep up the vigor and health of my fowls, like all other stock. To yield profit they must have close attention, and nothing will pay a better per cent for your attention than the poultry. Most of our farmers in this section laugh at the idea of making money out of poultry. Now, I do not expect every farmer to build three or four houses and put up high, tight fences and keep eight or nine different breeds of poultry. I would say right here, to beginners, after ten years of experience in the business, don't buy cheap, run-down stock, but try to breed up. Sell off all your dunghills and buy one breed of whatever your choice is, keep it improved, and my word for it, your wives, daughters and neighbors will take a great deal of interest in them, and now where you complain, then you will rejoice. I realize more pleasure from my fowls than from all the balance of the stock on my farm. I think a yard of fine chickens looks like living on a farm, not staying on it. In the future I will give my mode of handling and the construction of my houses and lots, as well as mode of feeding. J. P. H. Cynthiana, Ky.

PACKING EGGS FOR SHIPMENT.—During the past season I was very forcibly impressed by seeing eggs unpacked that were so poorly

packed as to almost arouse my indignation; to think that any one professing to ship choice eggs for hatching should be so lacking in judgment, to say nothing of knowledge or experience in the matter. The package consisted of thirty-nine eggs, packed in a small, limber basket, laid loosely in a lot of sawdust, many of them touching each other. Two of them were broken, and the greatest wonder of the whole matter was that they were not all broken. They were certainly thick-shelled and carefully handled. The eggs were of all sizes, from the largest to many that were scarcely larger than guinea eggs. Here is an excellent way to pack them: In the first place, I get first-class cedar baskets, which are very light, and at the same time stiff and firm. They should be about ten inches square and ten inches deep, so as to hold two or three sittings; but for one sitting about seven inches square and the same in depth. Having procured a number one basket, I proceed about as follows: I take a piece of paper about six inches square, place the large end of the egg in the center of the paper, drawing it up and twisting it around the small end; put a paper in the bottom, cover the bottom with sawdust or chaff about two inches deep, then place in a layer of eggs, just so they will not touch by about an inch, and press the packing down between them firmly, covering them up well with a good layer of the packing material. You are then ready for the second course of eggs. Having your basket filled and a good course of chaff on top, you are ready for the cover, which should be a good, strong piece of new muslin, which only costs five cents a yard. Sew in with good, coarse hemp twine and a saddler's needle, sewing through the sides of the basket, just under the rim. For this reason you will find the cedar very nice, being easy to sew through. After having put on your label, "Eggs for hatching. Handle with care," it is about ready for shipment. It is but very little more trouble to get them up in good shape. My father taught me that "what was worth doing at all was worth doing well," and I see how important it is every day of my life. J. B. S. Cairo, Ill.

A ROUP CURE.—I saw in your paper of January 15, 1894, under the title of "The Poultry-yard," that roup in chickens is incurable, but as we in western Kansas often have the disease in our flocks, and have a cure, I thought I would send it to you, as it is cheap and a sure cure. Take three large pine knots and set them on fire, and then throw a handful of sulphur over the knots, so as to smoke the fowls until they sneeze. Repeat for three mornings, then stop for nine days, and repeat again if any signs remain. I have never found it necessary to repeat often. Mrs. N. Hoxie, Kan.

A CHEAP MESS FOR FOWLS.—Take a piece of liver, rough beef, or even blood (about a pound) and boil it to pieces in half a gallon of water, adding more when too much has evaporated. While boiling, add half a pint of

soaked beans, the same of rice and the same of linseed-meal. When the whole is cooked, add salt to taste and thicken with two parts ground oats, one part bran, one part middlings and one of corn-meal. Add the mixed ground grain until the mess has thickened to a stiff dough. If it burns a little no harm will be done. If milk should be convenient it may also be added, either as curds, buttermilk, or in any other shape. When boiling, add a teaspoonful of bread soda to the water. This food may be cooked in the shape of cakes and crumbled for the fowls, or fed in the soft state. A teaspoonful is sufficient for each hen. Just before adding the ground grain, chopped clover may be placed in the boiler also. A. G. Peoria, Ill.

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WHY?

Why is the wrong so strong,
And the right so weak and poor?
Why goes black bread to the patient man,
And gold to the evil-doer?

Why dies the noble cause
We periled life to save,
While the baleful growth of an upstart sin
O'ershadows a nation's grave?

Why died that widow's son?
He was all she had to bless.
The children crowd 'round the selfish heart,
And gain but a cold caress.

Who reads the riddle right?
And who can answer why
The clouds sweep over our mortal life?
Not you, brave priest, nor I.

Why came a throbbing pain
To that heart so firm and fair,
While the crown of wealth and blithesome health
Some lesser angel wear.

Why went that young life out
On honor's perilous road?
The carping tongue and the jealous mind
Stay here to wound and goad.

A picture once I saw—
Three crosses against the sky;
And the heaviest cross was the highest
one—
Perhaps that answers why.

To wave the banner and the wreath
Was the privilege of the Jew;
But the boon to carry that heavy cross
Was reserved, dear Lord, for you.

The Octoroon's Daughter

BY PAUL S. KIRKLAND.

CHAPTER IV.

MADAME MARIE LEBRUN'S select pension, at No. 206 Rue Basse, was, and had been for some dozen years, a favorite rendezvous for Americans visiting the French capital.

The old white, four-storied house, the high wall, and the two big iron gates shutting in the court of grass and bright flowers formed a pleasant picture, a glad surprise in this busy street. A restful, home-like air seemed to linger about the place, and as madame and her beautiful daughter, Mademoiselle Florette, spoke English as fluently as French, the American habitues, not so blest, asked and received from these two much useful information relative to Paris.

Florette, her mother's only child, a girl of eighteen, was fresh from school at a neighboring convent, with life and its possibilities, its disillusion before her. Tall and slender, marvelously beautiful, as a face of Murillo, she seemed the embodiment of pulsating, joyous youth.

To-day a Mr. Hancock, of New York, and Mr. John Watson, of Louisville, Kentucky, had been enrolled among the guests of Mme. Lebrun, and for the first time, at the six o'clock dinner, they had met Florette.

"Ah, mademoiselle," vouchsafed Mr. Hancock as the meal progressed, "you should persuade your mother to take you to America for a visit. It is a great country—a young giant—and we are not half such barbarians as you people in Europe believe. We haven't any crowned heads, to be sure, but there are the southern nabobs, with their African slaves at their beck and call. Mr. Watson here is among their number, I believe. Aren't you, Watson?" turning to him.

"Well, we own cart-loads of niggers," Watson replied, laughing, "if that goes to make up this class of big-bugs."

Just here a dainty teacup slipped from Mme. Lebrun's hand, and was shattered upon the polished oak floor.

"How awkward of me," she said in her usual low tone, her olive cheeks much flushed. "Did I understand you to say that you lived in New Orleans, Mr. Watson?"

The man looked up, amazed. "No, madam, I did not say so," he rejoined, "but oddly enough, I did live very near there, once, and my father before me. Have you acquaintances over there, of my name? I didn't know you had ever been to the States."

"Oh, yes she has," interrupted Florette, "she used to live there once—a long, long time ago, when I was a baby, I believe. And she often tells me about the place, and some French people who were very kind to her. Who were they, mama, the Letoreys?"

"The Letoreys," repeated Watson, genuinely astonished. "I wonder if they could be the same family. Was the man's name Victor?"

"Yes, yes, that's it. Do you know them, too?" Florette inquired, interested.

Madame had grown suddenly ghastly pale,

and was making monosyllabic replies to a lady at her right.

"My father had cause to know him very well," the man continued, watching Mme. Lebrun narrowly while he spoke. "He, Letorey, went security for a friend of his, and when the debt was not paid, all he owned belonged by law to my father—house, land, niggers, everything. You see, my governor used to be an overseer, and he knows how to manage 'em."

"But he didn't take all the poor man had, did he?" asked Florette, full of sympathy.

Watson smiled sardonically, and added: "Well, no, not quite, but 'twasn't our fault that we didn't. By the way, there's a queer story connected with that affair which might interest you all if you care to hear it."

"And we do, we do," cried Florette, clapping her hands, while her eyes sparkled with pleasurable excitement. "Ah, comme monsieur, il est bon. I do love to listen to a story."

"Clarisse, open the window," said Mme. Lebrun in French, speaking under her breath, and as Watson began he observed that her hands were trembling violently.

"Let me see," he said, leisurely peeling an apricot. "It was all of fourteen years ago when the crash came, and the day after, it happened, my father and me went up to

nigger blood in their veins, an' plenty of 'em are as white as—as you are. They don't want to mix up with the darkies, as a rule, an' the white folks won't have nothin' to do with 'em, so I reckon they must have a devilish tough time of it. But as I was sayin', the mornin' of the sale father and me went to Letorey's, an' took an inventory of things, an' 'twas about ten o'clock before we missed Marie. Letorey, he swore he thought she must be there—never did know whether he was lyin' or not, but at any rate she wasn't, so we felt sure she had run off, an' we started out to track her down."

"You will please excuse me," said madame, with a scarcely perceptible catch in her words.

She arose from her seat abruptly, and steadied herself by the back of her chair.

"I feel faint, and must go to my room."

"Mr. Watson says there isn't much more, ma chere," Florette called after her, "and I will be with you in a moment. Go to her, Clarisse. Oh, tell me you did not catch the poor creature," she went on, addressing the narrator.

"Blamed if we did," he answered after a pause, "but it wasn't for the lack of tryin'. We put the hounds on her trail, an' traced her to Royal street, where she doubled on us, but we found the track again near Canal, an' step

love. You do not understand, ma petite, what a hard struggle it has been for us to eke out a living, and this man, whatever else he is, is rich, and money is a power. Henri is a young, unknown lawyer, barely able to support himself. I have not been strong of late, and—and—if anything should happen, I would die happier to know that you were provided for."

"Hush, mama, hush!" cried Florette, hiding her face in her mother's lap, "God is good—he will not take you from me, and while we are together, what matters anything else. I can wait for my Henri."

For some moments there was silence between them, while the fire-light threw grotesque shadows of them against the wall.

"Mama," Florette queried, speaking first, "tell me something of my father. Did you love him?"

"Yes, dear, I thought so then," came the answer, very faint, "but I was hardly more than a child."

"How old were you when you were married?" the girl continued.

"Much younger than I should like you to be," the mother replied vaguely.

"Well, why do you never tell me about him? Was he as poor as Henri? Did he love me because I looked like him, and what became of your slaves? Everybody has them over there."

"I am tired, Madam Lebrun said, gently putting her daughter from her. "It makes my headache to talk so much, so come kiss mama good-night, and run off to bed. It is later than I thought."

"But you will tell me about it all some other time, won't you, mama, dear," pleaded the girl, pausing on the threshold, and looking back over her shoulder.

"Some other time, some other time, my child," the woman repeated evasively, smiling wearily as Florette disappeared in the hall. Then with the abandon of despair, she sank upon her knees, and sobbed passionately: "Oh, my God, be merciful! Show me the way. My burden is so heavy, and the road so dark. But heavenly father, don't visit my sin on my child. Let me suffer, but spare her—spare her!"

The dawn was flushing the East before Mme. Lebrun closed her eyes in sleep. Since the day of Watson's coming, a demon of unrest had dogged her footsteps. Over and over again she asked herself, was it accident or design that brought him to her house—that prompted him to tell at her table the story of the octoroon's escape.

He repelled her as a serpent would have done, yet she knew he loved Florette, and she felt if the girl could be brought to consent to a marriage with him, no selfish prejudice of hers must intrude to keep them apart. He was not the husband she would have chosen, but with Florette as his wife—under her gentle tutelage, some latent spark of nobility might be developed.

CHAPTER VI.

So the days slipped by, and John Watson, well pleased with his new abode, still lingered. He showered upon Florette with a lavish hand, flowers, bonbons, books, music, and once there came the present of a diamond locket, which was promptly returned. With dogged determination, undaunted alike by slight or rebuff, he persisted in his attentions. Twice he had seen Florette in company with Henri, and there had on these two occasions come over his face a something as transient as the flare of flame—a look of low, animal cunning, of treachery, of relentless hate, that sent a chill to the young girl's heart.

But he was unremittent in his kindness, and at times Florette felt almost guilty that she could not give him at least friendship in return for his love. He made no attempt to hide his infatuation for her—all who ran might read—but she studiously avoided him at all times, and he had never succeeded in seeing her alone.

She was to-day out in the court reading. The wicker chair in which she sat was turned away from the entrance, and its high back, with the odd little scoop above it, not only protected her from the sunshine, but almost concealed her from view. Hearing steps upon the gravel walk near her, she raised her head, to find John Watson standing beside her. Her first impulse was to drop her book and run into the house, but being innately polite, and afraid of seriously offending him, she retained her seat.

"You didn't know I was comin', or you would have cut for some other place, wouldn't you?" he asked, laughing, as he sat on the grass at her feet.

"Maybe so," she answered, smiling down at him.

"You look like a picture, sittin' in there," he continued, taking out his knife and begin-



"HOW DARE YOU?" SHE CRIED.

adjust matters. I was just twenty-two at that time, and as I'm crowdin' thirty-six pretty close now, I'm sure about the date. It was agreed that the next mornin' at half-past nine everything was to be sold at auction, an' we, of course, were to bid in whatever we wanted. Well, to start at the first of it, though, my father tried the year before the sale three times to buy Marie—Mrs. Letorey's octoroon maid. She had a chap, too, about three years old, an' although we didn't want her, we offered a big price for the youngster just to get the mother. He was willin' to do the fair an' square thing, understand. But do you think they would sell? Not a bit of it. She an' Mrs. Letorey had been raised together, or somethin' like that, an' she was a sort of pet in the family. An' that nigger had all the airs an' graces of a real lady—deuced pretty she was, too, with her big black eyes. Beggin' your pardon, Mme. Lebrun, she wasn't very different from what you might have been at her age, an' since I come to think of it, Mademoiselle Florette here must be about as old as her brat would have been. Strange, ain't it?"

Again Mme. Lebrun had spoken to her maid, and she brought her a cut-glass scent-bottle. Florette was all wrapt attention.

"How very singular," she exclaimed. "Are the octoroons real negroes?"

"Oh," the man replied, "we call 'em so over home. "But they have just got a drop or so of

by step we traced her to the steamer Mary Ann. But before we got there, the devilish old cockle-shell had weighed anchor, an' was on her way to France. We yelled, an' waved, tryin' to make somebody on board see or hear us, but they either didn't or wouldn't, an' then we manned a boat an' started off after them, but we never caught 'em, an' I am to-day just three thousand dollars or more out of pocket in consequence. She was a spunky hussy, an' would have done some tall fightin' before we tamed her, I reckon."

CHAPTER V.

"My child," said Mme. Lebrun one evening, as mother and daughter sat together in the former's room, "Mr. Watson is growing marked in his attentions to you, and I feel it my duty to ask if you could ever care for him."

"No, mama, darling, a thousand times no," the girl cried emphatically, trying to look into madame's averted face. "He fills me with a loathing that I hardly comprehend, and since I heard him tell about that poor woman he tried to track down with hounds, I feel almost afraid of him. Were I free as air I would not marry him, but my heart belongs to Henri."

"Yes, I know," rejoined the mother, tenderly stroking her daughter's hair, "but there are other things to be considered in marriage, my dear—some of them more important than

ning to whittle. "I wish I was an artist; I would paint you as you look now."

"Perhaps I might not sit for you," the girl announced naively, with a pretty little moue.

"An' hy George, I believe you wouldn't, you contrary vixen, if you thought I wanted you to do it," the man retorted. "What makes you treat me like that, anyway? You can stroll about all day with that darned wax-mustached, bewhiskered French chap, but when I come about, you are as skittish as a filly."

A warm flush suffused Florette's cheeks, and she sat with her eyes upon her book, while the toe of one dainty slipper, peeping from beneath her skirts, tapped the ground impatiently.

"Florette," Watson said presently (he had never called her so before), "I am not, I know, what might be called a society fellow, an' maybe I ain't as good-lookin' as a lot of other men, but you know the old sayin', 'beauty is but skin deep, and ugly to the bone', an' I'm as rich as 'most any of 'em. I know you an' your ma are poor, an' I reckon you find it tight squeezin' to make both ends meet, but that don't cut no figger with me. When a man is in love, nothin' else much an't goin' to stand in his way, an' I love you better than I ever loved anybody in my life."

He had never seemed so hideous to her before, yet he fascinated her as a cat might have done a bird, and she was powerless to move or speak. His small, deep-set blue eyes from under their shaggy brows rested upon her hungrily, gloatingly, and he held with his own, one of her hands with a vise-like grip.

"Say the word, little girl," he continued, "an' you, an' the old lady, too, shall never know another wish ungratified, if money can do it."

Over in the distance a church-bell was ringing, and the scent of the flowers lingered on the breeze. Taking her silence for consent, Watson passed one arm around the girl's waist, and with a quick, sudden gesture, he drew her down to him and pressed his lips upon hers.

The next instant Florette sprang to her feet, overturning the chair, and panting with rage, confronted him.

"How dared you!" she cried, her breast heaving, her eyes flashing fire. "You knew I did not love you before you spoke a word, and if you were the last man on earth, I never would marry you. You are a mean coward to take advantage of a defenseless girl, and I hate you! I despise you! I loathe you!" in tremulous crescendo. "There, do you hear?" and flinging her book to the ground, she fled through the front door, and up to her own room.

Only the old concierge heard (and she did not understand) the curse that Watson hurled after the retreating girl.

"Damn you!" he muttered between his teeth, "I can wait—I can hide my time. Vengeance is sweet."

[To be continued.]

WHAT IS AN EARTHQUAKE?

Strange enough, the true conception of the nature of an earthquake shock is of very recent origin. It is only within the past ten years that the science of the measurement of earthquakes has been placed on a sure basis, and it is hardly more than a generation since the first steps were taken in this direction.

From the time of the ancients until the middle of our own century the phenomena of earthquakes had been observed and described on countless occasions. But if any one will look over the pages of Humboldt's "Cosmos" (published in 1844) which summarize the then existing knowledge on this subject, he will find almost no sign that earthquakes are to be studied like other mechanical motions. The effects of the great Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 were so studied by Mr. Robert Mallet, a distinguished engineer, and his most interesting work, in two profusely-illustrated volumes, is perhaps the first in which an attempt is made to attack the problem from its mechanical side. His study of the destruction due to the earthquake was intended to lead to the knowledge of the intensity of the individual blows or impulses. But in fact, an earthquake is not made up of blows at all. It is a continuous series of intricate twistings and oscillations in all possible directions, up and down, east and west, north and south, of the greatest irregularity both in intensity and direction. Frequently it is quite impossible to find among these any single impulse at all adequate to do the damage which is actually observed. This damage is not done by a blow; it is done by the combination of many small motions and twistings taking place in many directions. On account of this fundamental misconception of the nature of an earthquake, most of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Mallet are not valid, and his methods generally do not lead to correct results. But nevertheless, the spirit in which the question was approached was the true one, and he is one of the founders of the modern science of earthquake measurement.

This science had its birth in the city of Tokio only a few years ago. Within the last dozen years the university of Tokio has brought together a great number of foreigners of ambition and learning to constitute its faculty. We shrewdly suspect that in many cases they had few prescribed duties, and that the instruments and laboratories for research were often lacking, at least in the earlier

years. This band of learned and active men could not fail to be incited to the study of the very frequent earthquakes of Tokio and vicinity (when we take all Japan into account there are on an average two shocks daily), and it is chiefly to the members of the Seismological Society of Japan that we owe the science of earthquake measurement.

THE SPIRIT OF HOSPITALITY.

To know how to entertain is one of the fine arts of life, and one which, by the way, is not as common as it might be. The stranger within our gates has a very comprehensive claim upon us. Those whom we invite are as a rule people for whom we have considerable regard, and this should be exhibited in the ever-thoughtful effort to make them as comfortable as possible and to studiously avoid whatever will make ripples and ruffles on the surface of daily events.

One of the most artistic of hostesses declares that her guests are, for the time, the sovereigns of the situation, that everything is subordinate to their pleasure and entertainment. Occasionally she finds guests who fully respond to her spirit, and then the season is a perpetual delight. Sometimes the guests are thoughtless, careless, indifferent, and not at all in harmony with the spirit that rules the house. Then a compromise with circumstances is necessary, and the visit is gotten along with in the easiest possible fashion. The invitation is not always repeated; for, as she argues, it is not worth while to devote one's time to people who cannot appreciate the courtesies they receive.

The proper way to entertain and be entertained should be a part of the education of every child. There are few things more annoying than a guest for whose comfort every effort is made, but who neither understands nor appreciates what is being done, and is ever ready to protest against some arrangement or to propose something different.

Children should be instructed in their treatment of guests, for the laws of hospitality are or should be binding upon all persons. If you invite a guest, entertain him royally. If he is not appreciative, make him happy while he stays, but do not invite him the second time.

There are many people who wonder why they never receive a second invitation to certain houses. Neither their hostess nor their fellow-guests have any doubts as to the reason why. They have not made themselves sufficiently agreeable to be welcomed on future occasions.

Visiting, especially in a country house, is something that must be managed as a fine art in order to be at its best. There is little middle ground in matters of this sort. One is either very happy and comfortable or very much the other way.

There are a few more delightful things than a season at such a place when everything is right, but woe betide those who chance to strike an injudiciously selected company, or one that contains a fidgety person or the inexperienced guest.

A VAST ARMY OF WORKERS.

A statistical writer has figured it out that more than 200,000 women in New York City earn their living. Of these, seven per cent are widows, or wives divorced from their husbands, and 27,000, or more than ten per cent, are married women.

The wages vary from \$1.50 to \$13 per week; the poorest pay is given to women who seam linen, etc. In the bookbinding shops, in the glove factories, in the carpet weaving factories, etc., the wages range between \$4 and \$7. Bookkeepers receive about \$7 a week; women engaged in cigar manufactories, \$9; milliners, silk weavers and typewriters, \$10 a week; shorthand clerks, \$12, and women sewing furs, \$13.

In connection with the above, it should be understood that a weekly pay of \$1.50 must be considered rather as a remuneration for a child than for a woman; namely, to the so-called cash-girls, who in the large shops bring the sold goods and the cash from the counter to the cashier, and then take the goods back to the person who sold them. These girls are generally thirteen to fifteen years old, although they are not legally allowed to begin work until fourteen years old.

The price paid for making cheap petticoats and underlives is becoming lower every year, and in order to earn \$3 a week, one has to work excessively hard. This kind of work is almost monopolized by emigrant women, married and single, who spoil the prices for each other.

With reference to typewriters and shorthand clerks, they often receive more than the pay mentioned above, \$10 and \$12 a week. Ladies who combine the two vocations may in good houses obtain as much as \$18 a week; but then of course they have to be exceedingly clever. On the other hand, there are thousands of girls who only earn their \$6 to \$7 weekly as typewriters, and perhaps, tens of thousands who would gladly accept such a situation, but they have not the requisite ability. The other wages enumerated above must also be considered as an average the workers can earn within each branch, and they are perhaps put rather too high than otherwise.

With regard to the cost of livelihood for women workers, it is stated to vary from \$3 a month to \$7 a week. In many cases the women live together in a sort of barracks, have

joint cooking, etc., and are stated in many cases hardly to taste meat once a week. It is especially the women coming from Poland, Hungary and Italy who lower the wages by offering cheaper work, and they have in many cases quite deprived the American women of their work.

Female hands are treated very roughly and harshly in many factories. They are not allowed the smallest accommodation, and are fined for the most trifling disorder.

TO MEASURE A ROOM FOR WALL-PAPER.

To determine the number of rolls of paper to cover the walls of a room, measure the circumference, from which deduct the width of doors and windows and divide the remainder by three.

Example.—Let us suppose a room 12x16 feet, which has two doors and two windows, which average four feet wide.

12 plus 12 and 16 plus 16=56 circumference.
4x4=16, doors and windows.
56
16
340
13½, or say 14 rolls.

This rule is intended for a room of not less than 10 or more than 11 feet in height. For a room under 10 feet high, having a frieze say of six inches, we will proceed as before with the measurement of the room, deducting the width of doors and windows. But in this case multiply the remainder by 2 and divide by 15; for this reason, that we can cut five lengths out of a double roll, which, placed side by side on the wall cover a space 7 feet 6 inches from the ceiling, and instead of multiplying by 7 feet 6 inches we multiply both by 2.

Example.—Take a room 14x14, with two doors and windows:

Circumference of room.....56
Less for doors and windows.....12
44
2
15.88
13
15

Say six double rolls or twelve pieces. Of course, if a dado is required its width will determine how much paper will have to be deducted.—*The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review.*

THE BLESSINGS OF A COUCH.

A room without a couch of some sort is only half furnished. Life is full of ups and downs, and all that saves the sanity of the mentally-jaded and physically-exhausted fortune fighter is the periodical good cry and momentary loss of consciousness on the up-stairs lounge or the old sofa in the sitting-room.

There are times when so many of the things that distract us could be straightened out and the way made clear, if one only had a long, comfortable couch on whose soft bosom he could throw himself, boots and brains, stretch his weary frame, unmiudful of tidies and tapestry, close his tired eyes, relax the tension of his muscles and give his harassed mind a chance.

Ten minutes of this soothing narcotic, when the head throbs, the soul yearns for endless, dreamless, eternal rest, would make the vision clear, the nerves steady, the heart light and the star of hope shine again.

There is no doubt that the longing to die is mistaken for the need of a nap. Instead of the immortality of the soul, business men and working women want regular and systematic doses of dozing—and, after a mossy bank in the shade of an old oak that succeeding seasons have converted into a tenement of song-birds, there is nothing that can approach a big sofa or a low, long couch placed in the corner, where tired nature can turn her face to the wall and sleep and doze away the gloom.—*The Family Doctor.*

FARMS FOR THE MILLION.

The remarkable development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.



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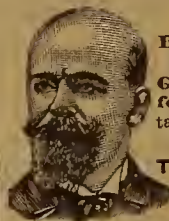
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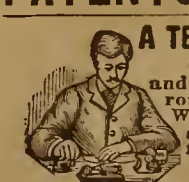
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AN OPENING FOR A WOMAN OF CAPACITY.

"Clever women," said somebody to me the other day, "have become so terribly plentiful they are quite a drug in the market." I was delighted to hear it, for I confess this superabundance of ability had not made itself aggressively noticeable to me. However, so be it, I accept the statement with alacrity. And accepting it, I assure myself that the recognized trades and professions will gladly surrender one of these superfluous clever women, in order that she may have a chance of distinguishing herself in a calling followed exclusively by men, upon whom—to judge by their eganinity—the intellectual load weighs more lightly. The profession I refer to is that of sanitary surveyor, which as yet has not been entered by women, though some few women now are near to it as sanitary inspectors under the public health acts.

It has lately come to my knowledge that a sanitary surveyor occupying an eminent position in the profession is willing to try the experiment of training a young woman to the business. He would receive the young woman on the same terms as a young man; that is to say, as an articled pupil. The period of pupilage would extend over three years, but during the last two years the pupil, if she showed the requisite ability, would begin to receive a salary. The pupil would be taught how to inspect the existing sanitary arrangements of a house and how to draw up plans and specifications for the construction of new or of improved systems of drainage. After a time the surveyor believes that the lady pupil would have acquired sufficient knowledge and experience to be capable of making inspections alone, and he believes that many ladies would then be glad to take advantage of the opportunity of employing one of their own sex.

There is, I cannot but think, an excellent opening for a woman of ability and perseverance here. Moreover, compared with other trades and professions, the preliminary expense is not great. The only outlay of capital required would be to pay a premium; after that there would be no further charge to meet. The lady surveyor need not at the end of her term of training be solely dependent on her own exertions to obtain clients. I have reason to believe that work would be found for her by the surveyor to whom I allude, as he is of the opinion that it would be an advantage to his practice if on occasion he could command a competent lady assistant; and furthermore, I have reason to believe that work might be transmitted to her also through other channels.—*The Queen.*

A SERVANT.

Asbamed of being a servant? No, indeed! Let no honest woman be ashamed of that. If she is able to earn her living and be fairly and squarely independent as cook or chambermaid or nurse-girl, let her take that path in life and hold up her head with any one; that is, if she is a good servant, honest, faithful and respecting herself too much to be disrespectful to her employers.

Many and many a painted beauty, who would have scorned domestic service in her girlhood, wishes to-day that she had the honest hands and comfortable conscience of a respectable domestic.

Many an idle though reputable young woman, who folds her hands while a bent old father earns her living, would show a proper spirit if she went cheerfully into some one's kitchen and brought home all she could spare of the high wages domestics now command.

Of course, education, talent and peculiar opportunities render it better that many working-women should take other walks of life.

But there is always a good opportunity for any one with common strength and common sense to become independent as a household servant. Stores, work-rooms, factories overflow. Good work-women are often destitute. Did any one ever hear of a good servant coming to the almshouse?

No woman who has been brought up to do house work dislikes it. It is only the name of servant from which she shrinks; and what unutterable folly it is, since we are all servants. No man who is unselfish, no woman who does her duty, but is at service all his or her life for some one or something. A clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a soldier, a sailor—each acknowledges the name. Surely, a wife must serve her husband and children, and a child its parents; and a hired servant, who gives good value for value received, can hold up her head with any lady in the land.—*New York Ledger.*

PLENTY OF PAINT.

Alma-Tadema, the eminent artist, is a great advocate of work. "Nothing can be done well without taking trouble," he says; "you must work hard if you mean to succeed." The writer of an article upon this artist in the *Century* says that he has no patience with would-be dilettanti, who pester all busy professional people with fatuous inquiries about their ways of work, such as, "Now, what color would you use if you were going to paint a bluebell?"

He has a broad and genial sense of humor, and possesses a fund of amusing anecdotes astonishingly large; and his friends are frequently amazed at his aptness in bringing out of his treasury an appropriate anecdote or bon mot for every occasion.

I have heard Mr. Alma-Tadema tell a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859—the subject, I believe, was a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims.

His fellow-students were asked into the studio of the rejected painter, and were invited to jump through the canvas, the owner of it leading the way by leaping, head first, through the oily flames.

The other story was of a large-sized, square picture which came back hopelessly, again and again, to the easel of its creator, until at last it was cut out of its frame and given to an old woman to use as a table-cover. The picture was praised by at least one person who appreciated its excellence, for this old lady remarked that it "was much better than those common oil-cloth things that always let the water through, for this one of Mr. Tadema's making was a good, thick one, with plenty of paint on it."

FRUIT FOR BREAKFAST.

Fruit of some kind—and under the head of fruit all varieties of melons and berries belong—should be on every well-ordered breakfast-table. It is generally abundant in most sections of the country, and its cost is trifling when its healthfulness is taken into consideration.

There is a disposition, however, among housekeepers to use fruit—both cooked and uncooked—on the tea or supper table, and exclude it from the breakfast-table, which seems to me contrary to the best hygienic knowledge on the subject. The experience of our ancestors gave them some tolerably correct opinions in regard to diet as well as other things, and the old proverb in regard to fruit being "gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night," was formulated from practical observation. Many who indulge in fruit in some shape—either raw, cooked, canned or preserved—in the evening, have headache or are "out of sorts" in the morning; but never think of attributing their aching heads or disordered stomachs to the fruit eaten at tea or supper, or perhaps at bedtime the evening previous. Would it not be well to investigate such cases, and see if there is not some connection between the indulgence of fruit at night and the discomforts and pains of the morning?

Fruit may be eaten by some people with advantage at every meal, perhaps, but the consensus of medical opinion is that it is not beneficial for a large majority of people to eat it in the evening. Perhaps some one of larger experience and wider observation can throw additional light on the subject. The question is still an open one.

HEALTH-GIVING VEGETABLES.

It has been said that carrots promote digestion, and that the tomato, so long appreciated, is an excellent aid to the liver and is invaluable in the work of purifying the blood. Nor are these the only green things that improve the general health. The onion is a great stimulant to the circulatory system, and the sea-kale and water-cress correct scrofulous tendency, while the turnip is nearly as nutritious as corn-meal. Lettuce and celery supply a craving of the nerves, and early spinach rouses the inert kidney. Everyone who can should have a garden, no matter how small, for really fresh vegetables will save many a doctor's bill.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH FIRE.

Take twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac (muriate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When dissolved it can be bottled and kept in each room in the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occurring, one or two bottles should be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them; the fire will certainly be extinguished. This is an exceedingly simple process and certainly worth a trial.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

THE FIN DE SIECLE.

Helen—"I am so mortified, my dear! I shall never get over it."

"What is it? It must be something dreadful."

Helen—"It is. I have been eating my asparagus with a fork instead of with my fingers."

TO CLEAN KETTLES.

A thick-lipped oyster-shell is a kitchen convenience of a high order. It is a better pot and kettle scraper than the iron dish-cloth. An oyster-shell can be kept perfectly clean.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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THEN WHY NOT WEAR THE

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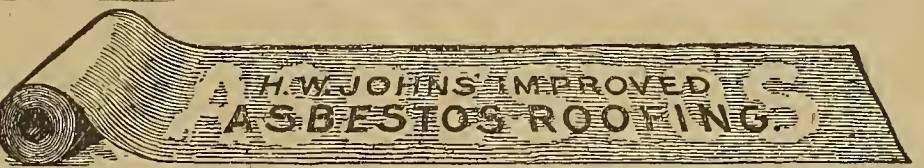
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U. S. CENSUS, 1880, REPORTS
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Said Hon. W. W. Kinlock, editorially in his paper, Christian County Republican, Ozark, Mo.: "I took two boxes NO-TO-BAC a year ago, it destroyed desire for tobacco, and I gained 11 pounds in 15 days. This is not a paid notice, but our experience, given in hopes that many other poor tobacco slaves may take NO-TO-BAC and be freed." A cure easily within your reach by the use of

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If afflicted with sore eyes use **Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water** Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

Our Household.

WRITING FOR THE PRIZE.

I stepped out of the kitchen,
And closed the door with care,
Took off my checkered apron,
Smoothed down my auburn hair.
Ah, I will write an essay;
I'll win the tempting prize,
And "Woman's Work" shall be my theme—
On this I should be wise.

For who has done more house work
In the years that have flown by,
And who can tell a better tale
I'd like to know, than I?
I seize my pen with eagerness,
Determined I would write,
And just as sure I'd win the prize
As day would follow night.

Indeed, I tried my very best
To reach a sublime height;
My fingers were a little stiff
And would not go quite right.
I think I'd milked too many cows—
The finest in the land—
I'd churned too many golden pounds
To write a clerical hand.

The contest is decided,
No doubt decided well,
But of my disappointment
No words can ever tell.
And she who won the premium
A happy soul must be,
I cannot tell you who she is—
I'm sure it wasn't me.

I'll back into the kitchen,
Take off my apron white,
I'll don the checkered garment
And own I cannot write;
I'll scour the pots and kettles
With a vengeance never seen;
If I cannot be an authoress,
I'll be a kitchen queen.
—Mrs. C. L. McKeever, in *Household Realm*.

THE VITAL YARDSTICK.

Do not imagine that this is a stick that will put forth blossoms like Aaron's rod; on the contrary, it is a mathematical affair, constructed of figures, and is familiarly known to medical men and sanitarians as the "death-rate;" that is, the number of persons in any given community who die out of a thousand in a year. It may seem a gruesome subject, but no person of intelligence should lack the knowledge of exactly what that little word means.

At the present day, when figures are applied to everything from the probable age to which a given set of men can expect to live, down to the relative consumption of rival brands of baking-powder, and when it is the fashion to make "graphic" representations of everything from the quickened pulses of the fever patient to those solid lines applied to the use of baking-powder, which throw a whole magazine



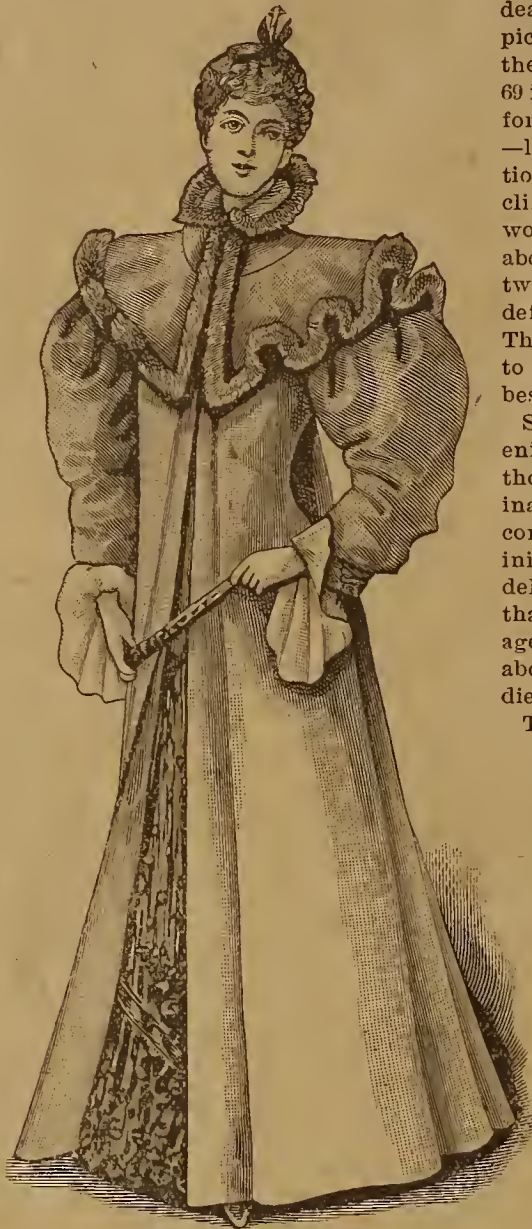
HOUSE DRESS.

page into deep mourning, it is hard to imagine the condition of things previously.

It is barely half a century since English law-makers began to make efforts to discover what were the principal diseases that killed people, and how many each destroyed. The English have a wonderful gift for finding the best man to do any given task, and they selected William

Farr for this, and he soon had his record-keepers at work in every city, town and hamlet, and so thoroughly did he organize and execute the work, that he is justly regarded as the father of modern vital statistics.

There had been records of births and deaths kept in England in the parish registers previously, but no one had made them the basis of any deductions or conclusions, and outside of England, Geneva, Switzerland, was the only place that could show such a record. She had kept an un-



TRAVELING-CLOAK.

broken account of these events since 1550. But it was Doctor Farr who marshaled these facts, and made them yield conclusions, that now are the very corner-stones of sanitary science and that cheer us with the certain knowledge that life is made safer and happier by intelligent effort, and that its period is steadily lengthening. Doctor Farr established the modern method of calculating the death-rate, as the number of persons who die each year out of a thousand. When you read of a death-rate of 31 or 19 or 11 in a year in any city, it means that so many persons who were living at the beginning of the year, out of each thousand of inhabitants, are dead at the end of it. There are many circumstances that impair the strict accuracy of this, but it is the best measure we have for determining the relative healthfulness of towns and cities in ordinary times, and the relative effects of different diseases, both in ordinary times and when those destructive waves known as epidemics sweep over a region. People need to learn the exact meaning of the decimal fraction that often helps to express the death-rate; for example, 25.6.

It is the dividend that comes from dividing the population by the whole number of deaths, and in many cases there will be the fraction over. When one gets the idea clearly into his or her mind of just the meaning of death-rate, there is a mental yardstick that will serve as an instant measure, when one takes up a journal and reads the reports of boards of health.

It is by comparing and measuring with the death-rate yardstick, that we come to learn how much better off we are than our ancestors, and also what a saving of life is going on in all those parts of the world that are living in the light of modern sanitation; especially in those communities which have secured a dry soil by efficient underdraining, and have obtained pure water.

In twelve English towns the construction of waterworks brought down the death-rate from 25.6 to 21.7 in the thousand. The housing of a large number of London laborers in newly-constructed model dwellings brought it down from 30 to 18.5.

The new waterworks of Nashville, Tenn., coupled with well-planned drainage works and the general cleaning up into which the city was frightened through fear of yellow-fever, brought down the death-rate from 37.55 to 15.71.

But the most striking measurement comes from the English army in India. In the old days, when it was the fashion to suppose that all sickness and death comes from the "visitation of God," and it had not been learned how much man can do up to certain limits to ward off both the death-rate of the Indian army made up of picked men in middle life, who had passed the necessary physical examination was 69 in the thousand. The sickness-rate was formerly 100 in the thousand, it is now 40—less than one half what it was. Sanitation is enforced there. Even in that hot climate, each man is compelled to wear a woolen cholera-belt, or covering for the abdomen, and he is personally inspected twice a day to make sure that this great defence against enteric disease is worn. The rate has been brought down from 69 to 12.1, less than it is in all but the very best parts of rural England.

Seeing that human life is steadily lengthening, and the wonders accomplished by thorough sanitation, some highly imaginative persons have jumped to the conclusion that men might live on indefinitely. It is calculated that if we could be delivered from all causes of death, save that "thus far and no farther," called "old age"—the natural decay of the powers—about 11 in the thousand would annually die.

There is a law of decline as well as a law of growth, and an appointed moment when the "best preserved" man must pass forward into the new state of existence; but many of the ablest physiologists are beginning to think a full century is the normal lifetime, and when we see what has been accomplished in the conquest of small-pox, which formerly killed one out of every seven born, there is reason to hope that all epidemic diseases may be extirpated, and if so, the rounded century is not too wild a dream.

Mrs. H. M. PLUNKETT.

CHOCOLATE BLANC MANGE.

Butter a basin and pour in one quart of milk; place on the stove, and when the milk boils, add six teaspoonfuls of sugar and one half teaspoonful of salt; and then one half teaspoonful of corn-starch, and chocolate (or cocoa) mixed smooth with cold milk and stirred into the boiling milk very rapidly. Season with vanilla and serve cold with sugar and cream. You can vary the amount of chocolate, as you prefer a strong or delicate flavor. I generally use one third grated chocolate and two thirds corn-starch. GYPSY.

NOVELTIES.

Each season brings its trials to every mother of a family in the preparation of a new wardrobe.

The illustration we give of an outing suit for a young girl makes a very serviceable dress for all-time wear. It can be made of light-weight wool material, with velvet vest, or of duck, with a white vest. Such a suit is always ready.

For house wear a trailing dress is always graceful. Our illustration will work up nicely in challis or India silk.

There are so many times when a long cloak is a great convenience. In traveling, the protection to one's clothing is untold, and for night wear, over a light dress, they are always desirable. They should be loose-fitting and of light-weight cloth, faced in with silk. The warmth could be given by the collar, which could be rather deep and edged with narrow fur trimming.

For light spring wear a cape is preferred by many. These can be nicely made at home by patterns procured from reliable firms. A long cloth cloak, gone out of date, can be redyed and made into a very serviceable cape.

There is nothing a baby is so hard upon as its caps. The ones bought in the stores are not of very much use after being laundered, so some of the ladies make them of fine material, with dainty drawn-work in the crown and headpiece. These can be readily laundered and made to last an entire season. Being entirely hand-made, they are a little expensive in their first cost (\$2.75), but would last through two or three babies' wear. The material is fine, French lawn, and has no other trimming except a face frill of good lace.

Embroidery is carried into everything. Our illustration is a long toilet-box of pasteboard, fitted into a linen cover worked in chrysanthemums. It is laced at the corners, so as to fit the box. The edge is finished in white silk; points in buttonhole stitch. L. L. C.

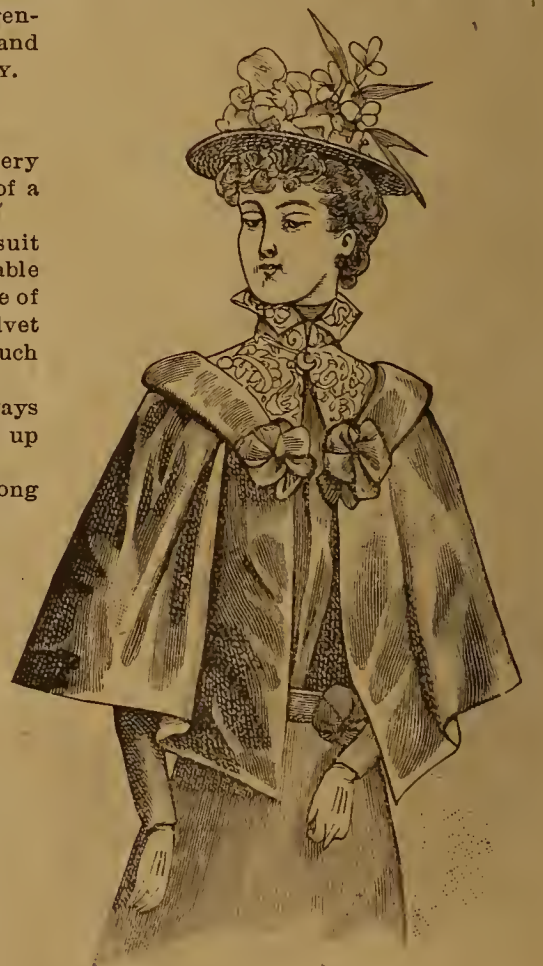
HOME TOPICS.

THE CELLAR.—Have all the old vegetables been taken out of the cellar, and is everything in it sweet and clean? This is too important a matter to be neglected. Sprouting vegetables are decaying vegetables, and a poisonous gas arises from them which will permeate the whole house. After everything of this kind has been removed and the cellar thoroughly swept, the walls, posts, stationary bins, etc., should be given a good coat of whitewash. It will destroy mold and other impurities, and make the air pure and fresh. It also makes the cellar lighter. A dime's worth of lime will make whitewash enough to cover the walls of a large cellar. To each pailful of whitewash add a teacupful of salt.

BACK-YARD SCREENS.—Of course, back yards should be kept as neat and clean as possible, but even then there are objects which ought to be screened from public view, as outhouses, ash-boxes, etc., and there is no better way to do this than with an evergreen screen. If the trees are planted quite near together, in four or five years the hedge will make a very complete screen, and be an ornament itself. Wise nature is forever covering unsightly objects with trailing vines, clinging moss, or some other form of living green. Let us follow her example.

THE WELL.—It is an almost general rule to have the well from which all the water for household purposes must be brought put several feet or even rods from the house. Why this is done no one can tell. The well ought to be near enough to the house and on the same level, so a roof extending from the house would cover it; then any one drawing water would not be forced to carry it up steps, or be exposed to sun or storm. It is impossible to calculate the needless steps that would be saved. Of course, we cannot always control these things, but when building a new house it will pay to make this a part of the plan. I have in mind a house where a piazza, six feet wide, extends across the back. The well is just outside this, but the platform is on a level with the piazza floor, and a gable roof extends from the piazza roof over the well. A stone wall, laid in cement, incloses the well below the floor.

Another arrangement about this well is a small dumb-waiter, with wire netting sides, which runs down thirty feet into the well. In this butter, meat and other articles of food keep as well as in a refrigerator. It is often difficult to get ice in the



LIGHT SPRING CAPE.

country, especially in the South, and this device has been found to work admirably. The well is four feet in diameter, so there is ample space for the dumb-waiter to run down and not interfere with water drawing. MAIDA McL.

You can obtain a geographically correct map of the United States, showing counties and standards of time, by sending 15 cents for postage, to D. O. IVES, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, 604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

A HINT FOR NEXT CHRISTMAS.

Did that person ever live, think you, who was able to make as many Christmas presents as he or she would like to?

While talk of Christmas gifts may seem out of place at this time, the following hint may help some one to swell the list of next year's giving without money and without price. It is to save a complete file of some favorite paper for the year 1894, and next Christmas give to some friend who loves to read, yet is not able to afford many periodicals. What would be more acceptable to some farmer friend than a complete file of FARM AND FIRESIDE? For while the dates may be those of the past, the reading matter will be as fresh and seasonable as though newly published.

Then, a file of poultry papers will be just what some one else will appreciate, and from which they will derive much benefit.

The LADIES HOME COMPANION will be a blessed boon to many a weary homemaker, while we all can think of some child whose days would be brightened, and it much benefited, by a file of one of the juvenile papers which regularly find their way to our homes.

Of course, a year's subscription, if we can afford it, would seem better; but if we cannot, it is better to give those we have already enjoyed ourselves than not to give at all.

Some may object to this way of gift-making, saying they want to preserve the papers for their own use. But do we ever refer to them? Are they not only kept for "some time" when we will have more leisure, which never comes? Is it fair to those about us who would enjoy them so much, to pile them away on shelves or store them away in boxes, only to serve as dust-traps and nests for the stray mouse?

After we have decided for whom each periodical that we take, which is "ever new," shall be saved for, there will probably be others we would like to remember in this way, if we only had enough to go around. For these we may make scrap-books suited to their individual needs. If we begin now to collect and save for these, we can in the daily or weekly newspaper, the county paper and such others as will not be suitable to save entire, find articles during the entire year to make a number of most excellent scrap-books.

For the housekeeper make one of recipes, cleaning and housekeeping hints, particularly those for making work lighter or easier. Also one of sweet home stories and home talks.

For the one who raises poultry, a very valuable scrap-book may be compiled from poultry articles, particularly those giving symptoms of different diseases, followed by the manner of treatment.

For the farmer, prepare a book of farm notes, including veterinary hints and all such things. Also, one composed of the likenesses and biographies of the many well-known people, which we find in almost every paper.

For the member of the family with a scientific turn of thought, most interesting and helpful scrap-books may be made by clipping the thousand and one short articles along that line that find their way into almost all classes of papers.

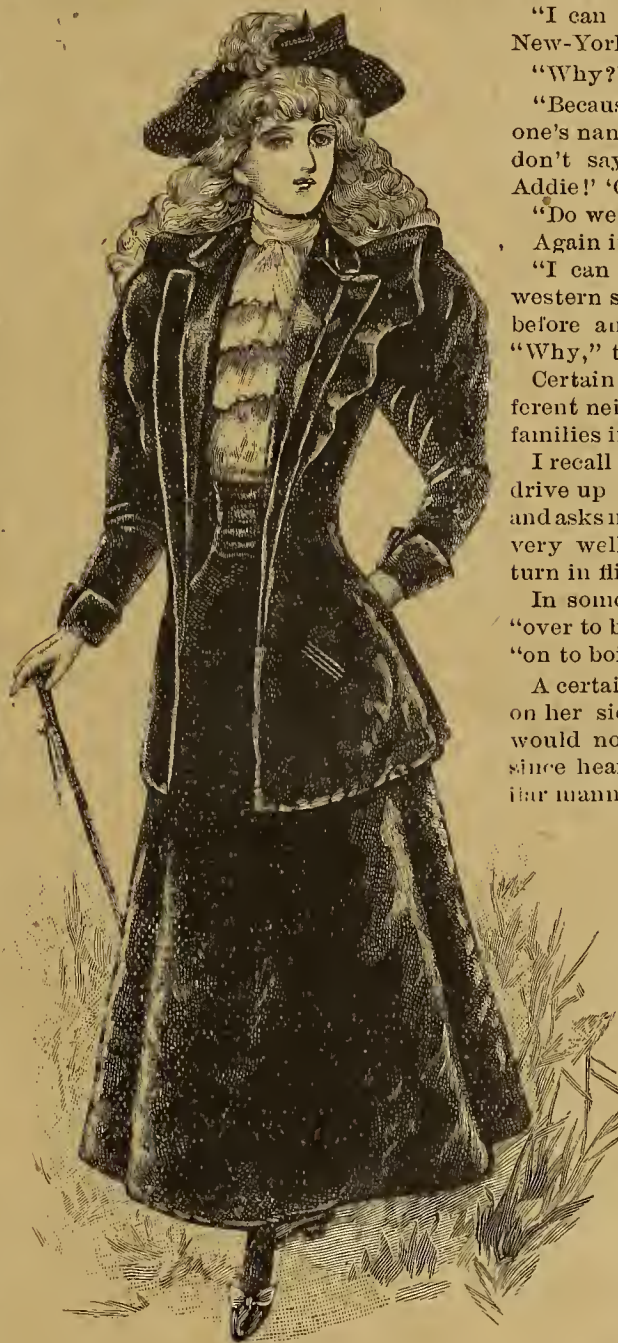
For the flower lover may be compiled a book that will prove far more valuable than one purchased, or than two or three subscriptions to floral magazines would be, for in a book of this kind one can cull and choose, and reserve only such as they know to be good, while in many a magazine we read much to get a little that applies to us particularly or to our own individual requirements.

For the Sunday afternoon, most delightful books may be made. Indeed, one ought to be able to make half a dozen of these, containing Bible sketches and treatises, religious articles, stories suited for the quiet hour, poems, etc. Then there could be books of travel, of biography and of current history, that would not only be interesting now, but very valuable hereafter. Many of the best of poems are found in quiet, out-of-the-way papers, and in the course of a year, more than one book of interesting poems might be made.

Last, but by no means least, are the books for the children. I would, however, give a word of warning as to the making of these. They should contain many things besides stories, and should be selected with more care than any other book. The stories should be only those that are first-class and contain in some way a fair moral. Not a flashy, exciting or sensational one should be allowed. It

should always be kept in mind that the growing boy or girl is developing morally, mentally and spiritually more rapidly than they are physically, and that sometimes, with some children what they read has more to do with their development than those with whom they come in contact. And in making for them a scrap-book, we may also be doing much to make or mar their future usefulness as men or women. At any rate, we can, by judicious selection, help to give their young minds a healthful trend, and by a little thoughtful carefulness do much toward leading them to a higher plane, and bringing them in touch with the divine harmonies of life, without which no life is worth the living.

Just here there occurs to me one other scrap-book. Those of us who have occupied a pedagogue's chair remember how we used to rack our brain and search the papers through and through in an effort to find something suitable for each of perhaps twenty pupils to "speak" on Friday afternoons. Judging from personal experience, I feel sure no more acceptable present could be given to a school-teacher friend than a good, fat



OUTING SUIT.

scrap-book filled with selections of both prose and poetry suitable for use in the school-room.

Some one may say, "When could one person find time to do all this?" The clipping will take so little time that it will never be noticed, if begun now and kept up through the year. As to the making of the books, that, too, may be begun early, and during the summer prove a pleasant pastime to paste into place all those clippings already saved. But if one cannot make the books, the clippings, together with the book in which they are to be put, may be given, and the recipient derive much pleasure from arranging and pasting them to suit their own taste.

CLARA SENSBAUGH EVERTS.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY—CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

There is good news for our readers who are victims of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, in the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. Write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.

THAT PARTITION FENCE AGAIN.

The partition fence is a necessary evil, but if you will call on your neighbor and petition him to give you his subscription for our paper, which is considered almost a necessity in over 250,000 homes, he will be more able to build that partition fence so it will turn his stock. We will give you a \$1.00 present if you will call and see him on the subject. See pages 18 and 19 for full particulars.

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

It is said that in Germany one does not need to travel twenty miles from home before he comes in contact with a people whose dialect is so very different from his own as to make it incomprehensible to him.

With our advantages of travel we are not at such a loss to understand our own people, yet we readily distinguish the New-Englander from the southerner, while the westerner is typical of his place in the big United States.

Every observer knows the custom of the Yankee, that the letter *r* is avoided when it occurs in the middle of a word, but who ever heard such a flat *r* as he can place on the end of a word which ends in a vowel?

How well do I remember a dear girl to whom Cato was not Cato, but Cater, broad and flat; to her Huldah was not Huldah, but Hulder. Then there is the true southerner—what a melody there is in his voice! But how quickly one detects the person who apes after the sounds of his eastern or southern cousin. The charm is gone and the result distasteful. In neighboring states a difference is discernable.

"I can tell you are from Ohio," said a New-Yorker to an Ohio friend.

"Why?"

"Because you always put an 'oh' before one's name when you call some one. You don't say 'Addie,' but you say 'Oh, Addie!' 'Oh, Louise!'"

"Do we? What if we do?"

Again it was a New York man who said: "I can tell a man from the middle or western states by asking him a question; before answering he will invariably say 'Why,' then answer.

Certain expressions are prevalent in different neighborhoods, or even in different families in the same neighborhood.

I recall a dear old man who, whenever I drive up to his door, greets me cordially, and asks me if I won't "light out." I know very well that instead of wanting me to turn in flight, he wants me to alight.

In some households the clothes are set "over to boil," while in others they are set "on to boil."

A certain overworked housewife declared on her sick-bed that if she recovered she would not do a "hate" of work. I have since heard the same word used in a similar manner, but I am puzzled to know its origin.

Strict individuality among people is rare. It is so easy to imitate others; this accounts for the fact that in a certain village all of the people who rise in "experience meeting to give testimony" begin, "If I have one desire above another—"

It is interesting to note the adoption of certain words into our language. Words which a few years ago were regarded as slang words, now find a lawful right among older words.

How common is the word "outsider," yet prior to Mr. Polk's nomination for the presidency the word had no claim in our language. The word was used in a happy way, the reporters caught it, the newspapers stereotyped it, and it is now established as a constituent part of our language.

New words come in and old ones die out. The English of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is in some respects as a new language to us. Is it Spencer who, in speaking of the primrose, says, "The rather primrose," which to us now means the early primrose? Yet we have not made such a wide digression from the same use of the word, for we say, "I would rather go," meaning I would sooner go.

Soon expresses a preference, something which goes before—hence early. Not such a departure after all, yet it does remind me of the conundrum, "Why is wind like love?"

MARY D. SIBLEY.

ARITHMETIC.

In years gone by, the average farmer boy or girl rarely advanced in mathematics beyond Ray's third part arithmetic, while now algebra is very common, and you will sometimes even find geometry taught in district schools.

Surely, the present generation ought to be very thankful for the great improvement in the school system since their grandfathers' days. But I often wonder if the children appreciate the advantages of an education half as much as those old pioneers who worked so hard for their book knowledge.

Arithmetic may be called the key-note to an education, and from the time a child begins to learn the characters used in representing numbers, until he passes to the higher branches of mathematics, that book is a source of great enjoyment or continual bugbear. The greatest of care should be taken with young pupils to make this study an attractive one; explain every principle clearly, and in as pleasing a way as possible, for it is a curious fact that arithmetic can gain no careless, indifferent friend; he will either be its earnest supporter, not contented until all principles are thoroughly understood; or he will be its bitter enemy, hating it the more, perhaps because it is so very essential to even the most limited common school education.

Early impressions are so difficult to erase from the mind; and hence it seems so important that the first lessons in numbers should be just as amusing and attractive as they could possibly be made, that the study in after years may be a never-ending source of enjoyment as well as profit to the student, for don't you know it is much easier to do well those things we like the best.

This science of numbers was probably in existence long before the dark ages, and the progress must have been slow at first, judging from the records of the feasts and entertainments given in honor of the discoverer of some new law or principle and its demonstration.

When Pythagoras discovered and made known the principle that "in any right-angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides," the joy of the people was so great that 300 oxen were sacrificed in his honor.

The planet Neptune was discovered by mathematical computations.

It became known to the astronomers that some unknown influence caused the planet Uranus to deviate from the orbit marked in the tables. Here was work for the mathematicians, and one M. Leverrier by skilled computations discovered that it must be another planet revolving in an orbit exterior to that of Uranus. He wrote to a friend at Berlin asking him to direct his telescope to that part of the heavens in which his calculations had placed the new planet, and (to quote the words of Burrill) "There it lay within less than one degree of the place pointed out by L."

It is to this wonderful science of numbers that we owe many of the improvements which mark this as the enlightened age; and with all the bright, active minds turning to this line of work, we may expect yet more and greater achievements in this wonderful field of labor.

GYPSY.

On the face
and back of every
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See that

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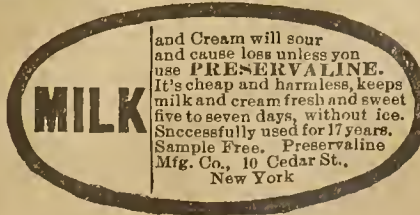
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Our Household.

OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door, let in the air,
The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair;
Joy is abroad in the world to-day,
If our door is wide he may come this way.
Open the door.

Open the door, let in the sun,
He hath a smile for everyone;
He has made of the raindrops gold and gems,
He may change our tears to diadems.
Open the door.

Open the door of the soul, let in
Strong, pure thoughts, which shall banish
sin;
They will grow and bloom with a grace
divine,
And their fruit will be sweeter than that of
the vine.

Open the door.

Open the door of the heart, let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware.

Open the door.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

CROSS-STITCH—"BOUQUET OF FLOWERS."

A CROCHETED TIDY.—Either knitting or crochet cotton, from No. 16 to 24, can be used for this. To crochet a tidy, leaves it the size, from nearly 18 by 24 inches. As it will be seen in the illustration, "a bouquet of flowers," with the Grecian key border all around, and the edge can be crocheted on suitable material to taste. To crochet the pattern, as it is formed of the open squares, and cross-stitch or solid squares, the foundation ch is crocheted first. As there are fifty-nine squares, or holes, multiply the number of squares by three and then add six extra stitches to the number, which is 183 stitches.

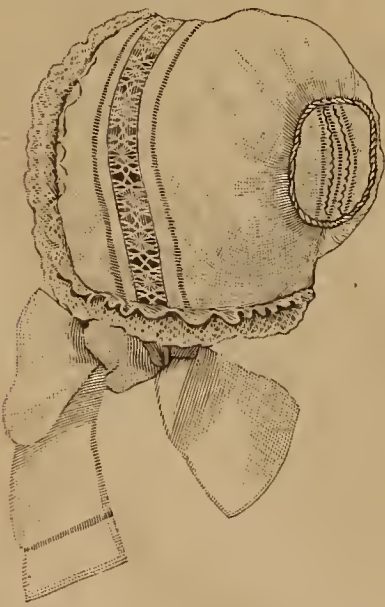
First row—Crochet 1 tr in the ninth st of ch; * ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr in next st. Repeat from * till you have the number of holes and squares wanted (58 times).

At the end of each row chain 5 st, turn; and at the beginning of each row miss 2 ch st between the last 2 tr of previous row. For one open square ch 2, miss 2, 1 tr in next st every time. For the filling of one solid square, 4 tr, and * more squares together the same as five solid squares. Crochet the number of tr, the same as five times three are fifteen, and then add on one extra tr (16 tr for filling of five squares). Repeat from *, no matter what number of squares the filling is wanted to be. Multiply by three and add on an extra tr every time. After the tidy is completed, the edge may be finished off with a fancy edge, suitable for any tidy, and a knotted fringe tied in at the top and bottom, if one is desired.

"FANCY EDGE"—SUITABLE FOR ANY TIDY.

First round—Ch 5, 1 tr in second square, or hole, from end, ch 1, 1 tr, in same square, ch 5, 1 d e in fourth hole, or square; * ch 5, miss 1 square, 1 tr in next; ch 1, 1 tr in same; ch 5, miss 1 ho, 1 d e in next. Repeat from * all around.

Second round—* ch 5, 1 tr in fifth st of ch in previous row; ch 1, 1 tr in same st, miss 1 st, 1 tr under ch 1 (between tr of first round), ch 1, 1 tr in same st, miss 1, 1 tr in



BABY-CAP.

next; ch 1, 1 tr in same, ch 5, 1 s c in d e of first round. Repeat from * all around tidy.

Third round (across side)—ch 5, 1 tr in fifth st of ch, * 1 tr under ch 1 (between tr of second round), ch 5, 1 d e in first st of 5 ch (this will be called a picot hereafter); 1 tr in same st, miss 2 st. Repeat from * 3 times; ch 2, 1 d e in third st of 5 ch and 1 d e opposite in third st of 5 ch; ch 2, and repeat

from * to the end of side. The last scallop finish, commencement of first scallop. Across the end, ch 5, 1 tr in fifth st of ch, ch 1, 1 tr in same st; * miss 1 st, 1 tr under ch 1, ch 1, 1 tr in same st. Repeat from * twice more. Miss 1, 1 tr in next; ** ch 1. Skip across to next scallop. 1 tr in fifth st of ch, * miss 1 st, 1 tr under ch 1, ch 1, 1 tr in same st. Repeat from * twice more. Miss 1, 1 tr in next, and repeat from ** to the end. Repeat the side, same as opposite side, and also the end, and finish off the ends with a fringe.

ELLA McCOWEN.

MONEY-MAKING FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

FIRST PAPER.

For some years the cry, "How can I make money at home?" has been increasing, and the recent financial crisis has only more and more augmented the call.

Within the last few months more than one letter has come to me asking for suggestions as to what to do, and as the most of these have been from farmers' wives and daughters, or women living in villages or small towns, it occurs to me that a series of open letters through the medium of a popular farm paper cannot fail to be helpful.

For those women who cannot go away from home to earn money, but who must sandwich in something extra along with their regular home work and cares, it seems to me that women living on farms, or in small towns where they can have a

will slowly warm until the whey begins to separate from the curd, but it should not scald, as that will render the cheese hard and crumbly. When warm, the milk should be poured into a thin bag and hung up to drain. When it ceases dripping, the curd should be removed to a dish, salted and peppered to taste, and enough good, sweet cream added to moisten well, stirred



TOILET-BOX.

thoroughly and another dash of pepper added, and it is ready for sale.

In delicacy stores in the city I have known it to sell for twenty-five cents a pound, but in smaller towns about ten or twelve and a half cents is the usual price.

To sell it, put it in large dishes or open-mouthed jars, cover first with a clean, white cloth, and then tie a clean paper securely over all to exclude the dust, and carry to a grocer. Probably he will not care to take the risk of buying it outright, but will agree to sell it for a small commission.

Because people live in town is no reason they should not appreciate good things, and more than one housekeeper would gladly avail herself of an invitation to purchase fresh greens, if they are offered for sale before vegetables are plentiful. Of the many edible plants of the early spring-time the dandelion and mustard are best known, although another, though trifle later plant, known in common parlance as "lamb's-quarter," is more delicate. However, the best greens are made from a mixture of plants, not forgetting some sour-dock and a few horse-radish leaves by way of flavor. Cowslip leaves, too, are relished by many, but are almost too strong to be used entirely alone.

To prepare greens for market, gather carefully, choosing only such plants or leaves as are tender; rejecting all sticks, roots and dead or dried leaves, and carefully tie in large bundles, or place loosely in baskets. As they shrink greatly in cooking, the bundles must be quite large, and should sell for from five to fifteen cents each, according to size, an ordinary flat-bottomed market-basket full being worth fifteen cents.

They may, if taken quite early in the morning, be left at the grocer's or at the meat market for sale, but a better plan is to take them to hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Although it may seem a little hard to find just the right families at first, depend upon it, in any town of one thousand inhabitants or more will be found as many families as one can supply, if one takes the trouble to hunt them out.

When a customer is once found, it is wise to go to them each time one has anything to sell, and thus secure as many regular customers as possible, for it makes the work of delivering easier if one knows just where to go, and who will probably buy.

CLARA SENSBAUGH EVERTS.

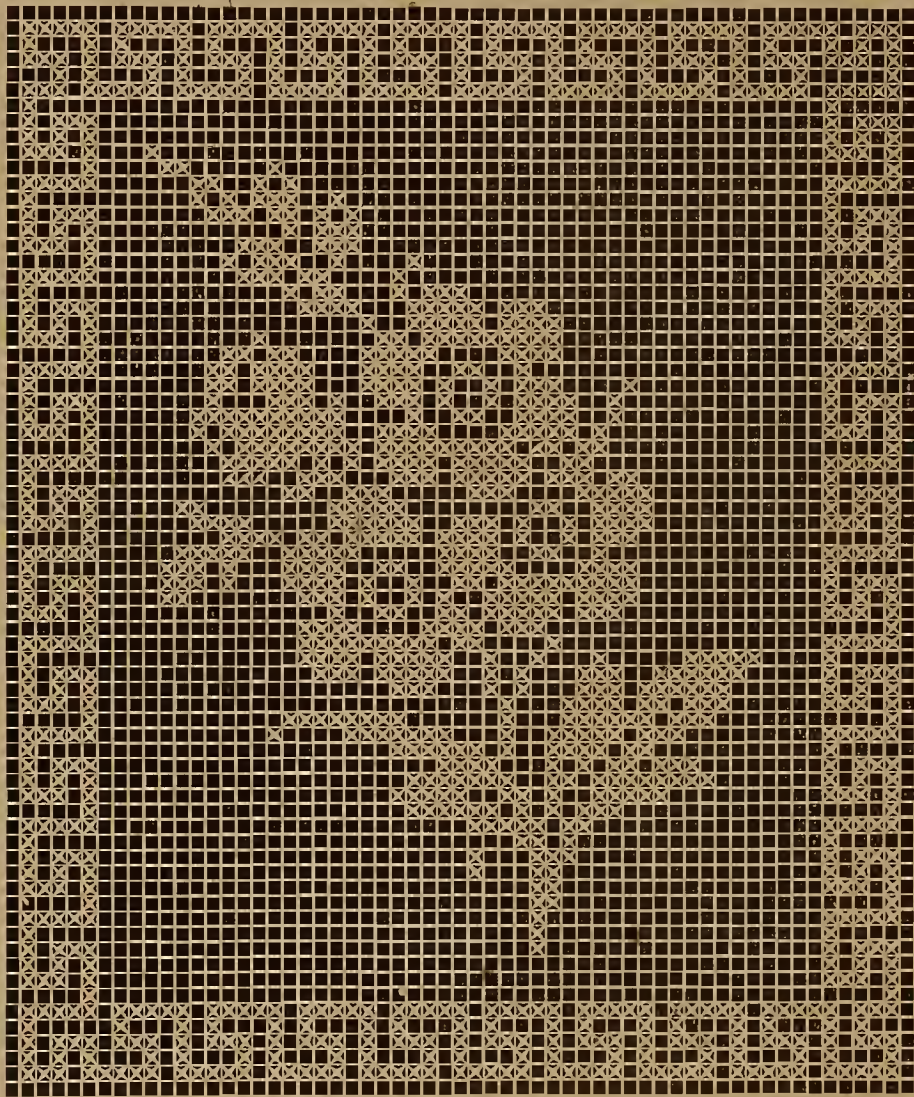
RECIPES.

STRAWBERRY SARACEN.—This is a nice method to use slices of stale bread, besides the eternal bread pudding, according to Chaperon. Make toast of the bread, cut quite thin and trimmed neatly to fit the sides and bottom of a baking-dish. Butter generously, and fill the dish with stemmed strawberries, packed closely. Sift plenty of sugar over and among the berries and set in a moderate oven for half an hour. The berries melt away so that the filling should be packed very closely and heaped. Serve cold with thick cream. Raspberries may be used exactly the same.

HOW TO COOK ASPARAGUS.—If you have an asparagus bed (and I hope you have), get all the good out of it possible, and that is a great deal. Have it boiled, with plain drawn butter, or with a white sauce. Cut some of it in dice, boil in salted water, drain, mix it with drawn butter or white sauce, pour on a buttered baking-dish and drop eggs carefully over the surface; season, put bits of butter on top and set in the oven until the whites are set. Have an asparagus omelet, by all means, and when you have had one you will want twenty. Make an omelet with four eggs, and just before folding, spread over it the tops of some cold asparagus that has been heated, with a bit of butter. Another way is to mix a pint of cooked dice of asparagus with a cupful of drawn butter or white sauce, put it on a buttered baking-dish and pour over it three eggs (well beaten), as for an omelet, with three tablespoonfuls of milk. Pour this over evenly, and bake. Sometimes the crumb is scooped out of rolls, the shells set in the oven to dry and color, and the insides then filled with this asparagus mixture. This is a delicious dish.—Good Housekeeping.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.



CROCHETED TIDY.

plat of ground at their disposal, have a better chance of earning something than almost any other class of women, and when farmers' wives write me, saying, "Won't you tell me how to write for the press, and get paid for it, for I do so need to earn something at home?" I just feel like scolding them for being so blind as not to see the possibilities of money-making all around them.

The first twenty-six years of my life were spent on the farm, so that I know much of country life and its possibilities, as well as a great deal about town life, and something about city life and the chances there for money-making within our own homes, and I repeat that I believe country women have better chances as a rule than others.

In the early springtime most farmers have an abundance of milk, yet how many women have ever thought to make it into that wholesome and delicious dainty which our grandmothers made so often—clabber cheese—and sell it to their less fortunate sisters in town, who must depend on some one else for all their good things, instead of raising or making them for themselves.

The rule for making

CLABBER CHEESE—COTTAGE CHEESE, OR SMEAR-CASE—

Is to remove the cream from a crock or can full of thick, sour milk, and set the milk on the back of the stove where it

Two cents a pound is what is usually charged, and as he must go to the trouble of weighing it out, and furnish the receptacle for the customer to carry it home in, as well as wrapping-paper and twine, his profit is very small.

As clabber cheese does not keep well, but must be used same day of making, I would not advise one to make a great deal at first. From half a gallon to a gallon and a half, according to the size of the town, and the grocer's trade where it is left for sale, will probably be enough for the first day, but as it becomes known there will be an increased sale for it. If one cannot make and carry it to the grocer every day, one should have certain days for taking it, so that people may know that they can depend on getting it on those days and not be disappointed.

A better way to sell is to take it to hotels, boarding-houses and private families, and thus save the commission paid to the grocer. Much more may be disposed of, too, as a rule, than by selling to the grocer, although it will take more time. In order to introduce it to private customers it might be well to carry a number of "samples," and let housekeepers taste of it if they desire when one made their first or introductory round.

The market for the home-made cheese should last for at least six weeks in the early spring when the appetite craves a change—something different from the

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

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The trial subscriber can have Free any ONE of the premiums offered in subscription blank on page 19.

We have arranged to mail to the readers of the FARM AND FIRESIDE their choice of the celebrated Bazaar Glove-fitting, Cut Paper Patterns for the remarkably low price of 10 Cents Each.

The patterns are unequaled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. They retail in fashion bazaars and stores for from 25 to 40 cents each. Full descriptions of the patterns and directions how to cut and put the garments together are sent with each pattern. We fill all orders for patterns the same day the order is received.

Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and AGE if for children, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern.

Any ONE pattern offered in this or previous issues of the FARM AND FIRESIDE will be given Free to any one sending one TRIAL subscriber to the FARM AND FIRESIDE for the remainder of this year at 30 cents.

FASHION NOTES.

Outdoor up-to-date skirts are made to clear the ground all around. The style of skirt which lends itself to a number of pleasing combinations, and bids fair to be very popular, is in form of a double skirt; the first fitting the figure closely, while the second is very full and slightly draped.

Those of us who have dresses with bell skirts may put a band of watered silk or velvet on so as to form an underskirt. Of course, in this case, the band should be of some contrasting color.

Lace, watered silk and jet are among the most favored trimmings this season. Collars made of deep pointed black and butter-color lace are all the go, and are seen on many of the imported gowns.

Sleeves are still large, but do not stand out from the shoulders, which was so unbecoming.

The toque continues to hold its own among the many new novelties, and is trimmed either at one side of the front or back. Both hats and bonnets are much larger this season than last.

No. 6113, Ladies' Cutaway Coat. This fashionable garment in latest mode, is of light tan cloth simply finished with machine-stitched edges in tailor style. The natty air of the coat is much admired by ladies who favor a touch of the masculine in their street gowns. This is further accentuated by the vest of cream-colored duck cut moderately low, and closed with small, round pearl buttons. The stiff linen collar and chemisette worn with a pretty silk bow necktie. Worn over a blouse waist of silk, or shirt-waist of cotton cheviot, the effect is more feminine and will be found very generally becoming.



No. 6113.—LADIES' CUTAWAY COAT.

Home dressmakers will find no difficulty in giving the tailor finish to this garment, if they will give special attention to the pressing of all seams and stitched edges. All seams should be laid open and pressed on the wrong side, a damp cloth being laid between the iron and the material. Care must be taken not to have the iron too hot nor to rub it on the surface as when ironing out creases. Just lay the iron on and press hard until the cloth is dry.

Several different styles of vests can be made to wear with this coat, thus giving

constant variety to the toilet. Tweed, hopsacking, cheviot, serge or any of the new mixed woolens make stylish coats to match the skirts. Silk and cotton duck is also used for summer costumes by the mode. This pattern will be sent to any address for ten cents. See coupon below.

No. 6105. This natty design takes first place as a summer outing and seaside toilet. Light tan-colored cloth is here trimmed with bias bands of brown cloth, and worn over a full blouse-waist, with crush collar and belt of taffeta, showing brown, green and pink in its changeable shading. The broad ripple collar and full



No. 6105.—LADIES' ETON JACKET. No. 4036.—LADIES' SKIRT.

sleeves are the new features of this stylish Eton jacket, which bids fair to outrival its former popularity.

The economical simplicity of the stylish gored skirt, its faultless grace and perfect fit, has made it the most popular of this season's styles. Any style of vest, chemisette or neck-wear may be worn with the jacket. Serge, hopsacking, cheviot, tweed, duck, canvas, are popular suitings for the mode. This pattern will be sent to any address for ten cents. See coupon below.

No. 6106. Dotted cashmere in lavender and black, with rippled bertha and cuffs of lavender surah, is here stylishly trimmed with black insertion. The full fronts start from a cluster of plaits at yoke depth, which are dispersed over fitted linings. The bertha meets over the fullness, and



No. 6106.—LADIES' TEA-GOWN.

separates in deep points on the shoulders, and ripples in graceful folds around the back at round yoke depth. The back is in princess style, having extra fullness laid in plaits below the waist line, the side forms defining the graceful hip curves.

The full sleeves are finished at the wrists by rippled cuffs, and a standing collar finishes the neck. The gown can be made round length if preferred, the pattern providing for the proper shaping. A fall of lace is worn at the neck. This pattern will be sent to any address for ten cents.

No. 6100. A handsome cape of coachman's tan cloth is here shown. The trimming is cream lace and insertion. Bright, changeable taffeta in pink and green lines the cape throughout, the slashed bertha being lined with the same silk. Capes are made in this style to match the dress material, and trimmed with jet, braid, gimp or passementerie.

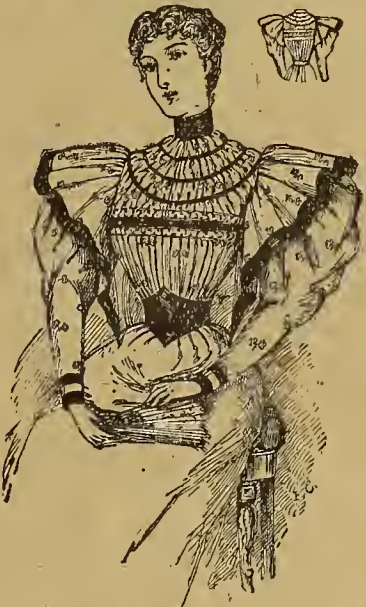
Moire antique, faille, satin and bengaline make stylish capes by the mode, an interlining of crinoline being used to give the proper stiffness. A large bow of ribbon at



No. 6100.—LADIES' CAPE. No. 4093.—LADIES' CIRCULAR SKIRT.

the throat is a becoming finish to capes of this kind. This pattern will be sent to any address for ten cents. See coupon below.

No. 6103. Flowered foulard in cream and blue is here stylishly trimmed with blue velvet. The shirrings of the yoke are sewed to a fitted body lining, narrow velvet ribbon being sewed on over each line to form a round yoke. Bands of velvet, with puffing of the material at each side, finish at square yoke depth, under which



No. 6103.—LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST.

the waist is gathered full both back and front.

Stylish sleeve-caps fall over the fashionably full leg-o'-mutton sleeves, and a pointed swiss belt of velvet is worn around the waist. Indian or China silk, taffeta, surah, lawn, cashmere, challis, or any soft material will make up handsomely by the mode. Lace, insertion, ribbon or braid can be used for trimming in place of the velvet. This pattern will be sent to any address for ten cents. See coupon below.

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Our Sunday Afternoon.

REACHING HEAVEN.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summits round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true—
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet,
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary, and e'er the night
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the call of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for angels, but feet for men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way;
We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls,
But the dreams depart and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

COURTESY TO THE AGED.

In these hurrying, money-making times, these days of social and mental advancement, our young people are rather apt to forget the courtesy and respect due to older persons. Progressive education is prone to place the children of to-day a step or two ahead of where grandma and grandpa left off, and they put on airs in consequence.

Now, this is all wrong. "Book learning" is not everything. The courtesy that springs from a kind heart is far more than the disagreeable showing off of superior knowledge that places the old people at a disadvantage, though to outsiders it is the young folks who appear the meaner of the two, with their flippant contradictions and their manner quite averse to that which we are taught was the correct one to employ toward our elders.

Old people are entitled to respect, if for nothing else than that they are veterans in the war of life, and as such to be regarded with reverence by the raw recruits who are just beginning their first skirmish. The deference due to gray hair is not sufficiently considered, and when one does come across a young man or girl who thinks it but natural to offer the best chair in the room to any one older than they are, who listens respectfully to words that may seem dull and prosy, yet merit attention because issuing from the lips of people of mature years, then onlookers say, "Those young people have been brought up as they should."

At any rate, whether good breeding, good sense or a kind heart prompts to these little attentions, it is always well to remember that we will some day be old ourselves, in which case we would appreciate the little spontaneous attentions that are given to-day carelessly or grudgingly, or are forgotten entirely by the young people, who think that their up-to-date accomplishments cover up their derelictions in a matter so old-fashioned as showing the least deference to fossils whose opinions and manners belong to another age.

POWER OF GENTLENESS.

The sands of the sea-beach keep back the incursions of the ocean more effectually than the rocky promontory. The cliffs are continually shattered by the sea; but the gently-sloping beach of fine sand gains on the ocean instead of being destroyed by it. The proud, harsh, hard man is often broken and shattered by the billows of adversity which roll harmlessly against the patient and gentle, and even yield them treasure. The smooth sands are only made more velvety by the pounding of the breakers, and in like manner a gentle spirit is by the storms of opposition, disappointment or sorrow made still gentler, and thereby more enduring. But gentleness is active as well as passive power. It is as able to do as it is to hear. It is closely allied to energy. The greatest forces in nature do their work noiselessly. The most energetic dispositions are not boisterous. The might-

iest of forces is heart power. There is no bluster about that. It is as quiet as the sunshine, and as potent. He who could say, "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth," was the gentlest of beings. He did not break the bruised reed, or quench the smoking flax.

Gentleness is characteristic of real courage. The great heroes of the race, David, Paul, Luther, Gustavus Adolphus, William the Silent, Kossuth, Garibaldi, Lincoln, have been as gentle, tender and loving as they were fearless. The courageous preacher, whose convictions rouse the consciences and stir the hearts of his hearers, is the one who speaks the truth in love. Self-will and harshness are destructive of personal power. The lightning, which in an instant rends the heart of the oak, comes from the bosom of the soft summer cloud; thus the effectual shaft of spiritual indignation speeds not from a cold, stern nature, but from the depths of a loving soul, Christ-like in its tenderness as well as in its truth.

HOW THE APOSTLES DIED.

From history and tradition we learn that all the apostles except St. John died unnatural and cruel deaths, as follows.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, with his head down, on a cross similar to that used in the execution of Jesus.
2. Andrew was bound to a cross and left to die of exhaustion.
3. St. John the Great was beheaded by order of Herod at Jerusalem.
4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.
5. St. Phillip was bound and hanged against a pillar.
6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.
7. St. Matthew was killed with a halberd.
8. St. Thomas was shot by a shower of arrows while at prayer, and afterward pierced through the body with a lance.
9. St. Simon was crucified after the manner of Jesus.
10. St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria until he expired.
11. St. Luke was hanged on an olive-tree in Greece.
12. St. John died a natural death.
13. Paul was beheaded by command of Nero.
14. Judas hanged himself, and "fell, and his bowels gushed out."
15. Barnabas was stoned to death by Jews.

EXERCISE.

All authorities that have treated on longevity place exercise, moderate and regularly taken, as one of the main factors of a long life. That there are many exceptions does not alter the fact that physical exercise is as useful in keeping one healthy as it is to prolong life. Good walkers are seldom sick, and the same may be said of persons who daily take a certain prescribed amount of exercise. Exercise is both a preventive and a remedial measure. In my own practice I have seen a case of persistent transpiration that followed the least bodily effort, and which annoyed and debilitated the person at night—this being a condition left after a severe illness—disappear as if by magic after a day or two of exercise on a bicycle. Pliny relates that a Greek physician who took up his residence in Rome was wont publicly to declare that he was willing to be considered a charlatan if at any time he should ever fall ill, or if he failed to die of any other disease but old age. Celsus, in speaking of the same physician, observes that his faith in the benefit to be derived from exercise was so great that he had in a great measure abandoned the administration of internal remedies, depending mostly on hygienic measures and exercises. As an evidence of the correctness of his views, Pliny tells us that this physician lived to be a centenarian, and then only died from an accident.—*National Popular Review.*

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Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Queries desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

To Destroy Moles.—I. D., Melrose, Kan. Moles can be destroyed by the use of strychnine mixed with sugar, inserted in the runs through a smooth tube or quill. It is safer to use a trap than poison. You can get a good mole-trap of W. N. Wherry, Plymouth, Mich.

To Kill Morning-glories.—B. B., Quincy, Ill., in answer to a query in a recent number, writes that morning-glories may be killed by plowing the ground the first week in August. The ground may be planted in the spring with early potatoes, early cabbages or any other crop that will be out of the way before that time. If the plowing is carefully done, ninety-nine out of one hundred of the vines will be killed.

Black Squash-bug.—C. P. W., Albuquerque, N. M., writes: "What will kill or keep off the large squash-bug?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Use tobacco-dust an inch deep all around the stems of your plants. If the bugs come in spite of this, you will have to resort to hand-picking. Pieces of shingle placed around the hills may be used as traps. While the plants are young, hunt for the bugs under the shingles, etc., and mash the bugs as fast as you find them.

Bean-weevils.—W. B. H., Brashear, Mo., writes: "Is there any remedy to prevent the bean-weevil from infesting the bean? All the information I have on the subject is how to destroy them after the beans are harvested, but I would prefer a preventive to a cure."

REPLY:—We know of no preventive such as you ask for. Destruction of all the weevils in infested beans is the best means of protecting future crops. The infested beans should be inclosed in a tight vessel with a little bisulphide of carbon. The fumes of this volatile liquid will destroy the weevils.

Blanching Early Celery.—Mrs. W. R., Hillsboro, Ind., writes: "Please tell a farmer's wife how to blanch celery for early use."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—My usual way has been to blanch the summer crop (White Plume) by means of boards. The boards need not be wide, eight or ten inches being sufficient. White Plume, in good growing weather, will blanch moderately well in ten days. For two years I plant my early celery closely together, ten by five inches, on soil made excessively rich and liberally supplied with water. The stalks blanch in this manner without much further manipulation.

Insects on Cucumber-plants.—Mrs. F. G., Ellinwood, Kan., writes: "My cucumber-vines last season did well for awhile; then they began to be covered on the under side of the leaves with something like lice or fleas, and in a short time the plants were eaten up. Tobacco-dust and kerosene emulsion did no good."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—I have no idea what insect could have destroyed your vines. Greenfly (aphis) does not like tobacco nor kerosene emulsion. If any of the readers of this paper can tell what to do in the present case, the information will be gladly received.

Lime for Cabbage.—J. E. S., Indiana county, Pa., writes: "Please tell me what kind of fertilizer lime would make for cabbage."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Lime is not a fertilizer, but may sometimes be used as a key to open up the soil and help plants find and use plant-foods found in insoluble combinations. But lime, and plenty of it, often comes good to cabbage, as it is a preventive of the club-root fungus as well as the cabbage-maggot. When you have lime, or can get it without extra cost, there is no objection to putting it quite freely on the cabbage patch, unless you wish to apply superphosphate or Thomas slag.

Tobacco for Striped Bugs.—L. C., Trumbull county, Ohio, asks what will keep striped bugs off his vines.

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—I have frequently mentioned in these columns that tobacco-dust or bone-meal, or a mixture of both, is an almost infallible preventive of these bugs, if applied generously and often. I have just bought another barrel of tobacco-dust from a seed firm (\$3), and this quantity will be enough to last me several years and give my vines almost complete immunity from bug attacks. I would not do without tobacco-dust in the garden if I had to pay twice as much for it. In some places gardeners may be able to get sweepings and other tobacco refuse at cigar manufacturing for the hauling.

Greenhouse Questions.—E. B., Westmoreland county, Pa., writes: "(1) Which is the best method of heating a greenhouse, steam or hot water? (2) What size tile is used for subirrigation on benches? (3) Will a lean-to house give as good satisfaction as a span roof? I want it only for growing vegetables, and appearance is of no consideration; cheapness is desired. The location is on a southern slope. (4) Which is the best way to put on glass, butted or lapped? I have a great deal of trouble with glass breaking when lapped. The water freezes between the laps."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—(1) For small houses, hot water is decidedly preferable, and I am inclined to think that hot water is the better way even in larger houses, and that it will not be long before the hot-water method crowds the steam method pretty much out of general use. (2) For bench subirrigation, use the smallest size of tile. I have a 1½-inch gas-pipe with one-fourth-inch holes drilled four inches apart, alternately on opposite sides. The pipe is bent in the shape of a horse-shoe, closed at one end and an elbow and small piece turned up on the other. It works very well. (3) For a vegetable forcing-house on a southern slope, by all means have what is called a side-hill house, as mentioned in my article in last issue. (4) I use butted glass altogether, and would not return to the lap style. You should buy the new book by Prof. Taft. It will give you all the information you may desire on the subject of greenhouse building and heating.

DO YOU HAVE ASTHMA?

If you do, you will be glad to hear that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is reported a positive cure for the disease. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, have such faith in this new discovery, that they are sending out free by mail, large trial cases of Kola Compound to all sufferers from Asthma, who send their name and address on a postal card. Write to them.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1312 Neil Avenue, Columbus, O.

Old Age.—W. E. G., Orlando, Fla. What you complain of, unless there are some grave dietetical errors, it seems, is due to old age—Marsasmus senilis.

Ringbone.—E. E. L., Lee, Ohio. The season is too far advanced for a successful treatment of ringbone. The fly season is too near. Wait until late in the fall, when you will find the desired information in these columns.

Lampass.—S. C., Doylestown, Ohio, writes: "Please inform me of a cure for lampass." ANSWER:—What you call lampass is only an imaginary disease. Gums and bars are always more or less succulent in all young horses, especially while shedding their teeth, also in horses that are pastured. Such a succulence is nothing morbid.

Cuts by a Barbed Wire.—W. J. F., South Barnstead, N. H. Fresh cuts should be cleaned and dressed with some antiseptic—for instance, a three to five per cent solution of carbolic acid—and then the borders of the wound should be brought in contact, and kept there where it is possible, by a suture, and where not, by judicious bandaging.

Wheat for Horses.—L. M., Taunton, Mass. Wheat is not a suitable food for horses. If at present, on account of its low price, it is fed at all, it should only be fed in small quantities. How much will depend upon the kind, quantity and quality of the other food given, upon the size and digestive powers of the horse, the work to be performed, etc.

Polyuria.—M. E. S., Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, writes: "I have a cow, three years old, that urinates every fifteen minutes. She is thin in flesh, but eats well. There is no sign of other disease."

ANSWER:—Your cow suffers from polyuria, or diabetes, a disease caused, as a rule, by spoiled, moldy or musty food. Removing the cause constitutes the remedy.

Stenosis in a Cow's Teat.—J. P., Parnassus, Pa. If one teat of your cow is closed to such an extent as to make it difficult to press any milk through, and if at the same time not much milk accumulates in that quarter, and if there are no symptoms of any inflammatory process, it will be best to allow that quarter to become dry. The cow will produce nearly as much milk from the three remaining quarters as from all four.

Complaint About a Cow.—J. V. M. C., Portersville, Pa., writes: "I wish to know what is the matter with our cow. She cannot retain her cud, but throws up pecks of what she has eaten. We find it in the trough and stall. She looks well, but is failing in her milk."

ANSWER:—Your cow either has defective molars, and suffers from toothache, there is some defect in her organs of deglutition, or else her food for some cause or other is distasteful to her when it is ruminated.

Osteomalacia.—C. S., Egg Harbor, N. J. What you describe—chronic indigestion, vitiated appetite, a staring coat of hair—are symptoms of the first stages of osteomalacia, and are caused by unsuitable food, or food deficient in phosphates, lime salts and nitrogenous compounds. When the disease has not too far progressed, a cure will be effected by a thorough change of diet. Garden offal, potatoes, turnips, etc., and all sloppy and sour food must be avoided, and good, sound hay (good clover hay especially), wheat bran, oatmeal or ground oats, etc., must be substituted. As spring is approaching, a really good pasture would be the best remedy.

Young Calves Dying.—P. A. W., North Granby, Conn., writes: "What is the cause of our calves dying when one or two days old? They were apparently all right when dropped. They got up and sucked, but afterward became sluggish; then the nose and ears became cold, they refused to suck, and died in a day or two."

ANSWER:—There must be something wrong concerning the diet or the keeping of your cows. The calves are undoubtedly diseased when born. If you had said something about the diet on which and the conditions under which your cows are kept, I might have been able to give you a more satisfactory answer.

Bitter and Fermenting Cream.—W. J. E., Courtney, Pa., writes: "I have a fine Jersey cow. I feed her clean timothy hay and fodder, giving good bran feed twice a day. The cream becomes bitter and foaming. I have removed the milk from the cellar and it is now all right. Please tell what to use as a disinfectant for the cellar."

ANSWER:—A good scrubbing and washing with hot water—as near the boiling-point as it can be applied—and then a thorough ventilation for several days by letting in as much sunlight and fresh air as possible, will prove to be sufficient. Still, if it should happen that vegetables are stored in the cellar, it will be advisable to first remove them.

Froths at the Mouth.—H. S., Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have a driving-horse, six years old, so far as I know, sound and healthy. After he has been driven a few minutes he froths at the mouth. It does not amount to a drool, but is a light, almost feathery froth, which as he tosses his head or as the wind catches it, floats back over him, and very annoyingly flecks the clothing and persons of those riding behind him. Please tell me the cause and cure."

ANSWER:—Maybe you use a bit that incommodates the horse. Try a change of bits, and substitute one by which the pressure upon jaw and tongue is proportionately divided, and does not induce the horse to make motions with the jaw, which excites the activity of the salivary glands. Perhaps a bit covered with rubber, if otherwise also suitable, will remove or diminish the trouble.

A Malignant Growth.—S. L. S., Strait Creek, Va., writes: "I have a cow that had a calf last spring, and a few days after I noticed a small gash just below the root of the tail on the left side. It looked as though she had snagged it. It would get better, and then swell, and get better again. It kept on so till fall, when it swelled up badly and seemed to contain pus. I cut it in several places, but found nothing; it bled freely. It had swollen then on both sides of the tail. The cuts did not heal; and after that I could see black spots as large as a pea under the skin, and they would open and form a sore. It has eaten a considerable place on each side of the tail and also

under the tail. It discharges a watery substance that keeps the tail wet all the time and is very offensive."

ANSWER:—What you describe is surely a malignant growth that can be successfully removed, if at all, only by a surgical operation. Its exact nature, however, does not appear from your communication. Any irritation will tend to increase its growth and malignancy.

Wants a Preparation.—J. J. M. writes: "Please give me the recipe for a preparation to use on horses' feet that are too dry. Let me know if there is anything that is as good or better than clay and water."

ANSWER:—I cannot comply with your request. The necessary moisture must come from within, and not be introduced from without. If you take proper care of your horses' feet, and see to it that the mechanism is preserved, either by letting your horse go barefooted or by proper shoeing and frequent resetting—once every month—you don't need any such preparation. All application of moisture from without only serves to cause degeneration and destruction of the hoof and makes the horn brittle; causes it to crack or to decay, etc.

Wants a Remedy for Grease-heel.—C. S. W., Alton, N. H. I do not know what remedies you have used, but if none of them have done any good, you probably have not complied with the first conditions; that is, have not kept the affected foot or feet dry and clean, but have used water, washed them, or kept your horse in a stall with a wet or dirty floor, or perhaps used the same on wet or muddy roads or streets. It may also be that the case is an inveterate one. If this is the case, you will do best to have the animal treated by a competent veterinarian. If it is not too inveterate and the destruction already too great, the remedy so often recommended in these columns—namely, liquid subacetate of lead, one part, and olive-oil, three parts, applied twice a day, and then the feet kept dry and out of mud and wet—has invariably effected a cure.

A Barren Mare—Atresia of a Cow's Teat.—F. A. M., Washington, Va.—Barrenness may be due to various causes, therefore the operation you speak of, even if ever so carefully performed, can at best only remove one cause, and therefore is in most cases useless. Besides, it should be entrusted under no conditions to any one but a competent veterinarian. The atresia (closing) of one teat of your cow, especially as the corresponding quarter is already dry, is best left alone. Such an atresia, it is true, can be removed by a successful operation, performed by a competent veterinarian under aseptic precautions, but a permanent opening cannot be effected by pricking the teat with a knitting-needle. If it is done, the opening will either be closed in twenty-four hours or else inflammation and suppuration will result. As a rule a cow will give approximately just as much milk from three teats as from four.

Rhachitis.—Wm. M. C., Simons, Ohio, writes: "What is the matter with our pigs? Two died last winter, and now there is one affected the same way. First, we notice they get lame in their hind parts, and finally go down. They will go that way for a few days, and then they go down all around and cannot get up at all. Then they get sore all over, and squeal whenever touched. After awhile their head or throat becomes affected, and they can hardly breathe."

ANSWER:—What you complain of appears to be rhachitis, a disease caused principally by unsuitable food, or food deficient in phosphates and lime salts, and by food that contains too much acid—lactic acid (sour milk) in particular. If any young pigs are affected, the trouble is usually caused by a deficiency of the food given to the sow. Where it is not yet too late, a change of diet—feeding bran,

ground oats, clover, etc., and even bone-meal—constitutes the remedy.

Mange in Dogs.—J. A., Talbot, Mich., writes: "Please inform me what treatment to apply to a dog to cure the mange. He is nearly covered with red blotches, and the hair is getting thinner in some places."

ANSWER:—Let your druggist make you a liniment composed of creoline (Pearson); one part, soft soap, one part, and 80-per-cent alcohol, five parts, and rub it in once a day, but each day only on one third of the whole surface of the skin, so that once every three days the whole surface of the body receives its dose. If at the same time the dog is kept on a good, nutritious diet, not exposed to catching cold, and his sleeping-place repeatedly subjected to a thorough cleaning, a cure will be effected in about two or three weeks.

Atrophic Muscles.—S. T., Milan, Ind., writes: "Please give a cure for sweeney of four months' standing. I have been using liniments, but it does not do much good. Sometimes my mare does not limp any, while at other times she can hardly walk. Her shoulder has shrunk away a good deal. I do not know what caused it."

ANSWER:—If your mare is lame, the shrinking (atrophy) of the muscles is due to the lameness and the subsequent inactivity, and is the effect of the lameness, and not the cause of the same. First ascertain the seat of the lameness, which, very likely, you will find in the foot or very near it, and then if the lameness is such that it can be removed, the shrinking of the muscles will take care of itself, and does not require any treatment after the lameness has disappeared.

Strained and Inflamed Tendons—Weak in the Hind Quarters.—C. S. G., Madison Sta., Ala., writes: "My horse has been used as a livery horse. His fore legs are so stiff he can hardly walk. The leaders from the knee down are swollen and knotty. His urine is scanty, and is thick and yellow.—I also have a mule with the urine in the same condition as the horse. He waddles as he walks, with his legs wide apart. He is tender to the touch along the spine, especially where the saddle rests."

ANSWER:—Your horse suffers from strained and inflamed tendons. If neither the case nor the animal are too old, strict rest and exemption from all work will effect improvement, and may restore the animal to comparative usefulness.—If your mule is weak in the loins, or in the hind quarters, and has been so for some time, it will be difficult to effect even an improvement. Perhaps both animals are old and worn out—have already done all the hard work that can be expected of them. This would also explain the condition of their urine.

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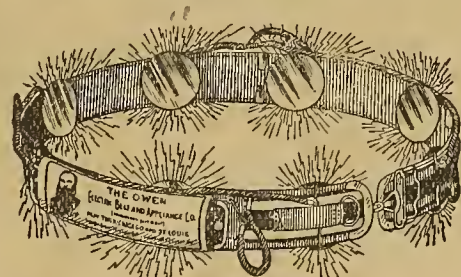
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Our Miscellany.

ROWLAND HILL once entered the house of one of his parishioners, and seeing a child on a rocking-horse, said: "Dear me, how wondrously like some Christians! There is *motion*, but no *progress*."

THE ridiculous Coxey, with his little band of ridiculous followers, undertook to present their ridiculous petition in boots to Congress, and by a ridiculous failure to do anything of the sort brought the absurd demonstration to a most inglorious and ridiculous end.—*Philadelphia Times*.

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system.—Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.

"WHEN I was a boy," said a middle-aged New-Yorker, "people in public assemblages used to say to those who stood up in front and so obstructed the view, 'Down in front!' This, naturally enough, was soon contracted to 'Down front!' At the polo grounds the other day I discovered that it had been still further contracted to 'Down!' This is equally clear and more expressive, and quite in keeping with modern ways."

WOMEN are being rapidly recognized as factors in public libraries, and in some no men are employed save perhaps the superintendent and pages. But to fill such positions, accuracy, courtesy and a fair knowledge of books are requisite. In New York alone, in twenty-four prominent libraries, 380 women are employed. One woman in the Boston public library takes advantage of her position to influence interest in a higher grade of books than many readers have been wont to call for. The directors of the library are so well satisfied with her success that they frequently consult her regarding books to be purchased, and act upon her suggestions for dropping others when the shelves are crowded. The lady reports many instances where she persuaded boys to read history instead of trashy so-called boys' books, and her advice has induced many young girls to select a line of classical reading in place of purely sensational works.

IN olden times the Buddhist artists when repainting religious pictures, were seekers after effect, and especially a misty or vapory part that would give spirit and quality to the subjects. This was done by using a thin coating of filmy white, which produced the desired result. But no film of fancy or effect is needed to exalt the quality of the DeKalb Fence Co's Steel Web Picket and Cabled Field Fencing. The fact that nearly a million feet of this fencing has been sold within the past nine months is proof conclusive that both quality and price are O. K. For yard and lawn purposes their Steel Web Picket Fence is very popular, while the Cabled Field Fence is in growing demand as a strong, visible and cheap fence for fencing inclosures for hogs and all kinds of live stock. The DeKalb Fence is made in such a way that almost any combination, or style, can be made, thus adapting itself to the varied tastes of the people.

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THE ORATORY OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

Lord Chatham is accounted the most consummate of English orators. In my youth I greatly admired that passage in his speech on the address to the king in the year 1777, in which, referring to Lord Suffolk, who had defended the employment of the Indians in the war against the colonies, he exclaimed, "From the tapestry that adorns these walls, the immortal ancestor of this noble lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country."

It is a very striking passage, but I once heard Webster say grander words. It was on the 17th of June, 1843, when I was one of that vast throng gathered at Bunker Hill, which saw Webster raise outstretched arm up to the newly-completed monument and heard him say, "It is not from my lips, it could not be from any human lips, that that stream of eloquence is this day to flow most competent to move and excite this vast multitude around me. The powerful speaker stands motionless before us." I felt the thrill which ran through that vast audience, and I saw their uplifted eyes and blanched cheeks, and joined in that responsive shout which told, as no words could tell, we had heard one of the most perfect passages in all oratory.

Webster could also be dull in his later years; very dull. Those who heard him in his prime are quite angry when one doubts whether he ever could have been as popular an orator as Everett or Choate or Phillips. Few now live who heard him in those early days, when he was at his best. I, who heard him often between 1840 and 1850, never heard him at his best but once, and then only for a few minutes. The circumstances were these:

At the festival of the Sons of New Hampshire, gathered in the hall of the Fitchburg railroad in 1849, Mr. Webster presided with admirable grace, and spoke of his native state as her sons would like to hear her spoken of.

His speech, though interesting, was not particularly striking until, passing from our affairs to those of Hungary, then in her struggle for liberty, he said:

"I see that the emperor of Russia demands of Turkey that the noble Kossuth and his companions shall be given up to be dealt with according to his pleasure; and I see that this demand is made in derision of the established laws of nations. Gentlemen, there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightning has its power, and the whirlwind has its power, and the earthquake has its power; but there is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than the lightning, the whirlwind or the earthquake, and that is the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world."

Before we were aware of what was coming, his majestic form began to tower and his eyes to kindle, and his voice soon caught the keynote of the vast building, until in an allusion of the senses the lightning flashed and the whirlwind shook the place where we were sitting, and the firm foundation rocked as with an earthquake.—*Century*.

FINDING HIS VOCATION.

Professor Mendenhall, the head of the United States coast survey and a scientist of world-wide reputation, discovered his special mental bent in a curious way. He was the son of a farmer in a western village. One day, when he was about fourteen years old, a man from another township bought a cow of his father, who, not wishing to be troubled with delivering the animal himself, said:

"My son, I will give you a dollar to drive that cow to X for me."

"How far is it?" asked the boy.

"Twenty-five miles by the road you would have to take."

The distance was long, but the dollar looked big. A bargain was struck on the spot, and the next morning before daylight the farmer's son started on his journey. He reached his destination by night, very tired; but before going to bed he happened to notice, in a corner of the sitting-room of the house in which he was to lodge, a well-worn copy of "Euclid." A glance inside of the book fascinated the youngster, who sat up most of the night, in spite of his day's tramp, poring over the angles and arcs, sines and tangents. He resolved he must have that book. The next morning he said to the master of the house:

"What will you take for your 'Euclid'?"

"I suppose it's worth a dollar," was the answer.

Down went young Mendenhall's hand into his pocket, out came the dollar which he had so bravely earned, and the next minute he was the owner of the book, which he carried tenderly under his arm as he trudged home. That was the opening suggestion of a career in science of which any man might be proud.—*Kate Field's Washington*.

THE PEOPLE'S ATLAS.


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A LULLABY.

Close your eyelids, baby darling,
Like soft clouds o'er skies of blue.
All unseen the holy angels
Keep their watch, dear, over you.
To his couch in golden splendor
Sinks, at last, the summer sun;
While the twilight, soft and tender,
Tells the day is done!
Lullaby! Sleep and rest,
Cradled on this faithful breast!
Safe from life's storms, fierce and wild,
Sleep and rest, my little child!
Slumber!
Lullaby!

Like a bird that, tired of roaming,
Seeks at eve its downy nest,
So my birdling, in the gloaming,
Sweetly sleeps upon my breast!
Off to dreamland baby's going—
Slumber's silken sails unfurled—
While night winds are softly blowing
O'er the silent world!
Lullaby! Sleep and rest,
Cradled on this faithful breast!
Safe from life's storms, fierce and wild,
Sleep and rest, my little child!
Slumber!
Lullaby!

DRESS FOR A STOUT LADY.

A subscriber in old Virginia begs that the stout women may receive a little special attention at the hands of the fashion editor. So they shall. Perhaps her special case may, if answered in detail, be of equal assistance to others. She writes:

"I am fifty years old, five feet three inches tall and weigh two hundred and thirty-five pounds. I wish to make a black silk dress for church or visiting wear. Please tell me how to make the waist, sleeves and skirt and how to trim. What kind of black silk is most durable for a stout person, and where can I get it, and about what price? My sleeves and waists wear out under the arms in such a short time. Would any other material be as handsome as the silk? I have worn black for years, because I imagine it makes me look smaller than colors. I am always in despair about wraps. Can you suggest a wrap for summer?"

In general terms, a stout woman looks best in a dress the outlines of which and the trimming upon which carry the eyes up and down and not crosswise of the figure. Keep to long lines. If the back is flat (the curve that should be there by improper dressing and posture having been carried to the abdomen, which in consequence is unduly prominent), then have the dress full enough at the back to sit out well from the waist line. Have the front made to disguise the unsightly protuberance. So far as possible, have the line from under the arm to the foot of the dress unbroken; that is, have the dress closely fitted to the figure there, and do not have the waist line emphasized by a belt or by a basque. In general, stout women should avoid basques, balloon-like capes, unless reaching nearly or quite to the bottom of the dress, and they should also avoid severely plain dresses that throw every inch of flesh into prominence.

J. A. F.'s black silk dress, which she wishes for durable, all-around, dressy wear, would best be a first-class quality of bengaline, which is soft, not absolutely plain, and is rich looking. One of the nice gros-grains is also a very good choice for a middle-aged woman. For summer wear, she cannot do better than to trim it with black lace. If she wishes to introduce a little color, which she may do with perfect taste, let it be by putting some pale-tinted crape or surah—as lemon, blue or rose or lilac—upon the bodice, and tone it down by overlaying it with a plaiting of finest black tulle or net, or the lace itself. The latter may be cheap or expensive, or half way between, according to the amount the buyer wishes to expend. It "pays" to get good lace, but some of the cheap laces look very pretty and wear very well.

A stylish and yet simple model has a plain gored skirt of moire antique, without a vestige of trimming upon it. The overdress is a sort of redingote or polonaise. It hangs open in front, showing the skirt to the waist line, and is close fitting under the arms and at the back, with an opening at the waist line falling thence open to disclose a full fan-plaiting of the moire, the plaits being soft folds and not set plaits. The front of the overdress is turned back in two revers from the collar to the waist, where the fronts are seemingly held in place by two long sash ends of the moire, with which the revers are faced. The sash is tied in two flat loops and falls in long ends. The loops are pinned in place, and while not increasing the size,

serve to disguise the abdomen, the sash being tied a little above the bulging point. The sleeves are of moire, close fitting, with large puffs of the bengaline made virtually into two puffs by being caught down with a bow to the under sleeve midway in the puff. The bottom of the overdress is cut so that it falls in points in front and breaks the monotony of a straight line around the bottom. If lace were used, the whole dress might be made of the bengaline, using flounces of the lace to form two jabot falls from the waist down in front, and having the flounces apparently continued up to form bretelles of the lace over the revers and shoulders, dropping behind to form a point at the waist line. The front between the revers can either be of the color, covered as suggested with net, or it may be of a lattice of fine jet, or of lace all in black, etc.

It is easy to renovate a puffed sleeve that wears out under the arm. The under-arm form of the dress can, when it is needed, be repaired by adding a bolero (close, sleeveless jacket) trimming of velvet or some suitable trimming material.

Silk is handsomest for a nice dress for a woman of fifty, unless for winter she can have velvet.

For a wrap for a stout woman, one with loose fronts and a fitted back and fitted under-arm forms is preferable; or the back may be but semi-fitted. Black silk and lace look rich and well. Black drap d'ete with a trimming of lace and jet is appropriate, or have a cape little more than elbow-deep at the back, with long fronts that are unfitted.

Some very stout women carry themselves so much better than others that they may wear with impunity what makes others absurd figures to contemplate.

Good black silk may be bought of R. H. White & Co., Boston, from one dollar per yard upward. Send for a line of samples.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMINGS.

We have accustomed ourselves to frills and capes made of materials that are cut on the round, so that they do not require to be gathered. Now, this idea has been adapted to the tulle embroideries, worked with paillettes and sequins, and to many laces. What a saving of trouble this implies, for such trimmings are ready to put on the skirt or bodice. Jet sequin fringes are to be universally worn, and sequin galons of every width, the sequin sewn flat to the foundations. A long range of new trimmings have fringes formed of bunches of spear-heads of jet clustered together, and some of the drops are shaped like fans, larger than spear-heads. Tassels of these play an all-important part, and deep fringes are used.

The trimmings, which follow the idea of the circular cuttings, are sometimes crocheted with cord and jet. Moire ribbons and galons are a dominant idea, these being often worked in designs with sequins (coins) or smaller paillettes (spangles). Some of the wider makes of such ribbons have fringes falling from the edge. An extremely pretty novelty is a light make of lace worked all over with jet, plaited with a narrow jet galon down the center, ready for trimming capes and mantles. Occasionally leaves of jet are laid on the plaits of lace; sometimes there is only one row with a jet heading, but often the lace is joined down the center, and covered with jet, the ornamental border of the lace showing at each edge. Then, again, this class of trimming is diversified with deep fringes and deep vandykes of jet.

The round cut frills of net vary in width, according to the purpose for which they are needed, and are worked all over with jet paillettes, or often with iridescent green—green and black being the height of the fashion. They are also often fringed at the edges.

Fine muslin embroidered bands are the groundwork of some of the most exquisite trimmings of the year for gowns and mantles. They frequently have a double foundation, the white or ecru embroidery being laid on a gold canvas, and then worked with black and turquoise, gold and black, pink or green and black. Ecru guipures in deep vandykes are also worked all over, either with jet or iridescent beads, and can hardly be rivaled as a trimming for an opera-cape. Tinsel threads make a great effect on the guipure and on the white or ecru embroidery, with its backing of gold canvas, and the insertions with green, old and red combined are exquisite. Some of the designs are medieval in their

richness of color. White lace insertion forms the heading to bunches of jet paillettes and sequins of various shapes, alternating with perpendicular strips of insertion falling downward and mitered at the ends.

Straw is another variety, forming the ground to tinsel and white embroidery in all colors of a light and delicate tone, like the last scene of a pantomime—green, heliotrope, pink and gold all blended. Some of the deep vandyked guipure laces are worked all over with interlaced patterns in a multi-colored cord, or with beads tinted; while in other examples rows of ecru embroidery appear to be kept in place with jet, the white and black being a capital contrast.

Bordon laces are the most fashionable in Paris; they have a wired cord, and the patterns are geometrical rather than floral. They are used for flounces in three widths and for mantles. Chantilly, with wired grounds and much jet embroidery upon it, is also used, and check nets, such as hitherto we have only associated with veillings, have been worked with jet over moire or silk, and are to be used greatly for yokes to dresses and mantles. Flouncings are now sold gathered to their headings in wide and narrow widths, so that there is no question as to the amount to use in the fullness.

THE DINING-ROOM.

On some occasions William Morris has said that a dining-room should not be simply a place for putting meals, but should possess some grace of beauty and cheerfulness. The householder of moderate means may make the dining-room most attractive simply by permitting it to be occupied at other times of the day than at meal-times. If you cannot have an open fire anywhere else, have one in your dining-room. Then what can be more attractive than that carved oak settee with its thickly-padded cushion, removable at will, and its heap of pillows, or that window-seat, broad and inviting, as a comfortable spot in which to read your morning papers? If your maid is well trained, the process of clearing away the table should be no more disagreeable to you than the serving of the food. There should be a table with a lamp, and in the absence of a smoking-room, the tobacco-jar, pipes and cigars can be placed on this table, or disposed within easy reach on mantel shelf or window ledge; but there should be a place on this table, also, for daily papers, and a corner should be found for a blotting-book, pen and ink, to serve some of the thousand and one occasions where a word in time might save nine. The working utensils which belong to a dining-room—the glass, china, linen and silverware—should be used as much as may be for the decoration of the room they belong in. Have glass closets, if possible, in which to display your pretty china and crystal; it is just as easy to take it out of a pretty cabinet for use as out of a dark closet. Set out your silver and all your store of quaint pitchers, plates and vases. Keep your linen as much as possible in the drawers of your sideboards (there is no law against having more than one if they are pretty; and if they are ugly, don't have even one), and use your pretty things every day. And in whatever style you elect to furnish, whether in this dark carved English oak, lighted up by some lustrous plaques and jars; in the lovely inlaid work, whether English, Dutch, Venetian or French; or with this exquisite Vernis Martin furniture, which lends itself to a treatment of extraordinary richness and brilliancy, remember one thing, a little thing which is nearly always forgotten—foot-stools. You can get them to accord with any style of furniture; they may be inlaid, cross-legged benches, or soft hassocks, but for the comfort of your guests and the safety of table legs, furnish plenty of foot-stools.—J. H. Chadwick, in *Art Interchange*.

DECORATIVE NOTES.

A decoration is only the part of a whole to which it must be subordinate, and it is weakness, not strength, to overstep its limitations. In room furnishing, a picture becomes a decoration and must be in harmony with the general effect—especially in color.

There is nothing more decoratively beautiful than the following trees of spring—the apple, cherry and dogwood. Splendid lines of trunk and stem, dark, sometimes even grotesque, against masses of bloom which melt into the tender sky, almost the same tone; so delicate, the shadow is not shade, but only richer depth of color.

Large horns are often mounted in brass or wrought-iron and fitted up for lamps, and if highly polished are very handsome.

Prima vera, sometimes called white mahogany, has evidently met with popular approval, particularly in bedroom furniture. It is a beautiful wood, greatly resembling satinwood in color, but costing much less, and therefore more likely to continue in popular favor. In order to fully bring out the latent beauties of the markings, this wood should always be finished with a high polish. This method of finishing, though not the most lasting, is the one best calculated to bring out the full beauties of the grain, which Prima vera possesses in a remarkable degree.

It is interesting to note the change of late years in the designs of bedroom furniture. Many of the head-boards of the bedsteads of the past are eight or nine feet in height and ponderous in proportion. At the present time the fashionable bed does not measure over five feet high, and is of a decidedly light character, recalling the elasto lines of the talented Sheraton and the Adams Brothers. When one compares the heavy outlines of the former with the graceful proportions of the latter, one must admit that we have made a move in the right direction.

Some of the old mansions about Washington Square, New York City, have been refitted with fine modern work. One of the best examples of good taste in carrying out a simple scheme of color has walls of dull green gold, painted with bold arrangements of the apple and almond—whole trees with their twisted trunks and masses of bloom. The furniture is tawny plush, like lionskin; a few kakemonos hang on the walls, as there can be no pictures, and some fine rugs cover the floors. It is a study in green gold.—*Decorator and Furnisher*.

GIRLS WHO SIGH FOR CITY LIFE.

We all know the girl who writes, "I want to come to the city and earn my living; what chance have I?" She writes us from Timbuctoo and from the country town where we used to live ourselves. She can do most "anything, you know," to earn money, from painting a plaque to writing editorials on the eccentricities of the tariff; and the town she was born and brought up in, where everybody calls her by her first name and likes her, where she has a sunny little room all to herself and a new gown whenever she cries for it, won't hold her any longer. Now, here is an answer to that girl that a woman wrote who knew what she was talking about. There should be a special act of Congress passed providing that this letter should be printed, framed and hung in every country school-house, every village seminary, every small city high school. The woman's name is Martha Everts Holden, and the ambitious girl of whom she writes had written to her:

"I felt like posting an immediate answer and saying, 'Stay where you are.' I didn't do it, though, for I knew it would be useless. The girl is bound to come, and come she will. And she will drift into a third-rate boarding-house, than which if there is anything meaner—let us pray. And if she is pretty she will have to carry herself like snow on high hills to avoid contamination. If she is confiding and innocent, the fate of that highly persecuted heroine of old-fashioned romance, Clarissa Harlowe, is before her. If she is homely, the doors of opportunity are firmly closed against her. If she is smart, she will perhaps succeed in earning enough money to pay her board bill and have sufficient left over to indulge in the maddening extravagance of an occasional paper of pins or a ball of tape. What if, after hard labor and repeated failure, she does secure something like success? No sooner will she do so than up will step some dapper youth who will beckon her over the border into the land where troubles just begin. She won't know how to sew or bake or make good coffee, for such arts are liable to be overlooked when a girl makes a career for herself; and so love will gallop away over the hills like a riderless steed and happiness will flare like a light in a windy night.

"Oh, no, my little country maid, stay where you are if you have a home and friends. Be content with fishing for trout in the brook rather than cruising a stormy sea for whales. A great city is a cruel place for young lives. It takes them as the cider-press takes juicy apples, sun-kissed and flavored with the breath of the hills, and crushes them into pulp. There is a spoonful of juice in each apple, but cider is cheap. The girl of whose success you read is, in nine cases out of ten, the girl with a friend at court who gives her the opportunity to show what she can do. Without such a friend the path of the lone girl in a great city is a briery, up-hill track."—*New York Sun*.

FERTILIZING MATERIAL.

At the winter farmers' meeting, held under the auspices of the board of agriculture of the state of Connecticut, the question was asked, "Does it pay the farmer to purchase and apply commercial superphosphates to the soil?" And from the assemblage of the representative farmers from all over the state the answers "yes" and "no" were pretty nearly divided. This is no surprising expression of opinion, for it is a fact, that ever since the first introduction of commercial fertilizers (and by that term is meant the various manufactured compounds that are placed upon the market) the expression of opinion upon the question of benefit has ever been contradictory. While some have been willing to admit that some advantages have resulted from their use, others have strongly insisted that they received no benefit whatever.

Perhaps some of the differences have arisen from a difference of meaning intended to be conveyed, and that might have been the case at the meeting referred to; while one would answer the question of advantage in its relations to the question of net gain, another would do so from a standpoint of effects and gain in crops as related to cost of fertilizer, so that while from the different standpoints the answers might conflict when received in the same light, there would be no essential difference.

In one instance a farmer used a quantity of phosphate in planting potatoes side by side with others where no phosphate was used, and declared that there was no difference whatever in the yield, and considered that he received no benefit whatever. The results as stated by him would certainly lead him to such a conclusion. In another instance a careful farmer made use of superphosphates in large quantities, and expressed the decided opinion that he never received a cent's benefit; but in this case it was a question of ultimate net profit. He admitted that he secured an increase of crop to the extent of very nearly or quite remunerating him for the expenditure of fertilizer, but no further. In either case, or in fact, in any case where the values of crops were not augmented to an amount greater than that expended for the fertilizer, a dual construction would be that the fertilizer did not pay anything for the reason that only the money expended has been returned in increased crop, while there is a possibility that an increased exhaustion of soil may have resulted.

Taking this view of the case, the only question to be considered is whether the increase of crop is an advantage to the farmer even at a cost of its full value.

Taking a general view of the case: Suppose more food material is required upon the farm, the question may arise whether it is not better to secure it by an application to the soil, and thus secure its tillage, than to depend upon the market for it. Take the case of corn, and besides the grain obtained there is a good quantity of coarse fodder; the consumption of both grain and fodder adds to the manure pile, and so becomes a source of fertility. While it is true that manure is also obtained from the feeding of purchased grain, then another question arises regarding the relative value of food material produced by cultivation from a definite amount expended on the purchase of fertilizer or an expenditure of the same amount for the grain itself. These are questions that can only be determined by trial, but would depend upon the value of grain, which varies in price somewhat.

It is becoming an important question to farmers regarding the best and most economical means of securing some of the more costly fertilizing elements.

The great importance of nitrogen as an element of fertility cannot be overestimated, and yet in a soluble and available form it is the most expensive of any element of the nutrition of plants; it can be obtained in cheap forms, but it is cheap simply because in the condition sold it is largely unavailable, and will therefore go but a little way toward producing the desired results. In the shape of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, nitrogen can be obtained in the most available form in the commercial article, but in this form it is quite expensive, which deters the average farmer from investing very heavily.

The question then arises, how is the average farmer of limited means to apply nitrogen to his soil? It is a well-known fact that clover, soja beans and some other similar crops can be grown upon average soils by a moderate application of sulphate

of lime or ashes; it also accumulates a quantity of nitrogen, which by its own peculiar alchemy it procures from the atmosphere. Is it not a fact, then, that herein lies a secret of enriching the soil on that subtle element, nitrogen, in a manner that requires but little expenditure in money, but makes a demand upon the inexhaustible supply of nature?

This brings into exercise a system known as green manuring, some of the effects of which are produced by a system of rotation of crops, where clover forms a part of the rotation. By the application of some ashes or plaster, or both, and a suitable preparation of the soil, and seeding to clover, a good crop can be secured, which, being plowed in when fairly well developed, will afford a good supply of nitrogen, and by its decomposition will produce a very beneficial effect upon the soil in a mechanical way.

When farmers will exercise sufficient courage to plow under a good crop of clover as a fertilizer, they will have entered upon the dawn of a new era as regards maintaining the fertility of the soil.

It becomes more and more evident every day that some means must be taken to secure fertilizing material in the most economical manner. The general depression in business reaches to the farmer, and retrenchment becomes a watchword with him; it is therefore for his interest to employ those means that will secure the desired end by the least possible expenditure.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Connecticut.

WHY COLT RAISING DOESN'T PAY.

One great reason why many farmers realize little profit or even suffer a loss in raising colts for the market, is that they are obliged to keep them so long before they will show up fairly well-reined, way-wised and trained for the ordinary duties of horse life. And even then the majority of them are so raw-acting that they bring but a portion of what they would be worth if proper facilities were used and more attention given to their training.

Many instances are known where young horses have been sold for less than their cost, and after a few weeks' handling by men who understand their business, they were developed into handsome, stylish roadsters or speedy trotters, and sold for prices which, had they been obtained by the farmers who reared them, would have caused them to look upon colt raising as the most profitable undertaking of the farm, instead of being considered poor business and a creator of mortgages. And this condition is brought about by the indifference with which the training of colts is treated, and lack of attention to the very thing which gives a value to the animal; for, no matter how well-bred he may be, he is worthless if not properly educated for general purposes, and if trotting-bred, for a good driver.

Farmers provide themselves with the latest improved agricultural implements; dig deep into the mysteries of scientific farming; study and discuss the results of feeding ensilage; spend whole days cultivating, hoeing and weeding a patch of beans, which, after being threshed with a flail, run through a fanning-mill, picked over by hand and hauled to market, won't bring as much as a half-wild, bucking mustang at auction; yet they attempt to handle a well-bred colt with an old-fashioned bit, which gives no sort of control, plug him around hitched alongside of some lazy old horse, and let him break himself with the old horse to hold him steady.

After from two to four years of this treatment, they do manage to sell him for half his value to some man who sees that proper handling will make a decent appearing horse of him. If this same colt could have had one half the time and labor applied to him that was spent on that patch of beans, and could have been driven with bits which give control, compel him to behave nicely and hasten his education, the farmer himself would have obtained the full value and a quick sale for him. Buyers are plenty for well-broken, young horses, and the big prices are paid for perfect training, and not for the horse.

Speculators in horses are quick to catch onto all the improvements in appliances and methods which will assist them in training and making the animals show up in good style. They buy and test all kinds of bits, which are calculated to make quick mouths and give good control, study the methods and buy the books of different professional trainers, take these green-acting horses, bought from farmers, put them through a course of training for a

few days or weeks only, wash, comb and trim tail and mane, clip long hairs from about the belly, jaws, ears and face, groom them clean each day, have their feet put in shape and well shod, hitch them up, and presto! they wouldn't be recognized by their former owners.

Common joint or bar bits do not give proper control over colts while they are being handled. They slide back and forth through the mouth, give the colt perfect freedom of the head, and what farmer's boy doesn't know that if he cannot control a horse's head he cannot steer or handle the rest of the body? No man is strong enough to hold a runaway horse or a frantic or wilful colt with a common joint or straight bit; and no man ever handled three colts with common bits, without having one or more of them bolt into yards or uproads, in spite of all he could pull on the reins; or, when teaching them to back, having some of them plunge about and either walk off across the yard or stable, dragging the trainer after them, or stand braced and sulk for a long time, and defy the man to back them a step.

Men who depend on common bits for control are compelled to drive around and avoid objects and places near which the colts ought to be driven and educated, and are obliged to let the colts have their own way most of the time, because they well know that they are powerless to compel them to go where they are wanted with common bits in their mouths. This is a fact, and everyone with any experience in the matter knows it; and it can be readily seen that a great deal of time is wasted in getting the colts well or even fairly broken, which could be saved at a slight expense for a bit which would give perfect control from the start, and a book which gives practical instruction in training, written by one who has had years of experience in handling rank colts and unruly horses, and has made the subject a special study.

It is a well-known fact that cavalrymen can ride their horses up to the cannon's mouth, and through the din and confusion of battle, with a perfect control over the animal, while even the best of horsemen cannot drive a timid horse up to such simple things as a car, bicycle, baby carriage, umbrella, bonfire, etc., over a piece of paper, puddle of water, etc., with an ordinary bit, without a great deal of trouble, and congratulate themselves if they overcome the fear in the course of several weeks or months.

The reason is that the "port" of the cavalry bit presses against the nerves in the center of the roof of the horse's mouth and controls him; while common bits depend on the tough corners of the mouth for control, and cannot be made to touch the roof of the mouth, which is the only place that will give control when touched by a bit. These facts are apparent to any man, and cannot be denied.

Prof. W. H. Sanborn, a horse educator with a wide reputation for success, on discovering the principle which gave such perfect control over cavalry horses, determined to construct a bit which could be used for ordinary driving purposes, yet which would contain the same principle as the cavalry bit and give the same perfect control, so that it would be effectual in training colts and vicious horses, and he obtained a patent on such a bit in 1886.

In handling colts with the Sanborn bit there is no necessity for biting, and so little effort is required to get the colt to rein and hack, and yield to the bit in all directions, that the mouth is brought under perfect control of the bit in an astonishingly short time; and better still, the corners of the mouth are not sores, but left in a natural condition, which should be the object of every trainer handling a colt. By its use a colt can be better educated in three days than in three weeks by any other bit, his mouth brought under perfect control and left in a natural condition.

THE PIT GAME.

The uses to which a class of lawless men have put the Pit Game is no reason for discarding it from the list of meritorious breeds. No breed excels it for the table, and though the hens are not as good layers as some breeds, yet they will bravely defend their broods against enemies of all kinds. As a mother, she will raise more chicks than any other hen, for the cat, dog and hawk will have to do battle with her before they can have her young. A cross of the Pit Game and the Leghorn results in good laying hens and excellent fowls for the table.

THE SOIL-SAVER.

Whether the farmer sow wheat or wild oats, whether he build up reputation or barns, he does all by accumulating the little things. Everything comes by littles, and the most successful farmer is the man who heeds, studies and saves.

The object of the farmer ought to be not only to enrich soil, but also to keep his soil—to weight it down so that it will not blow away. For example, here is a cornfield stripped bare in the fall. If snows come and stay, the soil must remain; it cannot get away; but we have often open winters in snow regions where the surface freezes and thaws, and the wind blows away for weeks at a time.

Does the farmer realize how much soil he loses in a winter from fields plowed the season before and left "desolate" all winter? If the fields are on the windward of grass land or other fields, pastures, for example, then he does not lose this fertility that is transferred by the wind, if the fields adjoining belong to him, but even in this case the fertility is carried from one field to another. The farmer, however, wishes to distribute his own material, and wants it to stay where he puts it.

But if his plowed land is on the roadside, or adjoins the fields of his neighbor, then the neighbor's land, if to the leeward, gets the benefit. Some farmer may say, "That's too small to bother with." It is not too small to bother with; nothing on the farm that saves is too small to bother with.

Try this experiment: Make rich a piece of land to the windward, west of a less fertile piece. If you wait long enough you will see the fertility of one transferred to the other. Immediately the weeds and the clog-grass will begin to grow ranker and to put on better color. In some places in the West, where the winds tug at the settler four days in the week, the black earth has drifted over and made fertile many barren places, and the reverse has happened, too—fertile places made barren by the same means.

There is an economical method to weight the soil down, or more properly, tie it down. When the corn is cultivated the last time, sow rye. The results are, first, rye gathers up a good deal of manure that otherwise would be lost; second, it provides green fodder for the cows when they are turned into the field to clear it up; third, it prevents the soil from blowing away, and fourth, when it is plowed in the spring, it adds fertility to the soil. Therefore, by saving the soil by employing rye to hold it down we accomplish three other objects, all useful and economical.

GEORGE APPLETON.

GREEN RYE.

The warm winter has made the rye nearly ready, and for ducks it is excellent. To use a rye-field for poultry, turn the hens and ducks on the field for about an hour each day. Young, growing rye is watery, as well as laxative, and will sometimes do harm if too much is eaten. The difficulty with those who use rye as green food for poultry is that they turn the hens on the rye, and expect the hens to secure all the food they desire from the rye. This cannot be done, as the rye is not a complete food when in its young stage. The hens will soon become weak and emaciated. If green rye be used as an assistant to the regular food, however, it will prove very beneficial, owing to its succulent condition. In its early stages it possesses very little nutrition, however, being mostly composed of water. With judicious use it will prove a boon to the hens, and every poultryman should sow rye in the fall.

DAMP POULTRY-HOUSES.

When a poultry-house is lined with tarred paper it is frequently the case that the house is damp. This is due to several causes, among them being that new lumber gives off more or less moisture, and tarred paper condenses the moisture of the room. When the house is thoroughly seasoned this may not happen. The doors and windows should be kept open during the day, and during cold weather a lump of stone lime should be placed in the corner of the room to absorb the moisture. It is not due to the exhalations from the birds, but rather to the dampness of the atmosphere, which is condensed by the cold tarred paper. Ordinary building-paper does not condense the moisture. The damp boards will also give off considerable moisture in the room, which will be condensed and precipitated on the colder tarred paper.

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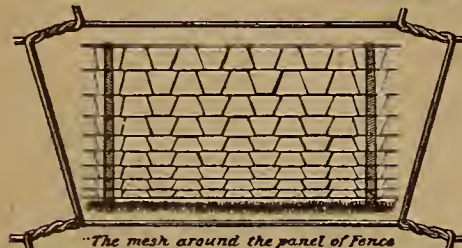
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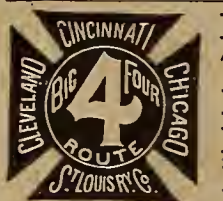


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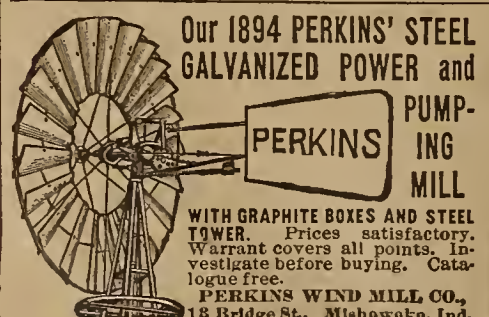
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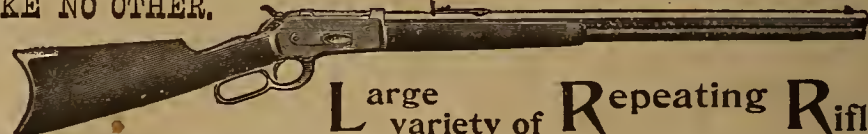
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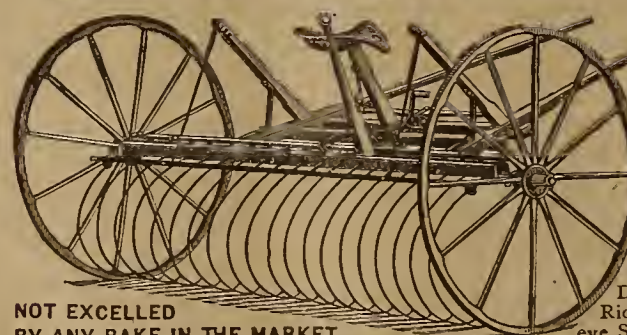
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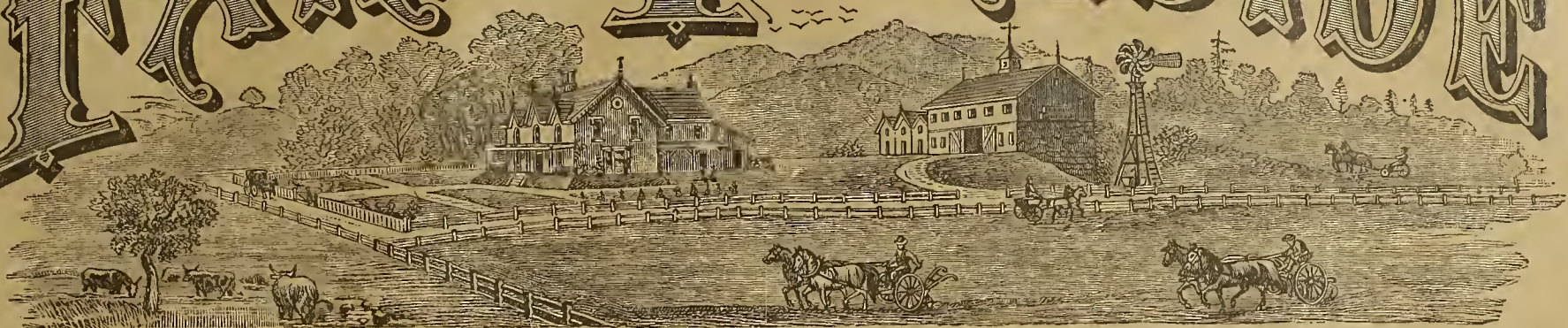
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EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVII. NO. 17.

JUNE 1, 1894.

TERMS { 50 CENTS A YEAR.
24 NUMBERS.

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside for the past six months has been

316,933 COPIES.

We guarantee a circulation each issue of at least

250,000 COPIES.

The statement of the six months is as follows:

December 1, - - -	500,000
" 15, - - -	250,400
January 1, - - -	300,200
" 15, - - -	300,400
February 1, - - -	400,000
" 15, - - -	300,300
March 1, - - -	300,500
" 15, - - -	400,000
April 1, - - -	300,300
" 15, - - -	250,400
May 1, - - -	250,400
" 15, - - -	250,300

A total of - - - 2,803,200

Average per issue, 316,933

Estimating at the usual average of five readers to each copy, Farm and Fireside has

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Topics of the Time.

PROFIT-SHARING.

The principle of profit-sharing properly applied in industrial enterprises has been highly commended as the best solution of the labor problem. There is an association for the promotion of profit-sharing. Its president is Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor. Its secretary is N. P. Gilman, Boston, Mass., to whom applications should be made for information regarding the history and results of the profit-sharing system. The association recently published the following open letter to employers and employees:

"In anticipation of a revival of business and the consequent reopening of many mills and factories, which now seems probable, we would invite your attention to the importance of introducing some form of profit-sharing as a feature of your industrial relationships. The method of paying a dividend to the workman out of profits as they are realized annually has been approved by most of the economists of Europe and America as thoroughly practicable, and advantageous both to the employer and the employed. We will mention a few characteristics which should commend it to your careful attention.

"Profit-sharing can be adopted by an employer without risk of loss, inasmuch as he assumes it under no obligations except such as are to be discharged from profits actually made. His prerogatives as manager and his rights as proprietor are not curtailed. Profit-sharing would establish a more friendly relationship of common interest between working people and the employer. This would be the surest

pledge of industrial peace, and the firmest support in times of commercial distress. The employee, responding to such an advance by the employer, can increase the quantity and improve the quality of the product under a deeper feeling of personal interest. By his diligence, care and economy he can actually create an additional profit, which is to be used in supplementing regular wages. Profit-sharing includes the payment of the best wages current, and promises a bonus beyond this; which, experience shows, the interested workman can invariably produce in good times. Profit-sharing, as a principle, may be applied in a large variety of ways; and it can readily be adapted to the great majority of productive and distributive enterprises. We invite applications for full information concerning the history and results of the system, as it is now in operation in many establishments, small and large, in Europe and the United States."

The general adoption of some form of this system on the reopening of the factories and mills would avoid much trouble over the question of wages. The readjustment of wages on a lower scale to correspond with lower prices of products has already caused so much dissatisfaction that, even with a vast amount of labor unemployed, strikes are of daily occurrence. Wage-earners find it hard to realize that the profits of their employers are much less now than they were in prosperous times and that wages are necessarily lower. If they receive the offer of a share of the profits to be actually made, they will accept more willingly the current wages. The system makes for industrial peace and future prosperity.

BIMETALLISM.

The international bimetallic conference held a few weeks ago in London, the citadel of gold monometallism, attracted wide attention and called forth much comment. The movement for the establishment of bimetalism with an international ratio is gaining force every day. Even the silver extremists of this country have begun to make concessions. Read the following:

"We therefore demand the free bimetallic coinage of both gold and silver, and the restoration of the bimetallic standard as it existed under our laws for over eighty years prior to the demonetization of the standard silver dollar in 1873, and should it become necessary in order to maintain the two metals in circulation to readjust the ratio, it should be determined whether gold has risen or silver has fallen, and whether there should be a change of the gold dollar or the silver dollar, or of both, to the end that whatever ratio is adopted the rights of both creditors and debtors shall be preserved alike, having in view the demands of the people for an adequate circulating medium. We declare that we are not in favor of gold or silver monometallism, but that both should be coined at such ratio as will maintain the two metals in circulation."

This the Bland plank of the Missouri Democratic platform adopted in convention two weeks ago. For years Congressman Richard P. Bland has been the foremost champion of free silver coinage. For years the silver men have been saying, "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." From that position forward to a declaration in favor "that both should be coined at such ratio as will maintain the two metals in circulation" is a long step.

One more such step will place the silver forces on the broad ground of international bimetalism at the true ratio between gold and silver.

If the silver men have made this declaration in good faith, they have made a great concession.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The state of general business and the progress of tariff revision are very clearly described in the following from the Cincinnati Price Current:

"Progress is slow in the efforts being made in Congress to harmonize the conflicting views regarding the rates of duty which should be imposed by the new tariff bill; the Senate seems disposed to make higher rates than were proposed in the bill as it came from the House, while prominent members of the House have expressed themselves, in interviews, as opposed to the increases proposed by the Senate. The whole thing is very uncertain, and will be until the bill has been passed upon by the conference committee between the two houses, to which it must be referred sooner or later, and no one can tell when it will be ready for such reference; it may be in a month, and it may not be until much later in the season. But whatever may be done with the tariff, it is becoming more and more apparent that there will be no early revival of general business. There may be some improvement in certain lines of trade during the summer, but the country is in no condition to warrant the expectation of any large or general increase in trade; labor is not fully employed, as it must be to make a good demand for goods, and there is a want of confidence in the ability of consumers to purchase and assimilate commodities, so necessary to induce manufacturers to enlarge their operations and thus contribute to the general prosperity. On the contrary, the volume of business appears to be steadily shrinking, and is confined more and more to those articles of prime necessity which everyone must have, but the supply is so abundant that prices as a rule still have a downward tendency. Rates to consumers have not greatly changed recently, but wholesale rates of leading articles are lower than a year ago. Clothing, shoes, hats and most articles in the dry-goods line are more urgently offered and generally at low prices. In fact, general business is so depressed that there is an unusual urgency to sell, and lower rates are accepted for many kinds of goods than ever before, for every buyer insists upon reduced prices at each succeeding purchase, and few sellers have the courage or confidence in future values to resist realizing at prices bid, while they have the opportunity."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

No matter how many contests may be waged between employers and employees, there can be no strife between labor and capital. Wealth is the product of labor. Capital is that part of produced wealth which is used in the production of other wealth. It is invested in buildings, machinery, materials, etc., and in the employment of labor. The relationship is one of mutual benefit. The wanton destruction of capital by those who have labor to sell is suicidal folly.

Thirty years ago, in an address to a workingmen's association, President Lincoln spoke wisely of the relations between labor and capital. In these days of unrest and socialistic agitation his words and

sympathetic advice can be read again with profit. They are as follows:

"It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. Now, there is no such relation between labor and capital as assumed; nor is there such a thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between capital and labor, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A large majority neither work for others nor have others work for them. A considerable number mingle their own labor with capital; that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them, but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him that is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself; thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

POLITICAL DEPRAVITY.

A fountain can rise no higher than its source. Congress, state legislatures and municipal councils are as good as the people make them. They are no better or worse. For what political corruption exists in legislative bodies the people are largely responsible. If bribe-takers are in office, the voters placed them there. If officials purchased elections, voters were the bribe-takers. The source of most political corruption is among the voters themselves. It is their own fault if they do not disinfect the spring and purify the stream.

But political depravity is not total. The country is not in the depths of political degradation. Things are not quite as bad as they seem. Evils that spring up are brought to light, and evils exposed attract so much attention and denunciation that we nearly lose sight of the good that prevails. There are bad politics and bad men in politics, but there are honor, honesty and good management in the business of government as well as in others. Indeed, public business is so well managed that not a few people are clamoring for the government to take control and manage the most important lines of private business. Political evils should be remedied, but the remedy is in the hands of the people and will never be applied until they apply it themselves. Like charity, the application should begin at home. Improve the local government, and improvement in state and national government will follow as a matter of course.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

The Provisional Government of Hawaii, which has so successfully withstood its foes within and its foes without since the famous revolution of 1893, is to pass away. Its successor is the Republic of Hawaii, with a complete constitutional government. The Statesman of the Pacific, Sanford B. Dole, will be the president.

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FARM AND FIRESIDE,
Springfield, Ohio.

The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

Antioption. Farmer Hatch should amend his antioption bill so that it will include options on the votes of United States senators.

Early Harvest. The weather conditions in the winter wheat regions during the spring months were generally favorable to the wheat crop. The present conditions indicate a good yield and a very early wheat harvest.

Peanuts. Many inquiries about peanut culture come to us from northern readers. We have seen them growing in central Ohio, but only in "garden for pleasure." As a market crop, peanuts belong to the South. The annual production of the festive "goobers" is over three and one half million bushels. Virginia leads, with one third the total crop. Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida and Alabama follow in the order given.

Veterinary Surgery. The Ohio Legislature has passed the Deaton bill, regulating the practice of veterinary surgery. The new law provides for a state board of veterinary examiners, and all persons who desire to practice veterinary surgery, and who have not been engaged in the practice, must pass an examination and secure a license. The measure is one that has been championed for years past by Dr. H. J. Detmers, professor of veterinary surgery in the Ohio State University, and editor of the veterinary department of this paper.

Wool and Woolens. The special report recently issued by the Treasury Department on "Wool and Manufactures of Wool" is a document of great interest. But it appears at a time when sheep raisers have lost interest in their industry. Among them, however, are some not wholly disheartened by the present condition of the industry, and they will find valuable information in the report. The depression in sheep-raising interests is not confined to the United States. Being world-wide, it will operate everywhere against increasing the production of wool and its period will be short. It is a good time to stay in a business when your competitors are getting out of it.

Haying. Grass cut at the proper time and cured instead of dried, makes hay heavier in weight, brighter in color, better in quality and higher in market value. This is very old, but it will not be stale as long as a great quantity of sun-burned, bleached, dead-ripe stuff is found on the hay market.

The Farmer's Life. "His city cousins are trying all the varieties of liver pills and searching in the newspapers for the advertisements of cheap summer board. But the farmer's liver is working all right, and the summer-board question does not agitate him. Work for him is abundant just now, and regular. His surroundings are salubrious. His children are having fun, and their prospects do not worry him. The unwillingness of the railroads to furnish free transportation for tramps to Washington causes him no uneasiness. The walking delegate does not come around and order him to quit his job. It is his time of year, and it will be six long months before he has to consider again the expediency of sending off his boy Job to be a clerk in a store. Is there anything the matter with the farmer? No, not in the month of May. Persons who have been busy for six months past in explaining the causes of his discontent, will do well now to turn their energies for the invention of plans for the employment of the city poor. The farmer is all right."

Sunshine. It makes hard times harder to grumble about them. Forced attempts to ignore their existence do not make them easier. But people are happier looking at the rainbow than at the wrecks of the storm. The men of cheerful, sunny dispositions, who go about talking of the brighter day coming, are the missionaries of hope and happiness. That is what some of the implement men propose to be. They have formed a "Business Sunshine League." Their motto is, "The way to resume is to resume, and the way to build up fall trade is to build it up now." Their pledge reads:

For my own benefit and for the benefit of all others in the business, and calling all implement and vehicle manufacturers, jobbers, traveling men and dealers to witness, I hereby promise and declare that I will not under any circumstances, hold conversation about "hard times," "dull trade," "small orders," "slow collections," "low prices of wheat," or other kindred topics, with any person in the world, nor permit others to speak to me of them, or either of them as hindrances to trade, business or collections. On the contrary, I will, to the best of my ability, talk sunshine, returning and returned prosperity at all times and under all circumstances. I will also wear the badge of the Eli Business Sunshine League, and encourage all others I meet to do the same. In token of all which, witness my hand, this — day of — 1894.

Success to the league. May its sunshine dissipate the gloom.

Spraying and Bees. A reader protests against spraying as follows: "Pick up an agricultural or horticultural paper, and about the first thing you see is an article on 'spraying,' and on the last page are advertisements for spraying outfits. Yes, the spraying mania is having its innings, and the manufacturers are having their innings. We are advised to spray before the trees and plants bloom. Some in their enthusiasm even advise spraying when the bloom is on. Against this I must protest. How many of our farmers and fruit raisers ever stop to consider the wonderful influence exerted on our fruits and seeds by the insect friends of man? What if some one should discover that spraying is a destroyer of all the pests which attack our clover-fields, and the spraying of clover-fields would naturally follow? What if this should result in the destruction of the bumblebee? The bumblebee is one of the few insects with a tongue long enough to extract the honey from the red clover, and is mainly the distributor of the pollen which fertilizes the flower and fills the clover heads with seed. The spraying of orchards when in bloom must result in the death of millions of honey-bees as well as many others of our insect friends. Do not look upon the honey-bee as merely a honey gatherer. In the economy of nature, the honey gathering is only a side issue. Your neighbors' bees while gathering honey from your plants and flowers are doing you an immeasurable amount

of good while storing nectar for their owners."

Be not overanxious about the dangers imagined. Those who are following the directions for spraying that have been given so often by all the authorities on the subject will never harm the bees. At the "beginning of the art," fruit growers were cautioned so repeatedly against spraying honey-producing trees and plants when in bloom, that it is no longer considered necessary. Perhaps an occasional repetition of the caution will not be amiss. Some beginners are prone to depart from the simple, plain directions given. They prefer to follow their own theories than the methods adopted and recommended by others after years of experience.

NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

"Be temperate in all things" is a good motto, and worth living up to, not only in eating and drinking, but also in our hopes and fears. It is all right to set our aim high; but we must not expect to hit the mark every time. Many of us are immoderately sanguine in estimating our crops and profits; then if things do not turn out as we expected, we are immoderately downcast. We should guard against this style of intemperance. A friend, allured by the great profits of which the pamphlets of caponizing tell us, becomes enthusiastic over the outlook, goes in heavily to win, and finally discovers that at this season's depressed prices he has made more with his pullets than from his caponized cockerels. But this is no reason for going to the other extreme and deery the capon industry as a humbug. By caponizing my surplus males—and they are all surplus without exception—I have made them moderately profitable, turned them to the best account, am pleased with the experience, and willing to repeat it.

Just at this time, when all nature gives promise of abundant crops, we are apt to anticipate great things, and feel immoderately hopeful. But how soon a late frost or freshet will turn all our extravagant hopes into feelings of despondency and despair. We should always remember, however, that the porridge is never eaten as hot as it was cooked. Immediately after a late spring frost, or a heavy down-pour of rain, we may imagine that everything is ruined. And yet the crops will pick up, and a few days of good weather may repair most, if not all, the damage. Let us practice temperance in our hopes and fears. Indeed, this temperance is such a good thing that we might well carry it into our political relations and political questions. There is, for instance, this "silver question." Probably a majority of farmers are carried away with what some call "the silver craze." The great cry is for cheaper money with which to pay debts contracted in cheap-money times. Those who call themselves "sound-money men," and who are called "gold-bugs" by the "silver cranks," believe in gold as the measure of value. The one party (silverites) is just as immoderate in their hopes of immediate results from legislation favorable to silver, as the other party is in their fears concerning the same results, and as both parties frequently are in their expressions when characterizing the other party. It cannot be doubted that both parties are honest in their convictions. While I, for the life of me, cannot see in what way cheap money would be a benefit to me, I feel confident that the silver question will become the leading issue, and in the end carry the day. But I neither expect "free silver" to give us the millennium, nor to bring everlasting ruin upon us. This country is large and full of resources. If a trial of one policy shows it to be impolitic or injurious, such policy will soon be abandoned or reversed. There can be no question about it.

True temperance will not allow extreme views on the tariff question, either. There is no reason to be immoderately hopeful, nor immoderately scared. We can stand another period of high protection. We can stand a period of "tariff for revenue." We might stand even a period of absolute free trade, and all this without going to smash. The idea has been advanced to take the tariff question out of politics, and consider it simply "in a business way." This is a fine theory, but will not work in practice. Some of us firmly and conscientiously believe that a lower tariff would be for our best interest; some of us just as firmly and conscientiously believe that high protection is the thing. It is simply a matter of opinion, and the policy which

is to prevail will be the one which is supported by the most votes. We cannot get around this. Nor is there the least prospect that the farmers can be brought to consider this question from any other but a political standpoint. They will be divided, like all other classes of people, by their opinions, respective prejudices in regard to the question.

But why remain intemperate in partisanship? It is perfectly proper that we should stick to the party which advocates the great principles which we think are the right ones, and in which we seek good government. There is no good sense, however, in voting for a mayor, or a justice of the peace, or a constable, or a town clerk, etc., simply because he is a Democrat, or a Republican, as the case may be. Party considerations have no place in local matters. You would rather buy of a merchant who sells good goods at a reasonable price, even if he does belong to the opposing party, than of a merchant belonging to your own party who sells at a bigger price, or poorer goods. You would rather have a postmaster not of your own faith, so long as he takes good care of your mail and interests, than one of your own party who neglects his business and your mail. You want good town government. What is it to you or to me whether the men who give us good local government belong to one party or another? Take my word for it, it is not worth while to look upon politics in local matters. Better look to economy and decency and good management of your home affairs. Indeed, it is a pity, a shame and an absurdity how political considerations are allowed to determine mere business matters. See, for instance, the miserable outcome of the Elmira Reformatory investigation in this state. A board of ten respected and respectable members (board of charities) unanimously declare Superintendent Brockway a brute, and unfit to manage a penal institution; the state legislature almost unanimously express their approval of the findings of the investigators, and their indignation at the reformatory management; the governor's feelings are shocked by the inhumanities practiced by Brockway. Yet when it comes to act in order to relieve the state of this stain, and of Brockway, the Republican legislature's only concern seems to be to put the Democratic governor "into a hole," and the Democratic governor thinks too much of the campaign contributions of the wealthy board of managers to remove them—and Brockway remains. Is it not time to send a few less partisan politicians, and a few more men with ordinary good business sense into our legislatures? Is it worth our while to take active part in politics for the sake of having these disgraceful proceedings continued?

And now I will tell you a secret. You can easily prove its truth in your own town. The bosses of both parties work into each other's hands, and you have to pay the bill. Perhaps you have a Republican supervisor, Thompson or Jones, and a Republican justice, Hoppins or Martin. They own the Republican party. Then there may be a Democratic justice, Thommins or Clown, and a Democratic town clerk, Smith or Miller, who own the Democratic party. These four manage the town and party business, simply because you let them. They form the "ring." They dictate the nominations. They work faithfully for their own mutual interest; but care nothing for town or party interest. All have a knife ready for any one outside of the "ring" who happened to be nominated without their consent. You only go to the polls to ratify their secret bargains. Now I ask you, is it worth while for you to make yourself a party slave for the sake of keeping the ring in control of affairs? Let us be men hereafter, not slaves.

Thus matters stand in the towns. It is just so in the cities. What a shameful state of affairs in New York City; and as it is in New York, so it is in Philadelphia, Chicago, etc. But people do not get a better government than they deserve. For us it is time to wake up, throw party yoke aside, and work for the people, not for the bosses. There certainly seems to be great need of a good dose of common sense to be instilled into the management of our political affairs. In the meantime, however, there is no occasion for us to become enthusiastic over party matters. We can now well afford to practice true temperance in partisanship. It is not worth while for us to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others. We have done that long enough.

T. GREINER.

Our Farm.

THE FARM HORSES.

IF horses could talk, some owners would not dare to take them into a crowd. The inhumanity of some men is sickening. There are, however, not a few owners and drivers who think that they are humane, and are truly so in disposition, who would be much surprised if they knew what their faithful horses really thought of them. Thoughtlessness and ignorance are responsible for much needless suffering. A bad adjustment of draft on the shoulders, a chafing tug or back-band, or an ill-fitting or loose shoe, or a bad tooth, may make life miserable for a horse, and yet drivers often go ahead, scolding or maybe whipping the animal for its slowness or its inattention. The cow, the sheep or hog can nurse its ills in freedom and idleness, but the horse must go unless too ill to eat, and often then, no matter what its suffering may be. The writer is no sentimentalist, and his team does much heavy work within the year, but a plea for less carelessness is needed for humanity's sake.

A hard-working horse deserves a well-fitting collar, and I venture the guess that it will be as safe in the day of judgment for the man who steals the money to buy a good collar for his horse as for him who continues to work it hard with an ill-fitting collar. The faithful servant has certain rights, that are as clear as the rights of property. We dare not keep the shoulders of our teams bruised for the sake of economy, and it is not true economy to do so. Collars should fit snugly, and are more often too large than too small. Every horse should have its own, and no changing should be allowed, as the collar adjusts itself when new to the shoulders as a shoe does to the human foot. When collars are too long, the hame-hooks bring the draft against the points of the shoulders and bruise them.

Some implements are so constructed that there is a weight at the end of the pole, and this makes the collar drop down and lowers the draft to the shoulders. Many disk harrows have this fault, and it is wholly unnecessary. The safest plan is to buy a harrow that has a pole entirely independent of the rods that connect the gangs with the frame. The hitch should be to the frame, and the pole should be needed only in turning. A roller can be easily weighted so as to take all weight off the top of horses' necks. Breaking-plows are often carried in part by the hip-straps of the harness, when all that is needed is a proper adjustment of the plow. The rule is that the line of draft should be at right angles to the line of the shoulder, and neither the back-band nor hip-straps should interfere with it when drawing heavy loads. For light-running implements the harness may be more freely used in changing the character of the work done.

A bridle is none too pleasant at the best. Unless a horse is actually unruly, a severe bit is not needed, and causes unnecessary suffering. The head-stall should not be so short that the sides of the mouth are drawn up tight. Do these seem like little things? They are not little to the horse, and would not be to us if we had to wear bridles. The vicious horse should be kept under control, and if it takes a severe bit to accomplish this, there can be no criticism; but let the ordinary farm or road horse have a gentle bit and easy bridles. In reining up the head, be governed by the natural position of the head. Draft animals, as a rule, do not carry a high head easily, and it is cruel to rein them up like road-horses that naturally arch the neck. Draft colts should be broken to carry the head well up, and after that tight reining is wearisome.

I do not believe in keeping work-horses stalled during summer nights. When hard-worked all day, they earn the right of freedom. They crave grass, and while it tends to soften them slightly, good pasturage at night is their due. When they are given a good supper of grain and hay, they do not eat grass to excess, and their freedom on a cool turf after a day's hard work is their best pay for labor performed. When possible, it is most convenient to have the pasture next to the stable, or connected with it by a lane, and then the labor of getting the horses to and from the stable is no more than that of bedding and caring for

them when stalled. Their health will be better, as I know from experience. The owner also feels better when he sees his tired team enjoying the cool breeze of evening while cropping the grass.

Kindness to animals is a subject we hear much of in the nursery, and some regard it as a piece of sentiment. The truth is that for financial reasons we cannot afford to be unkind, and on account of the reflex influence upon ourselves and boys we must study to be humane. The rights of our farm horses, to good food, good care, good harness and thoughtfulness should be as sacred as our own rights. Many horses have more good "horse" sense than some masters, and intelligent treatment would make them more valuable than the whip ever can. Do not be either so thoughtless or cruel in the treatment of dumb brutes that you would have to leave the neighborhood if they were given the power of speech. DAVID.

AMERICAN WOOL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There was not an American visitor at the world's fair who did not feel disappointed with the wool exhibit of the United States, especially if he had seen the exhibits from Australia, South Africa and South America—our most severe rivals in our own wool markets. As to how we appeared to foreigners may be learned from the following extracts from the *Australian Pastoralist's Review*, which had a special correspondent at Chicago to report the wool show to its deeply interested readers in the antipodes. It says:

"The display of United States wool has been, upon the whole, somewhat disappointing. There has been a lack of foresight in getting together a really massive and impressive exhibit. No one seems to have grasped the idea that now was the time to prove that the United States holds, and whatever the tariff issue, always must hold, an important place among wool-growing countries. Returns show that the United States product of wool in 1892 was 332,000,000 pounds in the grease and 144,700,000 pounds scoured, figures which may be left to speak for themselves. In displaying the American wool there has been a lack of method, and a good deal of frittering away of available resources. Some of the states, such as South Dakota, have their fleeces in exhibition in their own state buildings, far away from the agricultural building, where all the other wool exhibits are concentrated. Others, such as Illinois and Oregon, show wool in their agricultural courts, the fleeces being practically lost amidst the trophies of maize, wheat and other agricultural products. In the gallery set aside for American wools the states making exhibits are as follows: Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa, Montana, Michigan, North Dakota, Missouri, North Carolina, Utah, New York and Vermont—fifteen in all. This is a fairly representative display, but there are some conspicuous blanks. Where is Texas, with its 4,334,551 sheep, the second sheep state in number in the Union? Have the coyotes finally disposed of the Texan flocks? Where, also, is California, with its 4,124,376 sheep? Is the Pacific state snowed under with fruit or flooded out with grape-juice? These are bad gaps which destroy the representative nature of the exhibit as a display of United States wool-growing resources.

"Among the exhibiting states, Ohio, which owns about 4,378,725 sheep, valued at \$13,900,263, holds the premier place, both as an exhibitor and by right of producing the best wools grown in the United States. The display is a typical one, including some 3,000 fleeces, and practically covering the whole range of sheep breeding. Every family of the Merino breed is represented, including the various branches of the Improved Spanish, National Delaine, Standard Delaine, Black-tops, Improved Black-tops and Improved Delaine. The Ohio exhibit has been beautifully put together and arranged; a remark which would not be true of many of the states represented. This work was done by Mr. John Pow, of Salem, Ohio, one of the oldest and best known Merino men in the country. He has shown unequalled taste, care and skill in arranging the display, and the results are creditable alike to himself and to the state."

The correspondent takes up the exhibits from each state and criticises with frankness and fairness throughout. It is worthy of note right here that it was the pride and boast of the superintendent of this sheep and wool show that the Australian exhibit was not alone the crowning

feature of the wool exhibit, but that the exhibit was arranged by a Chicago wool commission man, Mr. Thornton.

That a blunder was made in making the United States a shame and mortification to intelligent Americans, and a cause for disappointment to foreigners, who were looking into the resources and merits of this country and our wools, admits of no denial. That all this could have been avoided by better management and forethought is plain, from the fact that the proper official was able to fix the Australian wool exhibit so satisfactorily and well. It would be reasonable to suppose there were extenuating causes for all this, but none can be admitted.

The thing is done, and American wool growers have failed to make that showing and reputation they so justly deserved. This last opportunity is all the more to be regretted at this particular time, when the industry is suffering, struggling for an existence with those same foreign parties who were at the world's fair to learn what we had and could do.

The Columbian fleece show might have helped us very materially, as it was hoped, but it is a question whether it did or not. This is sure: an immense exhibit of domestic fleeces was possible. Such an exhibit would have opened the eyes of those who came to find our weak points, and would have resulted in permanent good. R. M. BELL.

HOW ONE NEW ENGLAND FARMER FARMS.

The Connecticut river valley is famed for its charming scenery and grand interval farms. Forming the boundary between the granite hills of New Hampshire and the green hills of Vermont, on either side of this noble river for long distances, wide intervals recede from its banks, forming some of the greatest stock and dairy farms in New England. This is particularly true of the northern stretch of valley extending nearly from Connecticut lake, in which the river has its rise, down on the New Hampshire boundary through Stewartstown, Colebrook and Stratford.

My object in writing of this section is to give the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE an idea of how some of the farmers away up here in the cold North, very near the Canada line, carry on farming operations. Mr. George Vandyke, of New Hampshire, at present is feeding about 150 steers. There are three barns on the place about 80 feet apart. In the first of these barns, which is 112x40 feet, are kept at present 30 horses—trotters, drivers and workers. I will add that Mr. Vandyke is largely engaged in lumbering operations, and employs some 500 horses in the woods during the winter.

The next barn is 112x46 feet, 24-foot parts, and here are kept 95 big steers that are being fed for beef, their white faces showing the predominance of the Hereford blood. These steers are fed regularly each day with 30 to 40 pounds of corn ensilage, a half bushel of turnips and six quarts of bran each—no hay—and have not left their stanchions, or been given a drop of water all winter. They are in fine order, and will compare favorably with the show cattle of the fall fairs. As a sample, a pair of two-year-olds standing at the head of the row girt 7 feet 3 inches.

The other barn is 112x48 feet, 32-foot parts, a double-decker, and houses over 50 head of store cattle, which are fed no hay, but are watered once a day, at noon, the water having the chill taken off by steam heating arrangements. The feed of these cattle is oats, straw and turnips, and four quarts of shorts each day. As the steers are slaughtered for beef, others are bought to fill their places. Between the big barns are two annex barns, 80x38 feet each, where are kept the cows, hogs, tools, etc.

Among the crops of the farm last year were raised 8,000 bushels of rutabaga turnips, 3,000 bushels of mangels, and 30 acres of corn for ensilage, from which were harvested 700 tons, which came out this winter in good condition. Mr. Vandyke contemplates increasing the ensilage crop to 50 acres of corn this season. And in addition will be planted with the corn one bushel per acre of horse-beans, which he says will add considerably to the weight of ensilage and increase the feeding value. This, however, is in somewhat the nature of an experiment. In corn ensilage the carbonaceous elements largely predominate, while the bean is highly nitrogenous in its nature, and is expected to balance up the product of the silo.

The analysis of the beans indicates high value for stock food, 30 per cent being albumenoids, 15 fat and 25 carbohydrates. By comparison with other foods, clover

hay being rated as worth 75 cents per 100 pounds, the beans would be worth \$1.30 per 100 pounds. It will be interesting and perhaps of value to farmers to know how this experiment of Mr. Vandyke's succeeds.

Mixed grain for feeding is largely raised on this farm. Last season 128 big two-horse loads of this mixed grain—oats, rye and peas, three bushels of oats, one bushel of rye and three pecks of peas being used for seeding per acre. The grain-drill is called into requisition in seeding these broad fields, and the mower and horse-rake makes comparatively quick work in harvesting. L. F. ABBOTT.

VARIETY IN FARMING.

Farmers are looking to the dairy industry more carefully than ever before. It has become an important factor of the income of the farm. Cows are no longer kept upon the farm simply because the farmer must have a little milk and butter for the family. Best results cannot be obtained without cows or cattle upon the farm in great abundance to manufacture the much-needed fertility to sustain the soil, and do our whole duty to mother earth.

With the careful raising of ensilage corn, or corn of the largest variety one can grow in his locality to near full maturity, and with a good silo to put it in at the proper time and in fair condition, the farmer is well prepared to do his whole duty as a farmer. I here wish to say that any farmer who tills a hundred acres of land or more without silos and ensilage, and the cattle or farm stock necessary to eat it up and leave the manure on the farm, is very far from being a first-class farmer. He does not know what his farm is capable of producing. More bushels of grain can be raised every year upon a silo farm than upon a grain farm. It increases the brain power of man to have more than one idea in his head at a time. A few of them to rattle around in an almost empty casket will soon excite good ambitions and produce wonderful results. The great luster and beauty of diamonds we saw at the world's fair could have been produced only by grinding and polishing or friction. Try the necessary variety farming to make your farms develop their whole powers of production, and do not dwarf them or yourself by one-idea farming alone.

My ensilage usually molds from four to eight inches deep on top. I cover it one to two feet deep with grain chaff, which I always save for that purpose, and then put two or three feet of damp swale grass on top of the chaff to keep it down and better pack the pit. It looks a little tough to feed moldy chaff and ensilage to cattle, so I throw it out into the barn-yard every time I open a fresh pit. I keep throwing it out until I get down to the "clear quill," but the old cows know better than I do what they like, and they always go to the pile of moldy stuff I throw away, and eat the whole thing up clean. I let them do it on their own responsibility, because I found out long ago they still continued to give good milk. It is soon out of sight of some weak-kneed farmer who might chance to come at the wrong time to see the silos and ensilage. I often have visitors who come many miles to see if I practice what I preach, and it stands me in hand to keep my lamp well trimmed and ready for burning.

I have used for several years the No. 16 Ohio feed-cutter, because it is the strongest machine I can find in market. For power, we use a traction-engine of any kind that threshers can furnish.

We use the gravity process for creaming our milk at the home dairy. I can now buy the Fairland can, twenty-two-quart size, at seventy-five cents apiece. In our large creameries we use separators with the latest improvements.

HENRY TALCOTT.

Considered Hopeless

Rheumatism and Scrofula Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My son Clarence was taken with typhoid fever and after four weeks' doctoring the fever was broken. Rheumatism set in and

Scrofulous Sores

came on him. Some of these sores did not break for eight weeks, causing the boy such intense pain that at times he wished he might die and end his misery. Thus he lay for 17 weeks. He was attended regularly by two physicians, and was finally given up as a hopeless case. A neighbor brought in a half bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded us to give it to the boy. Before the medicine was all gone there was such a wonderful change that we grew very hopeful. Before the second bottle had been taken he was able to be up a part of the time. After taking three bottles

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

there was neither rheumatism, sores, nor bad blood." MRS. VANIS EDDLEBLUTE, Roxbury, O.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion.

Our Farm.

IN GARDEN AND FIELD.

WEEDING BY HORSE-POWER.—Yes, machinery is taking the place of hand labor. This is a fact about which some people often do considerable grumbling. They think the laboring classes would get along much better, and the demand for their labor much greater, if the old style of doing things—by hand, namely—had been continued indefinitely. I will not argue the point. There are two sides to the question. But whatever its consequences, we will have to get reconciled to this state of affairs. Let me quote a pithy paragraph from the last issue of the *Rural New-Yorker*:

"We presume you notice, young man, how machinery is taking the place of hand labor. You can't stop it. It will do you no good to fight it. You will not compete with a machine until you manage to get along without food, clothing and home. Two things are open to you. One is to become an expert at the jobs which the machine never can do, and the other is to learn to manage the machine so as to make it most effective. The machine has no brains—you have. That difference is your salvation."

To tell the truth, however, it is rather pleasant to be relieved of many of the most dreaded jobs of farm and garden work. If we can get planting devices (like Trogdon's "transplanter"), the use of which in setting our many thousands of onion-plants will save us stooping over, and lots of backache, we will not be apt to complain that we now can do this job in one half the time. When I see how nicely and quickly the Breed weeder pulverizes the whole surface of the pea-patch, the potato and corn field, and destroys all the small weeds in the rows as well as between them, weeds which have heretofore given us so much trouble, I have good reason to be pleased, and the hired man (he who should complain that the machine lessens the demand for his "hand" labor) actually smiles over the prospect of being almost entirely relieved of hand-hoeing. We may have to cut an occasional thistle in corn, potato, bean and pea patches with the hoe; but otherwise we shall be able to dispense entirely with the hand-hoe in working these crops. The Breed weeder will have to do it all, and this in less time, at each operation, than it takes to harrow the field.

HAND-WEEDERS.—Then, what could we do now without a Planet Jr. hand wheel-hoe or a similar tool? We would be tempted to give up gardening altogether, and surely we would be compelled to restrict our operations to a mere fraction of their present extent. I bought a new double wheel-hoe this spring. I was quite pleased when I found how much easier and cleaner and nicer this new tool worked than our old one with its well-worn blades. I have never been more deeply impressed with the superiority of a new tool over an old one, at least of new blades over old ones, than I was on this occasion. It seems to me a great waste of time and effort to attempt doing good work in cultivating a garden with dull tools. It is not necessary, either, to buy a new wheel-hoe every year or two. Just keep on hand a few sets of new blades, and throw the old ones away as soon as well worn. The blades don't cost much, and the new ones will save you their cost very soon in time and better work.

FARM WAGES.—It does not appear that the use of improved farm machinery and garden tools has had a tendency to make farm wages lower. Can you hire a good hand more cheaply to-day than you could ten or fifteen years ago? Guess not. With the increase of production, and notwithstanding the steady and material reduction in prices of farm and other products, the tendency in the price of farm labor has been upward rather than otherwise. The young man of to-day who hires out to work on the farm, is better off than was the young man of ten years ago. He receives fully as much money for his labor, and has less reason to spend it. I think the *Rural's* sympathy, so far as it applies to the young farm laborer, and its efforts to point out a "salvation" for him, are simply wasted.

If there is any one who might be suspected of being a sufferer from the effects of the use of machinery, it is the farmer who employs the machinery and the labor.

The altered conditions enable us to raise two bushels with the same labor formerly needed to raise one. Consequently, two bushels are being produced in the place of the one. We try to raise all we can. The increased products have depressed prices, and lower prices have made us all the more anxious to increase our productions and tempted us to make use of every labor-saving device, and at the same time hiring help even more freely than we were in the habit of doing. More produce, lower prices; lower prices, more produce, and steadily increasing demand for farm help right along. Not only good help, but help of any kind is a scarce article in many farming sections, and often not to be had at any price. The farm laborer, in short, is not in particular need of sympathy in consideration of the increasing use of improved farm machinery.

The most pleasing effect of this use has already been referred to. It makes life worth living. We now see no necessity to swing scythe or cradle twelve hours a day, and to dig and hoe until our backs and bones ache. In short, farm work has improved in tone and quality. We can take life easier. We have more time to read and think, and to take home comforts. This feature alone cannot be too highly appreciated.

GROWING SWEET POTATOES.—Some one asks me how to manage to get nice, plump sweet potatoes instead of long and slim ones. The fault probably is in the soil. It is too loose and rich. Surely, you want warm, somewhat sandy soil for best success. But I would not like to have it ex-

cessively rich, nor apply great quantities of manure or fertilizer broadcast. On rich, loose soil, especially if somewhat moist, or in a moist season, the vines are bound to strike root at every joint, and you will find it a very difficult task to prevent them from doing it. If the ground is rather poor and hard, except just around the hills, the runners will have less chance to strike root.

Possibly it may be different with the new "Bunch" yam or "Vineless" sweet potato. If the vines do not run they cannot strike root all over the ground, and will confine their energies to the development of the potatoes in the hills. But I have had no personal experience with the "Vineless." In very deep, loose, moist soils the roots go down deep, forming excessively long and slender potatoes. My ordinary style of manuring prevents this in some measure. I plow the ground—not too deep—lay out eight furrows, both ways, and put a forkful or shovelful of manure, or a good handful of some fertilizer (complete or otherwise, as the soil conditions may require) into each cross-mark. In the latter case, a hoe or rake should be drawn through the hill in order to mix soil and fertilizer well. Next I plow a furrow from each side of the fertilized hills, either the long way of the field only (which I prefer), or both ways, thus making either ridges, say four feet apart, or good-sized "hills" four feet square. When this appears in print, it will be about time to set the plants. You can get them of any professional plant grower. I can usually set them in the quickest way with the fingers, using no dibber. Plant them on the top of the ridges, eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, or in the center of the hills, as the case may be, leaving a slight cup-like depression around each plant, into which depression you may pour

half a pint of water right after setting the plant. Cultivate and hoe as needed, in order to keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil fine and clean. I do not know that there is much more to be done. The vines may occasionally be lifted from the ground with a stick, fork or hoe-handle, in order to break any roots that may have entered the soil. In digging (before frost or just after the first light frost), use reasonable care. Bruises soon lead to decay. JOSEPH.

GROWING AND HANDLING SAGE IN GEORGIA.

In answer to Joseph's request in inquiry column of May 1st, I give a successful method for marketing sage, also method of cutting.

The sage is a perfectly hardy perennial, and can be most successfully grown as a crop, if plants are lifted every three or four years, cut into as many parts as are practicable, and reset two feet apart each way. The cutting is done just before the blossoms open, and we leave an inch of the growth of the season, with one or two leaves, and keep the bush in a pyramidal form. This cutting is done three or four times, according to the amount of rain during the season. If particular in cutting the sage at the right time, that is, just before the flowers open, there will be no hard stalks mixed with the leaves.

Dry in the shade. Eight pounds of green sage give one pound of dry sage.

The simplest method of shipping is to pack in either paper or cloth bags by ramming down by strength of arm only. When greater force is used the pressure is too great. Butchers pay readily for sage cut and packed as described in preference to any other. Sage entirely free of hard stalks is a clear green in color, and goes farther in seasoning than the small packages generally found on the market of sage that has been subjected to pressure from machinery and contains dried, hard stalks, but little strength.

E. L. HOWARD.



WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN...


The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this vast and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for woman's peculiar ailments. The following words, in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

GENERAL DECLINE.

MRS. ALICE V. DUNCAN, of Rees Tannery, Mineral County, W. Va., writes: "I believe I owe my life to Dr. Pierce's remedies. Six or seven years ago, my health began to gradually fail; some of my friends as well as myself thought I was going into consumption. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his 'Pellets,' and was greatly benefited; took half a dozen bottles at that time, did not take any more for several years, when I began to go down again. I was married November, 1889. The next September had a miscarriage. The summer following my health was very bad; I then got one dozen bottles and took as directed. My health was much improved and am now the proud mother of a healthy boy twenty-two months old. My health is now much better than I thought it ever would be."


 MRS. DUNCAN AND BABY.

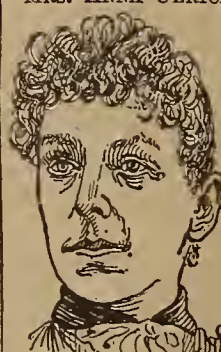
"FEMALE WEAKNESS."



MRS. FITCH.

MRS. ANNIE B. FITCH, of Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., writes: "I have been taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—three bottles of it and am getting well fast; I can do my own work, which I have not done for almost two years; I do my own washing and all of my house work; I have gained about six pounds taking your remedy. You cannot know how glad I am that I tried your 'Favorite Prescription.'"


WOMB DISEASE.



MRS. ULRICH.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Nebraska, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong, ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

INFLAMMATION AND "FALLING OF WOMB."



MRS. CAMFIELD.

MRS. FRANK CAMFIELD, of East Dickinson, Franklin County, N. Y., writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb—inflammation and bearing down sensations and the doctors all said they could not cure me. Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

OVERWORKED WOMEN,

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00, by all dealers in medicines.

A TREATISE (160 pages) on "WOMAN AND HER DISEASES," sent sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of 10 cents for postage. Address,

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**NOT A
"CURE-ALL."**

Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

FRUIT REPORT FROM MISSOURI.

L. A. Goodman, the well-known secretary of the Missouri Horticultural Society, makes the following report on the outlook for fruit in that state.

The report sent out by the society after the January 25th severe freeze, is fully justified by this later report that the peach-buds were then all killed.

After quite an extended trip over the state examining orchards and the collection of the reports, I feel fully justified in saying that the apple crop will be much greater than even the most sanguine expected. Many of the early blooming varieties have been badly killed, but even on these trees there were some dormant buds that are now opening and promise a part of a crop. The late-blooming varieties are not injured at all, while the middle class of bloomers are only slightly injured.

I find that many young orchards seven or eight years old are not blooming, not because they were killed, but because they never set any fruit-buds; notably is this the case on prairie orchards, and those that have made a very rapid growth.

Many orchards have been thinned by the frost just enough to have the apples mature in size and quality to their best, and while some localities will fail nearly, yet the great majority of locations will give a moderately fair crop if no further accident befalls them.

The pear crop will be a very light one, for the buds had started so much that the freeze of March 25th killed most of them.

The plum crop is mostly destroyed in the southern part of the state, but many varieties in the central and northern parts of the state will produce fairly well.

The cherry crop is also partly injured, in some places badly, but in others not so much, so that while we will have a failure in some portions of the state, other parts will give quite a fair crop.

The peach crop is an entire failure in all parts of the state with the exception of now and then a tree on very favorable location in the southern part of the state.

The grape crop suffered the least of any, unless it be the strawberry where well covered.

Nearly all locations will have a crop of grapes, and it is only the warmer locations that have suffered.

The blackberry, not having started, promises a very full crop.

The raspberry, starting early as it does, was caught very badly. Many places the injury is severe, while only a very few locations escaped. The raspberry crop will be small.

The strawberry crop where protected and the mulch not removed will be very good indeed, but where the mulch had been taken off the frost destroyed many of the fruit-buds.

The dry weather last summer injured the strawberry and raspberry plantations very badly also, so we may be sure we will have no big crop of berries this year here.

The currant, gooseberry, quince and apricot do not cut much figure in our market, and while the injury is severe, yet we will not miss them like other fruits.

Taking it all in all, we may be sure that it will pay well to take care of all the fruit we may have this year.

We can safely look for a fair crop of apples, and good prices, too.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Neglected Orchard.—B. R., Sciotoville, Ohio. Should think your trees had been neglected, and that they had been badly infected by the borers which girdled them, and that later the wood had commenced to rot. If the land is well drained, I should feel quite certain that this is the cause. If it is wet, the trouble may be due to too much water, which has induced some disease.

Evergreen Hedge for Utah.—D. K., Provo City, Utah. Probably the Rocky mountain silver cedar will make as hardy, durable and pretty an evergreen hedge as anything that can be kept low. For an evergreen wind-break, probably the Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) or the bull-pine are as desirable as any hardy, coniferous evergreens. The plants can be obtained through C. S. Harrison, of Weeping Water academy, Weeping Water, Neb., who deals in Rocky mountain evergreens. They should be planted in the spring.

High-bush Cranberry.—C. D. W., New London, Md. The high-bush cranberry may be obtained of most of the nurserymen, and is well worth growing where our trailing kind is not found. It is quite different from the trailing kind. The fruit is red or yellow, and has one large, flat seed. It is very hardy. I

have one of the plants in front of my house, and it is a very pretty ornamental shrub. The plant resembles the snowball, but the flower clusters are not so conspicuous, though I like it fully as well. The common snowball is a sport from it.

Spraying Strawberries.—P. H. P., Excelsior, Minn. I sprayed my strawberries last year, and shall do so again this. I am not quite certain that it will pay to spray all kinds, but I think it will. I shall spray with Bordeaux mixture to which a little Paris green has been added. I add the poison to destroy the leaf-roller, which is troublesome here. I think one spraying before the blossoms open, and another shortly after the fruit is set, will be enough for this spring. Should not spray when they are in flower nor after the berries begin to turn white. I shall spray my new beds at least twice after they begin to run, and shall spray the beds I renew the same. Shall spray with Bordeaux mixture made of six pounds of sulphate of copper, four pounds of lime, forty-four gallons of water; that is, one half the strength usually recommended.

Black Walnut and Beech Trees.—J. O. B., Fond du Lac, Wis. Black walnuts may be planted either in fall or spring. It is necessary that they should be frozen while moist in order to have them grow when planted. I prefer to handle them as follows: Collect them as soon as the shucks turn black and pile not over eight inches deep in a shady place, cover with inverted sods or moist leaves. In this position they remain moist all winter and sprout very quickly in the spring. Of course, they may be kept in any way that will insure conditions similar to the above plan. The nuts can generally be bought from the nurserymen of your section for about one dollar a bushel. The one-year seedlings can be bought for about three dollars per thousand. Beech-trees do well in the eastern part of Wisconsin, where the climate is much modified by the lake breezes. It is not hardy in western Wisconsin. For beech-nuts write to R. Douglas & Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM VIRGINIA.—We have a fair soil if properly tilled. On the points or knobs of some small hills the surface soil is all gone, but tests show by the application of some manure clover does well, and where clover will thrive, other crops will also. There are a great many fields growing up with second-growth timber, such as white and red oak, hickory, elm, ash, dogwood, maple, gum, etc. Land is cheap now, but will not remain so many years longer. H. A. B.

Petersburg, Va.

FROM FLORIDA.—Santa Rosa county is level, clay soil, a pine country. There is plenty of government land that can be homesteaded. Our people are friendly, kind and sociable. Land will yield, with from 150 to 200 pounds of fertilizer an acre, one half to one bale of cotton, 20 to 30 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes and 8 to 12 barrels of syrup. We want live, energetic farmers to build up our country. Grist-mills and cotton-gins are needed. Railroad and market are fifteen to twenty miles away. W. T. W.

Berrydale, Fla.

FROM MARYLAND.—The western part of Dorchester county, next Chesapeake bay, is low and level and unsuited to farming, the people being engaged almost exclusively in catching oysters and fishing. In the central and eastern parts of the county the land is higher and more rolling, and is an excellent farming, fruit-growing and trucking region. The rivers are all navigable, and daily lines of steamers ply to and from Baltimore. Throughout this part of the county are many prosperous and charming villages, among which are East New Market, Vienna, Williamsburg and Secretary. The county is dotted with extensive peach orchards, strawberry plantations and well-tilled farms, while canning-houses and creameries bespeak the business ability of our people, who are intelligent, cultured and refined. Cambridge, the county-seat, about midway of the county, is an enterprising city of 5,000 population. The one great drawback to our county are the large farms. This, however, we hope to see remedied soon. During the past year, over fifty families have moved to this county from Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania and purchased farms. What is one of the best evidences that our county is a desirable place in which to live is the fact that not a man who has sold out to any of these fifty families has left the county or intends to do so. A man who was reared here, or who has lived here long enough to become acquainted with our people, enjoy our incomparable climate, see our luxuriant crops and know our advantages socially, morally, intellectually and financially, never wants to leave the eastern coast of Maryland. To a man who is comfortably situated and out of debt, I say stay where you are; but to the man who desires a mild and lovely climate, who is in search of a pleasant home or healthful location, or who for any cause finds it necessary to change his place of residence or make a new home, or to the young man who is about to make a home for himself, I say come here and see for yourself. Crapo, Md. K. M. N.

The demand for Sedgwick Bros. Co. Woven Wire Fencing is not confined to the U. S. alone. Its reputation is world-wide. Address them at Richmond, Ind., for Catalogue.

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Success in Business depends largely upon one's learning and knowledge of business affairs. If you wish to succeed take a thorough Business College course at Home, by Mail. Highly commended as a practical, convenient and economical plan of study. Catalogue and Trial Lesson 2c. BRYANT & STRATTON, 449 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Before You Buy A Wheel send stamp for our bargain list of high-grade second-hands. Good wheels \$10 to \$75. EISENBRANDT CYCLE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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ROUND TILE Also agents for Akron Salt Glazed Pipe, Fire Brick and Cement.

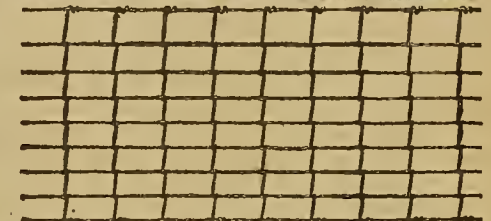
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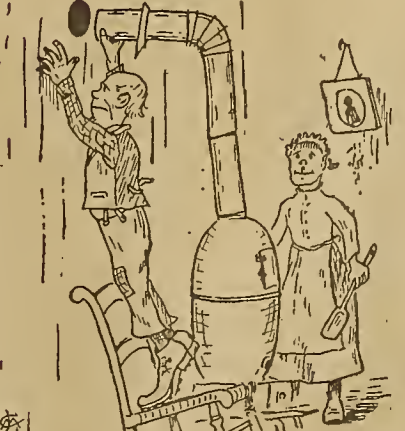
"SPRING DELIGHTS ARE NOW RETURNING."



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 2.



No. 4.

Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammon, New Jersey.

PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

THE best way to keep pigeons is in covered runs. When they are permitted to fly at will, and over the whole neighborhood, they are reduced in numbers by hawks, boys, cats and "sportsmen." They also carry disease from one flock of poultry to another, and distribute lice wherever they alight. They

well as much to learn. The yards are made of ordinary wire, and are not very expensive.

A LARGE POULTRY-HOUSE.

The plans here shown are from Mr. G. W. Merrill, of Massachusetts, and as the illustrations are so plain, it requires but little from us as a description. The house is 13x200 feet, and cost \$285 for labor and material. It is divided into ten pens, each pen being 10x20 feet (allowing for the walk-way, which is three feet wide, and extends the whole length of the building). There is one window to each pen. One half of each pen has a floor, the other portion being sand. The house is covered with

SELLING YOUNG DUCKS.

Young ducks will become lower in price from now on, and those who have ducklings should send them to market without delay. Up to the middle of July they are in demand. Retain five females and a drake for next year, and do not keep a larger number than may be necessary for supplying the eggs for next spring's hatching.

ROASTING-CHICKS.

After the early broilers are gone there is a good price paid for chicks that weigh about five pounds per pair. They are known as "roasters," and are in demand until late in the season. They may be hatched out all through the summer, and will cost but little unless the loss is great from hawks and other enemies. It is important that such chicks be sent to market

REPLY:—It is due to overfeeding during the warm season, the hens being excessively fat, the oily food causing loss of feathers. Appoplexy results from the heavy feeding.

Hatching in May.—J. R. G., Brownsville, Texas, writes: "It is said that chicks hatched in May are sleepy. Is this true, and if so, why?"

REPLY:—When chicks are hatched during warm weather they may be attacked by large lice on the heads, and are termed "sleepy." The lice are the tormentors, and may be destroyed by rubbing a few drops of sweet-oil on the heads.

Egg-tester.—Mrs. E. J. G., Augusta, Ohio, writes: "Is there any such thing as an egg-tester to test eggs in order to determine whether they are fertile or not?"

REPLY:—Egg-testers are used for testing eggs that have been under process of incubation from four to ten days. They are sold at all poultry supply stores and by incubator manufacturers, at from twenty-five cents to \$1.

GIVEN HIGH HONORS.

The World's Columbian Exposition, though now only a glorious memory, has left lasting monuments behind. For generations to come its impartial awards will be the basis of determining the comparative merit of the things judged. Few, if any, of the thousands of exhibitors at the fair were more highly honored than William Deering & Co., of Chicago, the world's largest manufacturers of harvesting machinery. Of the total number of twenty-six awards given to the seventeen exhibitors of harvesting machinery and binder twine, this firm was given sixteen awards—sixteen medals and sixteen diplomas. The other ten awards were distributed among four other exhibitors, the highest of these receiving six awards, another two and two others one each.

This supremacy was given to the Deering machines simply because they outclassed all competitors in their records of draft and efficiency as tested in competitive field trials.

Deering machines were given exacting official field trials in Colorado, conducted by the regular judges of farm machinery, appointed and paid by the government. These trials were on irrigated farms where the growth was rank and the land strewn with stones and gridironed with irrigating ditches and laterals. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions the Deering Improved Steel Binder made a draft record 14.3 per cent less, and the Deering Pony Binder 16.9 per cent less, than the records made for a competing binder in straight grain on smooth ground at Wayne, Ill. Similarly, the Deering 5-foot Ideal Mower showed a draft 38.8 per cent lower than the 5-foot mower tried at Wayne; and the New Deering 5-foot Mower 19.5 per cent lower. The Deering Giant Mower showed a saving of 23.7 per cent over a competing mower of the same size in the Wayne trial.

This remarkable saving in draft made a strong impression on the judges, who could not help realizing its great importance to agriculture. The novel feature of the Jointed Platform, coupled with the simplicity of the binding attachment and the marked efficiency and evident strength of the whole machine, were all taken into account by the judges in giving their awards for the binders.

In considering the mowers the judges were strongly impressed with the unique adjustable drag bar, the two-piece pitman, the everlasting gears, and the perfection of mechanism which enables these machines to do better work for more years with lighter draft than any other mowers made.

Manufacturers of harvesting machinery and binder twine were especially fortunate in the high character and wide experience of the judges appointed to examine their exhibits. They were Prof. John E. Sweet, for years professor of mechanics in Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., who is recognized as being one of the greatest authorities on mechanical matters in the United States, Hon. Hiram C. Wheeler, of Odebolt, Iowa, one of the largest farmers in that state, who was republican candidate for Governor of Iowa in 1891; and Mr. Charles Whitney, of Illinois, an inventor and mechanical expert of wide reputation.

One of the great events of the exposition which, though having no bearing on the award of prizes, gave Deering machines honors considered by many as even higher than the actual award of prizes, was the famous tour of the Foreign Commissioners to the bonanza farms of North Dakota. The results of this tour, together with a description of the Deering machines, are set forth in a beautiful book entitled "Why Bonanza Farming Pays," which is sent free on application by William Deering & Co., to all farmers desiring it.

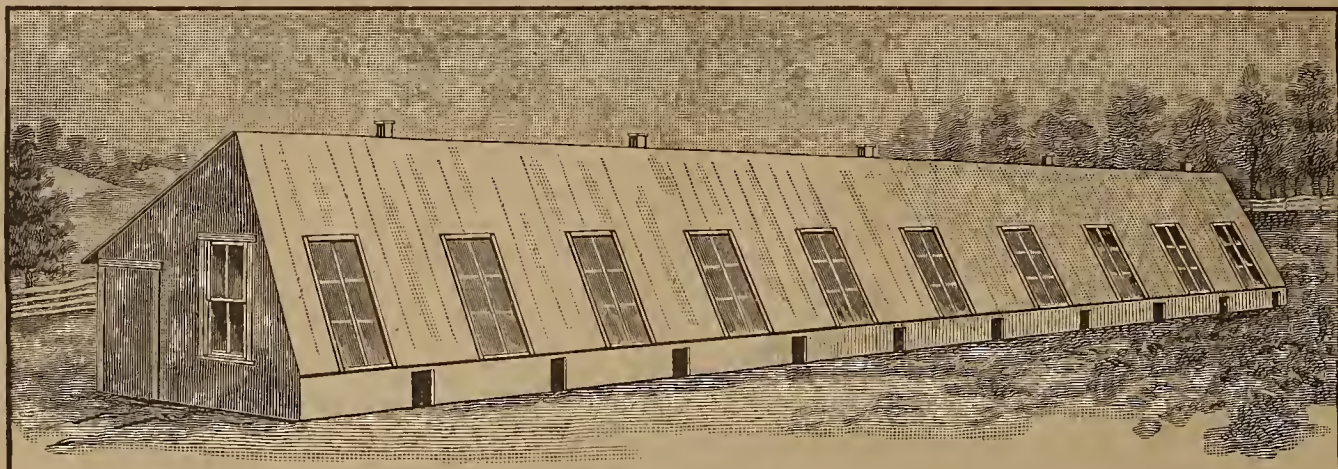
25c. for a Poultry Book on Caponizing free. Send for Cat. of Poultry Specialties. Capon sets \$3 up W. H. WIGMORE, 107 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM. B. Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and Red Caps. Eggs \$2 and \$1 per 13. Circulars. H. T. Anderson & Co., Natrona, Pa.

Bone Cutter Modal and Diploma at World's Fair. Get circulars. Webster & Hannum, Cazenovia, New York.

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTER will make **HENS LAY.** Catalog free. F. W. MANN CO. Milford, - Mass.

IMPROVED PEERLESS HATCHER SOLD UNDER A-GUARANTEE that it is positively self-regulating and will hatch fully 80 per cent. of fertile eggs, or it can be returned and money refunded. Reasonable in price. Self-Regulating BROODERS. Send 4 cents for catalogue. **H. M. SHEER & BRO., Quincy, Ill.** Mention this paper.



LARGE POULTRY-HOUSE.

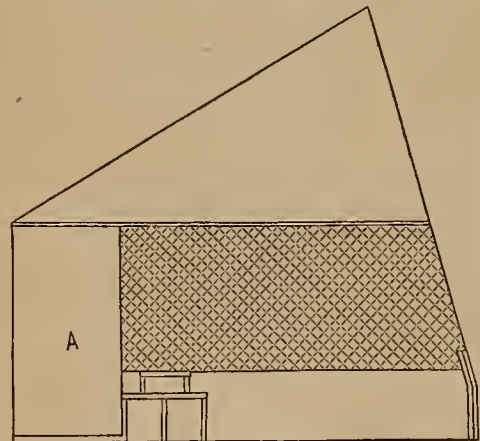
are a nuisance to all but their owners. We have never known of any profit made from pigeons where they have been allowed perfect freedom.

Those who have kept pigeons in yards, however, have found them very profitable, as they are safe from enemies, and the loss is small. A yard twenty feet wide, fifty feet long and twelve feet high will accommodate twenty-five pairs. The boxes should be in a small pigeon-house, allowing each pair two boxes. The house should be kept very clean, and also free from lice, and should have plenty of sunlight, with a liberal supply of food and water both in the house and yard. The parents convert the food into a suitable substance in their crops and force it up and into the mouths of the young.

A piece of salt codfish, a box of rock salt, and a box of ground oyster-shells, ground bone, sharp flint gravel, and water in clean vessels should be where they can always reach such, the fish to be hung up. The food should be wheat, cracked corn, finely-chopped clover, hay seeds and chopped, lean meat occasionally.

There should be several roosts, at different places in the yards, some being high and some low. In the center of the yard should be a wide board as one of the roosts, and a wide ledge should be in front of the boxes, both in the yard and in the house. The sexes should be equal, for if there is an extra male without a mate he will endeavor to take one away from the other males, resulting in quarrels, and a complete breaking up of all matings. The squabs sell at from \$2 to \$4 per dozen, according to the demand. As many as ten pairs of squabs have been raised in one year from a pair of pigeons.

The greatest difficulty is lice. They are pigeon-lice that attack the pigeon, and they multiply very rapidly. Dust Persian insect-powder freely in the nests and over



LARGE POULTRY-HOUSE.—PARTITION.

every portion of the house and roosts, and provide a vessel on the ground for water, for bathing, as well as have a box of fine, dry dirt always convenient, as the pigeon resorts to both dust and the bath when infested with lice.

The larger the yards the better, and as many as one hundred pairs may be in one flock. Beginners should commence with about ten pairs and gradually increase, as there is quite an amount of work to do, as

matched boards and roofing-paper (three thicknesses) on the roof. The sides and roof are also painted. One does not have to go into the house to allow the hens to go outside in the morning. This house will accommodate 200 hens, and allows ten square feet of floor space to each hen. In the illustrations A is the alleyway, N shows the nests, R the roosts. Though the cost is up in the hundreds, yet it is a cheap house, considering the space it affords. The front view, partition and rear of pen are shown, the interior arrangements being well understood upon inspection of the plans given.

CHOLERA.

Many readers who write us state that their fowls have cholera. The fact is, that instead of the cholera being a common disease, it is very rare. Nearly all cases of bowel disease are denominated as cholera because of the supposition that it is liable to occur at any time. When the hens begin to die from the attacks of lice the cause is attributed to cholera. Here are the sure signs of cholera. First, the hens have an intense thirst, and drink nearly all the time. Second, they get well or die within thirty-six hours, and as a rule, much sooner. There is no "hanging on" of the disease. It makes short work and leaves nearly all dead almost by the time it appears. Most of the cases of supposed cholera are due to overfeeding, the fowls being in an overfat condition, and desiring a change of food, especially when grain is largely used, the real cause being indigestion. The remedy is to make a complete change of food, allowing only one meal a day. For medicine, give twenty drops of tincture of nux vomica in every quart of drinking-water for a week.

THE SUMMER WITH POULTRY.

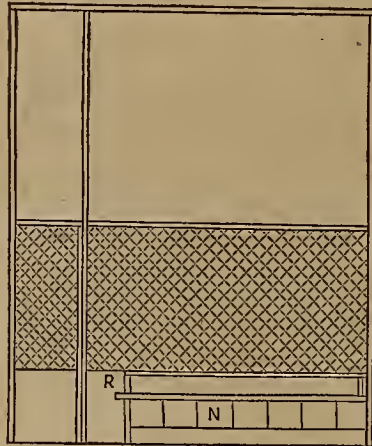
The advantage of the summer season is that the cost of keeping poultry is but very little, as the larger share can be picked up by the hens if they are on a range. The profit in summer is fully as large as in winter, for the hens will lay twice as many eggs in summer as in winter, and thus compensate in quantity for low prices. It should be impressed on readers not to feed grain except sparingly, as the hens will soon be thrown out of condition by too much food when the weather is warm. In some cases excessive heat causes very fat fowls to succumb. With an abundant supply of grass, seeds and insects there will be no lack of a variety. Grain should not be given at all when the hens are inactive. They should be made to seek their food as much as possible, and by so doing they will keep in better health. They should have plenty of fresh water, and care must be taken not to overcrowd them on the roosts, especially on very warm nights.

The "Western Trail" is published quarterly by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor Western Trail, Chicago," and receive it one year free. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.

only when they are fat, as they will sell slowly if not plump and in good condition. They pay well if there is a lot of hens that are broody during the summer, as prices keep up well into late fall of the year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CURE OF CHOLERA AMONG CHICKENS.—The best and most simple cure for chicken-cholera is cane seed. Give it in abundance, without any precaution except to have it free from mold or other dirt which would cause a continuation of the disease. This spring I had quite a number of chickens, which consisted of full-blood Plymouth Rocks and half-blood Langshans. My husband often remarked that he believed I was prouder of my chickens than of the baby or himself, but finally they began dying one by one until two thirds of the number were gone. Of course, I felt like a



LARGE POULTRY-HOUSE.—REAR VIEW.

"millionaire" who had lost all but the last thousand. Having given every cure that I had ever heard of, or read about, without any good results, I made up my mind to stand the loss bravely and let them all die if they wanted to. I had almost two dozens, which were apparently healthy, and several sick ones left, when a friend brought me a bushel of cane seed, and told me to quit feeding corn (which before had been the main food), and feed the seed awhile. I followed the directions, and in a few days all were well but one hen. I was tempted to cut her throat to keep her from holding the disease among the others, and in trying to catch her found that she had energy enough left to try to get away from me. I let her live, and in less than two weeks she was laying. **PRAIRIE CHICKEN.**

[Indigestion is often mistaken for cholera. Cholera does not linger, but kills or cures within thirty-six hours. Probably overfeeding on such fattening food as corn caused indigestion and diarrhea, and the change of food to cane (sorghum, we suppose) seed was beneficial.—ED.]

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Sore Eyes.—H. M. S., Newport News, Va., writes: "What causes ducklings to have sore eyes?"

REPLY:—It may be caused by exposure to winds on damp days. Anoint the eyes once or twice with sweet-oil.

Loss of Squabs.—W. C., Clifton Heights, Pa., writes: "Will you please inform me why my squabs die when half grown. They are given wheat, gravel and plenty of water."

REPLY:—Wheat is not sufficient. The food should be more varied. Give bone-meal, chopped, lean meat, seeds, grass, etc. It is also probable that lice may be at fault.

Scab on Legs.—P. A., Greenville, Pa., writes: "What will prevent the scab from forming on the legs of fowls?"

REPLY:—It is a frequent occurrence. Mix a teaspoonful of sulphur with an ounce of lard, and apply once a week, warm.

Feeding Burnt Wheat to Ducks.—Mrs. R. C., Oakland, Oreg., writes: "My ducks, young, have been eating burnt wheat, with cinders. Would that cause a knee-joint disease?"

REPLY:—The burnt wheat would not injure them. Damp quarters would cause the difficulty. Feed soft food, avoid overfeeding, keep their runs clean, and give them clean straw at night on a dry floor.

Overfat.—W. M. S., Villa Rica, Ga., writes: "In June and July my hens begin to die. They appear well, and in a few minutes they fall over and remain on their sides for three or four hours or more. The wind blows the feathers off them at the time."

Our Fireside.

THE COOL, COOL RAIN.

Oh, the cool, cool rain on the dusty street,
With scents of the valley and plain,
And the freshened breeze, in the thankful trees,
Whose wet leaves laugh in the rain!
How the panting lilies lean their lips
And quench their thirst as it boats and drips!

Oh, the cool, cool rain as it rushes down
From the broken heart of the cloud!
How it bathes the roofs in the blazing town
To the peal of the thunder loud!
How its rapid rivulets leap and play
And cool the steps of the burning day!

Oh, the cool, cool rain, with its brightening drops,
On the hill and the fervid vale!
Its welcome fall on the thirsty crops,
Its balm in the breathing gale!
Rejoice, O city! and sing, O plain!
In the fall and call of the cooling rain.

—Frank L. Stanton.

THE OCTOON'S DAUGHTER.

BY PAUL S. KIRKLAND.

CHAPTER VII.

FLORETTE, after the manner of French girls, never appeared in public without a chaperon, but the chaperon was seldom her mother.

Poverty is a tyrant, merciless and hard, and under its despotic rule Madame Lebrun had lived since her arrival in Paris. Weary with an accumulation of household cares, she found small enjoyment in mingling with gay company; and moreover, with such limited means at her disposal her wardrobe was meager, for, mother-like, she lavished upon Florette every adornment attainable. This annihilation of self—this daily, hourly sacrifice—had become from long habit almost second nature with the sad-eyed, reticent woman, and the daughter herself scarcely understood its extent.

Some one once tritely remarked, "There is many a hero in petticoats." Yes, many a helpless woman who hugs her pain to her breast and holds it there, uncomplaining, while it gnaws her very heartstrings.

"Mama," asked Florette one day, just after the second breakfast, "several ladies and gentlemen are going this afternoon for a drive in the Bois, and Mrs. Williams has promised to look after me, if you will let me go with Henri."

No objection was urged, and they were soon all en route to the beautiful park. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who occupied seats in the carriage with Florette and Henri, there were six others in the party—John Watson among the number. Florette had not spoken to him since her sudden ebullition of temper that day in the court, but his manner toward her, though less assured than formerly, bore in it no trace of malice. She had given Henri a succinct account of the affair (wisely omitting the kiss which had caused so precipitate a denouement), and they laughed over it together. But Watson's submission—the spirit of forgiveness displayed—both surprised and touched this child of nature, herself all impulse.

Along the Champs Elysees, under the great Arc de Triomphe, out in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, where magnificent equipages, with their gay occupants, dashed past them, they bowed away, entering through the two big iron gates. Reaching the lakes, they left their carriages and wandered at will, enjoying the mimic forest, the shady groves, the flowers, the fountains, or listening to the roar of the grand cascade.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were amusing themselves throwing bread to the swans, and drifted off, leaving Florette and Henri seated together upon a little rustic bridge. They did not speak just at first, but sat there while the wind sighed through the trees, while the faint summer clouds trailed across the sky, while the birds sang joyously in the branches above their heads, and the whole earth seemed steeped in rosy light.

"Henri," she began after awhile, her dark eyes resting upon him with dreamy languor, "would you like to be rich?"

The man looked up, genuinely astonished. "Indeed I should, chérie," he replied. "But why do you ask?"

"Oh, I was thinking," she answered musingly, as she tossed a bit of bark into the water and watched it scud along for a time, eddy about a rock, and then drift off against the bank. "I never felt the need of money myself, but mama lays such stress upon it. I suppose my father must have been poor, for I believe they were never very happy together, and perhaps that was what was wanting—'Just a little oil to lubricate the machinery,' as old Mr. Allen used to say. Poor mama! She must have had some great trouble. You know it is said that happy women have no histories, and one need but look into mama's face to be sure she has one."

"Perhaps she misses her home and friends," said Henri.

"This may be so," the girl assented; "but I tell you there is something else. She rarely mentions her life in America, yet her eyes fill with tears when I ask her about her home on the big sugar plantation, and her friends are all over there. Perhaps her parents forced her to marry my father, while she loved some one else. But I should not think she would have done it. Do you?"

Although in most respects Florette had been reared a typical Parisian, she was nevertheless unaccustomed to that strict obedience exacted by French mamas. Her companion smiled at her vehemence.

"No one could take you away from me. I know that, ma bien aimee," he said, impulsively laying his hand upon hers.

"Not the whole world could do it," she murmured with ineffable tenderness. "Don't you remember what Pauline says to Claude in 'Lady of Lyons'? Ah, mon cher, I, too, 'would rather work with you, beg for you, than wear a crown.'"

Of all unaccountable things in this life, there is nothing more so than the heart of a woman. In Florette's love for Henri there was an odd commingling of strength and weakness, of protective tenderness and feminine weakness. At times she appeared to realize his inability to battle with the world,

they hardly seem even human. A man may rise over there, though, of his own merit, and there is no truckling to lords and ladies in a republic."

"But you do not speak the language," interrupted the girl, arching her dainty brows.

"Could I not learn to do so, ma petite?" Henri Chapin inquired, deprecatingly.

"Oh, yes; you could learn it or anything else if you chose," Florette assured him, "but I want you to be just as you are. Then you would never be exactly the same. Why, Henri, sweetheart, I love the French because it seems to be a part of you, and when you tell me, 'Ah, chérie, je t'aime, je t'adore,' imitating the tender modulations peculiar to his voice, 'it sounds like nothing else I ever heard.'"

The moments sped by all too quickly, and to Florette and Henri they seemed scarcely to have reached their destination before it was time to return. As Mrs. Williams beckoned them, she and the rest of the party were standing near one of the picturesque Swiss chalets. In the exuberance of her own joy, Florette found it in her heart to forgive John Watson; and true to her nature, unable to do anything by halves, she made her way to his side. Holding out a daintily-gloved hand to him, she said with generous frankness, flushing deeply the while:

"I have come to beg your pardon, Mr. Wat-

son, and when they again entered the carriage, she gave him a parting smile.

"I can't stay angry long at a time," she explained as they drove away; "but oh, it is terrible just at the first. I can almost imagine how one might commit some frightful crime if driven to it, and die heart-broken about it afterward."

CHAPTER VIII.

The next morning when Florette went as usual to her mother's room, she found the door closed. Mme. Lebrun was habitually an early riser, and it was now more than time for the first breakfast. The girl stood a moment listening in the hall, but could hear no sound; then tapping gently, she waited again. The throbbing of her own heart was all that broke the oppressive stillness, and she grew suddenly tremulous with fear. Turning the knob softly, she peered into the room, but the curtains were drawn over the windows and it was very dark. Her mother lay on the bed, with her face turned toward the wall, so that Florette thought her asleep; and pausing, irresolute, she was about to steal noiselessly from the room, when something in her attitude—a certain rigidity, perhaps—struck her as peculiar. Crossing over on tip-toe to where she lay, she kissed her mother on the cheek. It was cold, like marble. A nameless terror was stealing into the daughter's eyes, but even yet she did not suspect the fatal truth.

"Mama, darling," she cried, while her hot tears fell on the pale, placid face, "wake up—look at me—speak to me! O God! What does it mean? What is it? Has she fainted? I never saw her like this before."

And she kept on chafing the icy hands, kissing the colorless lips, pillowing her head on the heart that was still, crooning over her as a young mother does to her first-born. Clarisse, entering the room soon afterward, understood it all at a glance, and a great pity welled up in her soul as she looked at the orphaned girl.

"There has been no suffering, no warning," Dr. Anjou stoically remarked. "Just a hitch in the working of the heart, and all was over. Death must have occurred early in the night. Ah, well, all things considered, it's a very pleasant way to die—like snuffing out a candle—and I hope I may go off that way myself."

For weeks after her mother was buried, Florette lay in a delirium of fever, hovering between life and death, and Dr. Anjou, with his brusque manner and kind heart, watched over her night and day. He declared afterward that her recovery was due more to her vigorous constitution than to his medicines, but Clarisse sagely shook her head.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams had been called suddenly to Heidelberg by the illness of their son, and the rest of the boarders had sought other quarters. The pension at No. 206 Rue Basse was to let, and besides the doctor and Henri, Father Vincent had been since her mother's death Florette's sole visitor. This was the only home the girl remembered, and she loved every crack and cranny of the dear old house, but she realized now that she must give it up. Her plans for the future were hazy and nebulous, and the pittance left her was almost spent. Henri had implored her to marry him at once, so that they at least might work together, but she resolutely refused. There was a vein of sterling, practical sense in the make-up of this beautiful, capricious girl, and where duty beckoned she could be very firm.

"No, Henri, cher," she told him, "I would only hamper you. For a woman, so few avenues are open, and we must needs accept our lots meekly, submissively; but with a man it is different. Not but that I should love you just as fondly if you did not succeed," she added, caressingly; "the difference would be that if I were your wife I should always feel that you might have done so except for me. Nothing can separate us, sweetheart, neither time nor space, and some day, when you are ready, I will come back to you to stay."

"But you say 'come back,' ma belle. Where are you going, Florette?" asked the lover, anxiously.

"Where I can make most money, Henri mine," was her reply. "Paris seems unhearable just yet, and I long to go to my mother's old home, to meet some one who knew and loved her over there."

CHAPTER IX.

"Monsieur Jean Watson est arrive," said Clarisse, throwing open the door of the pretty, rose-tinted sitting-room, as she ushered in the guest.

Florette arose from her seat near the window, where she sat reading, and advanced to meet him. She did not speak; but stood there, tall and slim, in her trailing black gown, her bosom heaving with voiceless sobs, her great, black eyes lustrous with unshed tears.

"I am going to start home to-morrow," the man said, breaking the silence, "and I come to



"I HAVE COME TO BEG YOUR PARDON MR. WATSON."

to conquer fortune; but it was fate she blamed, and not her lover.

Henri Chapin was a tall, slender young man, with colorless complexion and soft, brown eyes. His mustaches and imperial were cut a la Napoleon III., and he wore a gold pince nez. When looking at him, one was prone to remark that he must have been a very pretty child—a sensitive, fragile type of beauty coupled with the gentleness of a woman. In the sunshine of wealth, many a hidden virtue might have burst into bloom, but as a briefless harrier, the outlook was not encouraging. The battle of life—sordid, hard, pitiless life—was to be fought, and there was more than one vulnerable spot in his armor.

"Henri," said Florette, looking up at him, while a faint ray of sunshine touched her face, "do you ever dream of how happy we will be after we are married? I do; oh, so often. We will go to America for a time—over to New Orleans and the old sugar plantation in Louisiana, where poor mama was born. I believe I would be a little bit afraid of the negroes, just at first, with their woolly heads and stupid, black faces; but Mr. Watson says they are harmless, good-natured creatures. He has told me more about them and everything over there than mama ever did, and he calls them 'niggers,' with a silvery little laugh.

"I should like to live in America," Henri remarked, "but not where the blacks are. I have a horror of such low, degraded beings;

son. I was rude to you the other day, and I am very sorry for it."

Watson, smiling, howed over the proffered hand, and to all appearances was as anxious to forget the little contretemps as she could have been. But a close observer might have noticed a sinister, cold light in his deep-set, blue eyes which boded ill for the continuity of this truce to hostilities.

Mrs. Williams had unintentionally overheard Florette's apology, and it touched a responsive chord in her heart.

"I like that girl; it took courage to do what she has just done," she remarked in a whisper aside to her husband. "She is, artless and unaffected, and as genuine as she is beautiful. She reminds me of some rare Spanish painting with her creamy, opaque skin and her great, black eyes."

Mr. Williams smiled significantly.

"She is a beauty, and no mistake," he rejoined; "but I chanced to meet her the morning she and Watson had that tilt out in the yard, and the very devil was flashing out of those eyes as she swept past me on the stairs. Mark my words, if from any cause this same Mademoiselle Florette should grow desperate, she will not count the cost. I would rather arouse a tigress than a woman with those eyes."

"She will need a gentle yet firm hand to guide her, poor child," the wife suggested, "and I fear madame is overindulgent."

All this while Florette and Watson were

see if I could do something for you, now that your ma is dead."

She shrank back as though trying to ward off a blow. Doubtless he meant it for the best, but this cold, matter-of-fact way of alluding to one now gone from her forever seemed almost a desecration.

"Thank you, Mr. Watson," she said with an effort; "it is good of you to come to me now."

Her beauty enthralled him, intoxicated him, and the blood beat and surged about his brain. How he longed to snatch her in his arms and hold her helpless there, as he might have done some frightened, captive bird—his to have and to hold, despite her own volition. He knew she abhorred him, but what cared he? He was willing to buy her bodily, as he would have done a dog or a horse, and he felt that with the law to uphold him he might tame her restiveness quite effectually. He had come to make Florette another offer of marriage, for, under the guise of friendship, he had learned from Father Vincent that she was preparing to leave home as a teacher, and he hoped that poverty had brought her to reason. He sat there looking at her with a peculiar, lingering gaze that had almost a challenge in it.

"Will you do me a favor, Mr. Watson?" the girl asked, without meeting his glance.

"Well, that depends," the man announced in a bland tone, strangely at variance with the hot, insidious passion coursing through his veins. "I don't think there's much I wouldn't do for you."

He was leaning close to her—so close that her hair almost brushed his cheek.

"Could you recommend me to some nice lady in New Orleans as governess for her children?" she inquired, moving uneasily in her seat.

She did not note the gleam in his small, cunning eyes, did not see the look of exultation that quivered for a moment over his low-browed, animal face.

"What are you goin' to do that for?" he asked, laying one hand upon her sleeve. "Say the word, Florette—marry me, an' I'll take you over there as my wife."

His face was flushed, and his fingers tightened about the girl's arm.

"You hurt me," she cried, starting to her feet. "You know I do not love you, Mr. Watson; I told you so once before."

The old loathing for the man was creeping back in her heart, and she shuddered with fear at his touch.

"That's all right," he said, doggedly, "I love you well enough, for two, an' I believe you would marry me if it wasn't for that French fop. Why, there ain't nothin' in that fellow. Take off his mustache an' his spectacles, an' there wouldn't be none of him left. You an' him will be as poor as church mice."

Florette drew herself up to her full height, and with the majesty of a queen she was sweeping out of the room, when Watson barred her way.

"If my life depended on it, I would not marry you—never, never!" she cried, under her breath.

The man's attitude changed.

"I'm devilish sorry I asked you again," he announced, with a forced little laugh, "but a man's a fool when he falls in love, an' 'never' is a long time. I wouldn't say that no more, if I was you. Now, shake hands an' make friends. I'll find you a job if I have to give you one myself."

"I would like to go as soon as possible," suggested Florette. "I cannot stay in Paris, now that—that—she is gone."

"Well, now," Watson rejoined, composing himself with an effort, "when you jump up like this I don't appear to recollect nobody in particular, but I'll tell you what I will do. I have got to start home day after to-morrow, an'—But when did you say you wanted to get off?"

"Immediately, if I can," the girl answered; "we must vacate the house next week, and I will then be adrift."

He would have enjoyed another opportunity of taunting her about Henri—about a lover who "didn't have no git up an' git" in him, as he had said to her once before, but he did not wish to lose the prize, now that it was almost within his grasp. The cat seldom overreaches itself when making the final spring at a bird. With its sharp, cruel claws hidden under the velvet, it crouches and purrs, stealing noiselessly upon its victim, nearer yet nearer, then there comes a leap, a flutter of helpless wings, and the struggle is over.

"Could you be ready to sail a week from to-day?" Watson asked, after a pause.

Florette assured him that she saw nothing to prevent.

"Then," added the man, "I will meet you when you land, an' take you to the place. You see, this will give me a little time to look aroun' before you come. I won't do nothin' rash, understand; I'll see that you get settled in tiptop style."

"You are very kind, Mr. Watson," Florette said, again contrite. "I thank you sincerely. I never could marry you, but we might be friends, if you would."

"Never is a long time," Watson repeated, meaningly.

"Perhaps some day it may be in my power to serve you," Florette continued, ignoring his last speech, "and it is needless to add how pleased I should be to do so," trying in vain to infuse into her tone some semblance of cordiality.

They had reached the door, and for one brief moment they stood facing each other, while the notes in the slanting sunbeams danced and trembled about the room; then the door opened and closed, and Florette was alone.

The old concierge looked wonderingly at the franc piece that Watson tossed her in passing, and bit it gingerly between her two long snags to make sure of its genuineness.

"Ah, but ma'm'selle has made him happy to-day. It was not a quarrel, like the other time."

Watson hailed a victoria at the next corner. "Hotel St. James, Rue St. Honore," he called out concisely, and as the superannuated horse clattered away over the cobblestones, he sat there with a sinister smile playing about his mouth, oblivious of all external things, busy with his own thoughts.

"What was it I heard her say to that lover of hers one day?" he soliloquized, sotto voce. "Tout vient a point, a qui sait attendre." I asked her to translate it for a greenhorn like me, and she said it meant, 'All things come to him who waits.' And another smile that Mephisto might have envied hovered over his face. "I can wait," he continued, "an' when she crosses over to the other side—ha-ha! Never is a very long time."

[To be continued.]

Why I Liked Harry Knox.

The March wind was moaning about the eaves of the house, and the long, canny fingers of Jack Frost were trying to get a hold in every crevice. The green hickory sticks in the old fireplace burned cheerfully, snapping, cracking and blazing as the great red coals dropped into the ashes beneath.

I had laid the paper over on mother's lap, for I was in no humor for reading, and mother did not seem to be in a talkative mood. Her fingers kept the needles in constant motion, although her thoughts seemed to be in another world. Perhaps she was thinking of father, as he rode away over the hills to take his place with the Seventh regiment, never to return again. She might have been thinking of Mary, my only sister, who bloomed like a rose in the old homestead, and like a bit of sunshine cheered up every heart that knew her—but whose life seemed but a summer day when we laid her away in the old Mount Zion churchyard, before her twentieth birthday. Since that day mother had grown more despondent.

Do you know now why I remained a bachelor? Can you understand that reverence which would not allow me to add one real or fancied mite to the loneliness of this dear mother of mine?

But I am turning aside from my purpose. You know now that ours is a humble home. Somehow, it seemed to me that I never had felt that there was such a contrast between the cheerfulness within and the dreariness without, although mother's spirit and mine evidently partook more of the dreariness without. Maybe it was the sighing of the winds that gave me the feeling of loneliness in spite of the glowing fire, or it might have been the glances that I had caught of mother's face, or perhaps it was that my heart needed a little deeper touch of sympathy, or that I had up to this time thought too little of those who were less favored than I am. Anyway, I was in that dreamy state of mind which allows the thoughts to play about as they will. Two or three times, in spite of me, I had thought of—but I will not mention her name. We were friends during our school-days, when we had two or three months of school out of the year in the old log school-house. She had never married, and I—I was looking after mother.

In the midst of these thoughts, a loud rap at the door startled us. "Come in," I said, and got up to see who the visitor might be. A young man not more than seventeen years of age came in, quietly closing the door after him, then hesitated, hat in hand, as he said:

"You are Mr. Larrick, I believe; I am Harry Knox. I am working my way through school, and am so sorry to come so late, but I have to put in every moment. You do not mind my coming at this hour, do you?"

There was something in his face that I liked. He had a frank, open way about him, and he was not bold, like most agents who had come to our house. Mother's face seemed to cheer up a bit as she looked at the young fellow.

"Alfred, tell him to come up by the fire and take a cheer," said she.

I told him I was very glad to see him, and I was, and that I did not in the least mind his coming so late. He said he would not take very much of my time, but that he would like to explain the object of his call, if I could spare him a few moments. Of course I could, and felt as though I could spare him an hour, or a day when he asked it in that manner. Then he drew from his pocket a roll of newspapers, or something of the sort, and holding them in his hands, said:

"You perhaps have heard of the FARM AND FIRESIDE."

"Why, I have taken it, or mother has, for the last dozen years," said I.

"Ah, I am so glad of that; then you have seen the notices about the free scholarship, haven't you?"

I admitted that I had, but that I did not think to give them much thought or notice at the time.

"It is like this," he explained. "The pub-

lishers, Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, are, I suppose, one of the largest firms in the United States. I am told that they are excellent men, and take an interest in any one who is struggling to make a self-made man. I have heard it whispered about that the members of the firm are themselves self-made men. Well, they have arranged with certain schools that they will pay all expenses of the students of their 'Student's Self-help Association' who succeed in making up a club of a certain number of subscribers for their papers. I have been working now eight days, and have taken sixty-seven names. So you see I shall more than make up my club, and whatever is over will be placed to my credit for another scholarship for next year. None of the money which you pay me goes into my pocket. Every cent I send at once to the publishers, then they pay all the school expenses themselves. Don't you think it is a splendid opportunity?"

I became greatly interested in the boy and his plans. He seemed so full of energy and enthusiasm. He seemed to have so much grit and pluck that I could only admire him more and more. He then explained to me that his father was a farmer, and that there was a large family, making it quite impossible for him to go to school, unless he could manage it himself. A friend, who had almost made up his club, had written him about it, and he had sent for an outfit and began work at once. Then he showed me the papers which he had been holding in his hand.

Although I know the FARM AND FIRESIDE like a book, that boy's straightforward account of it made me think more of it than ever. He showed me how much I might be able to make or save simply by acting on the information which appeared in its columns. He made me realize how slowly the long winter evenings would drag along without good reading matter, and that the advertisements even were very important, telling me where and what to buy.

"But," he said, "you take the FARM AND FIRESIDE. I suppose you do not take the Ladies Home Companion. It is a splendid ladies' paper for the home."

"But I do not want a ladies' paper, and mother does not care to read now; her glasses are not very good."

"But maybe you have a friend—a lady friend."

His kindly eyes looked into mine, and I blushed, if an old bachelor can be said to blush, for I felt so conscious of the thought of the school-girl of long ago which forced itself upon it.

"Now, may I take your subscription for the Companion? You will want one, I know."

He meant the paper, but I could only think of Carrie—there, you have her first name, anyway.

I had long before this made up my mind to take anything and everything that that boy had, if it cost me five dollars. He had on that gloomy night let a bit of sunshine into our lives, and I am not an ungrateful fellow.

"I haven't told you about the premiums. I cannot understand how they give a choice of these with each subscriber."

Then he showed me the "Peerless Atlas of the World," "Beautiful Photographic Panorama of the World's Fair," "The Modern Cook Book," cloth-bound, and a set of "Six Silver-plated Teaspoons." What pockets that boy must have had, for he drew each one of these articles out of some invisible corner of his clothes.

"What premium would you like now?" he suggested, just as if he had read my thoughts, and knew I was going to take it with the Companion (for the Companion suggested my thoughts).

"Well, I need the atlas, and I—"

"All right; shall I put you down for the atlas?" and he began to fill out the blank.

"I think that I should like the spoons, too," I said, and the vision of Carrie passing before the mind's eye made my heart beat a little quicker. Strange I never dared dream that I loved Carrie, and yet something about this young man's manner constantly suggested her, and that I was following out a mistaken ideal.

"Ah, that's good; you are like nearly everyone else—when they see the premiums they want them all. Let me see, you will have to take the FARM AND FIRESIDE in order to get that. When does your subscription expire?"

I looked it up, and told him in July.

"All right, I will just have it dated a year ahead from that time for you. Shall I fill out the blank?" and he filled out another as he said, "Thank you."

This young man was changing my line of thought altogether. "Three in a home might be happier than two," I said to myself, "and besides, mother needs company, anyway, for she must be lonesome all day while I am out at work, and Carrie—and Carrie was an awfully nice girl." Could it have been that the school-days had lingered in her memory, and that she had not married—but it is folly; we never mentioned such a thing as love.

"Don't you want the Cook Book? It is a capital one, with hundreds of splendid recipes, and they are so simple that any one can prepare them."

The spell was over me and the charm was working.

"What will that cost?" I said.

"Well, we give it as a premium," he said. "I didn't show you *The Altruistic Review*, did I? That is an illustrated monthly magazine. You

see, it is a 'winner' of wheat from the chaff when it comes to picking out good reading matter. It gives the cream from all other magazines, and the best from all the weekly papers, and the beauty of it is that it is cheaper than almost any single magazine—only \$2 a year, and the Cook Book free. Shall I fill out the blank?"

I paid him over the money and took his receipts, and I never did an act that seemed to do me so much good. He was going right on, said he did not mean to stay so long, but just then mother spoke up and said he should remain all night. It was so cold out, and our neighbors would be sure to be in bed; so he did, and that visit was one which we shall long enjoy. It seemed as if we had known that boy all our lives.

I saw him kneel by the bed before he got in, and I knew then something of the secret of his gentleness, manliness and his power. The next morning I had the Companion made out to Carrie Becker—there I have let out the full name at last. Harry Knox again thanked us for our kindness, for he seemed deeply touched by our hospitality (we never dreamed of charging him anything), and he shook our hands warmly as he said:

"Good-by. Your papers and premiums will be sent you direct by the publishers, and will reach you in a short time. Good-by."

Do you wonder why I have written up this brief account? It may fall into the hands of some old bachelor. Carrie Becker changed her name over a year ago. Mother does not have the blues and look so sad now, for she thinks more of little Paul than does his mother or his—well, I am proud of the boy, and the winds never sigh without or the hickory sparks fly, cracking about the chimney within, but I breathe a prayer of thankfulness for that scholarship plan and what it brought me. FARMER LARRICK.

Noble county, Ohio.

[Mr. Larrick will be interested to know that Harry Knox is now in our employ, and that during this summer we expect that at least 1,000 boys and girls will make up clubs to pay their expenses during next year in some school. Any one sending a postal-card will be sent full particulars of this scholarship plan free.—PUBLISHERS.]

TO CUT POTATOES FOR SEED.

Like other old-fashioned methods, the plan of cutting seed potatoes by hand is fast passing into oblivion. Ingenious man has invented a machine that cuts potatoes for seed faster and better than eight men could possibly do by hand. It cuts the potatoes far more accurately than it can be done by hand, preserving the eyes and at the same time removing and screening the seed ends. The machine can be worked by one man, or even a boy, and is so simply and durably constructed that it seems almost impossible for it to get out of order in ordinary service. Stock-raisers will find "The Aspinwall Potato Cutter" invaluable for cutting up beets, turnips and other roots for feeding. This machine is made by the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Michigan, who will send a descriptive book of their potato machinery to all readers of this paper who request it.



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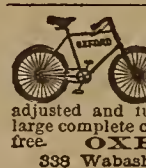
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Mention this paper when you write.

The Tale of a Necklace.

A NUMBER of good stories had been told, and Twinkles was all impatience. It was evident that she had something on her mind. Now, when Twinkles has something on her mind it is absolutely necessary that she should find as speedy relief as possible, and those who understand her singularly alert and impetuous temperament are fully aware of this fact. In that little brain of hers there danced all kinds of romances, quaint, pathetic and tragic, and with her knowledge of the world, she was as full of sentiment as a girl in her teens. The story that had been told was about an undying passion, one of those cases where true affection endured through many years—and Twinkles especially dotes on anecdotes of that character, believing, as she does, that affairs of the heart are sometimes eternal and that constancy is one of the many human virtues. If you try to argue with her about the fickleness of nature, and give as an example the oft-told story of marriage based on respect and not on love, she will say:

"Well, she always loved her first love. She may not know that she does and may think that her heart is dead, but it is not. So your story is no argument. The people in it simply don't understand themselves." What can you say after that? Twinkles' logic, like everything else about her, is irresistible.

"That reminds me of a story which I am sure none of you have heard," said Twinkles. "It shows how the past can never be obliterated and that time cannot remove the impressions of our youth." Something like a tear appeared in her eye. Unconsciously she struck some random chord in her own nature, perhaps, and set vibrating an echo of the past. But then a smile lighted up her really fine face, and her eyes assumed that animation which became her so well. "It is about Liszt, and you have never read it, because it has not been published and was told me by a friend of the great composer. In his youth he loved a noble lady. What was her name? I cannot think of it. It seems to me that she belonged to the Hollenzolen family. Is that right? Is there such a family? Dear me, I am afraid you will think that the story is not worth listening to just because the name of the lady has gone from me." We all assured Twinkles that her having forgotten the name did not matter in the least, and that we were all attention for the tale.

"Liszt was very fond of her, and they exchanged vows," continued Twinkles, dreamily. "She adored him, for she saw in him the evidences of great genius and power, while his temperament was refined and impetuous, all that a woman could ask who is seeking a heart, kind, loving and artistic. She loved him as a woman can who for the first time has all the feelings of her soul awakened, and who is herself fond of the arts and given a little to hero worship. For some time they lived in a dream of bliss, oblivious of all save their own happiness. Then the end came, and the lady, by one of the inexorable decrees of the emporer, was betrothed to one of rank equal to her own, and Liszt was rudely cast aside. Among the mementoes of their early affection was a diamond necklace, the center stone in which had been given to her by her young lover. This she always wore, and often thought of the days of youthful romance, before her life was bound to the duties of the court. Years passed, and they did not meet again until Liszt was an old man, renowned, beloved and almost worshiped by the German people, but happy, who shall say? One night a great concert was given, and among the auditors was Liszt's early love, now a fine-appearing, elderly lady, with hair white as snow. Wagner was in one of the boxes, and all the German court was present. When Liszt came forward he saw among his listeners the white-haired lady, whose face caused him to start. He did not recognize her, but she reminded him of something in the past which was gone forever.

"As his mind like a lightning flash leaped across the intervening years, he saw himself once more strolling by her side; he heard her soft voice and looked into those eyes which told him a tale of affection he hardly dared to read, and yet which filled him with inexpressible delight. As never before he played a Hungarian waltz which had been her favorite in those early days, and the auditors were amazed at his execution and the marvelous display of feeling, for, although he was Liszt, he seemed to be playing better than Liszt could, for his whole soul was in his work. How madly leaped the melody; how lightly had tripped her little feet in the old days; how brightly had sparkled her glances; life was a delirium, and youth was joy, action, grace, emotion and pleasure! There was sunshine by day and starlight by night, and amid the splendor of nature two hearts were drawn toward one another and two hands were clasped closely, while whispered words alone broke upon the mystic silence of eventime. Was it a wonder that the audience were spell-bound? They did not know all the thoughts that passed through the player's mind, but the charm was there, and they could not but be moved, their feelings finding expression in tumultuous applause at the conclusion of the selection.

"Although encores were seldom asked in Germany, the audience positively refused to let Liszt escape. Wagner sprang upon the

stage and embraced him in true Teutonic fashion. But Liszt refused to play. Then the elderly lady took from her neck the diamond necklace and sent it on the platform with a note: 'Will you not play once more for me?' Liszt looked at the note and then at the necklace. His emotion was apparent. He walked over to the piano and began to improvise. The magic of his music held his listeners spellbound—so soft, so tender and so replete with mournful pathos were the charming melodies. But only one person could properly interpret the delightful strains. She listened, with tears in her eyes. There were depicted the scenes of their meetings. Here was the rendezvous; the wind whispered sweetly in the leaves; the fountain murmured at their feet; soft and low were the accompanying sounds of nature to their rapture. Now skillfully interwoven in the superb harmonies was the simple melody of the folk-song she used to sing! How mournful; how sad!

"My mother loves me not;
No lover have I—"

"It was the song of a peasant, and yet human nature is the same and the princess sang the song of the humble toiler on her estates. And now this other exquisite bit of melody! She thought she had forgotten it. Had she not asked of him to tell her his thoughts, and was not this the answer in the old days, and what a beautiful lyric to affection it was! As simple as Schubert, written when the man was nature's child, and not the brilliant scholarly abbe, the truest emotions of the heart, devoid of all conventionality and affection, were apparent. Near the end Liszt played a few gloomy chords, and she breathed with difficulty, so full of mournfulness did he make the future, so somber was his conception of the lives of both! She was in despair, when suddenly, like a divine promise, he made a skilful change and concluded with a sweet, tender melody that was almost celestial, and which was both forgiveness and solace to the heart of his most attentive listener. When Liszt died the necklace was found next to his heart."

ODDS AND ENDS.

If gloves be dipped in hot linseed-oil it renders them waterproof, and they are better than rubber gloves to wear when washing dishes or working in the garden.

A new use has been found for potatoes. Paint can be made with them in the following manner: A pound of potatoes is boiled in water and afterward mashed; then, being diluted with water, they are passed through a fine sieve, two pounds of Spanish white and two pounds of water being added. A milk-white color results. Various other colors can be obtained by the use of ochers and minerals. The advantages of the paint are cheapness and durability, as it adheres well to wood or plaster and does not peel.

Miss Frances Johnston, of Washington, is one of the most expert woman photographers in the country, if not the most. Previous to taking up photography, Miss Johnston studied art at the Academie Julien, in Paris, and so brought an unusual training to the exercise of photographic art. Miss Johnston was first to make successful flash-light pictures of the Mammoth Cave, after many men had failed; these pictures were taken especially for *Demorest's Magazine*, and published in the June, 1892, number. She was chosen as assistant to Professor Smillie, the famed photographer of the Smithsonian Institute, to prepare the plates which constitute the government record and report of the World's Fair.

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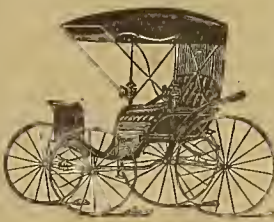
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An infallible Cure within the reach of every one. Catarrh that for years has withstood every medicine, inhalant and climate, yields to a few weeks' treatment. Noline Tablets and Treatment sent free to those who address at once, NOSELINE REMEDY CO., 35 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Thompson's Eye-Water

Our Household.

A LULLABY.

Close your eyelids, baby darling,
Like soft clouds o'er skies of blue.
All unseen the holy angels
Keep their watch, dear, over you.
To his couch in golden splendor
Sinks, at last, the summer sun;
While the twilight, soft and tender,
Tells the day is done!
Lullaby! Sleep and rest,
Cradled on this faithful breast!
Safe from life's storms, fierce and wild,
Sleep and rest, my little child!
Slumber!
Lullaby!

Like a bird that, tired of roaming,
Seeks at eve its downy nest,
So my birdling, in the gloaming,
Sweetly sleeps upon my breast!
Off to dreamland baby's going—
Slumber's silken sails unfurled—
While night winds are softly blowing
O'er the silent world!
Lullaby! Sleep and rest,
Cradled on this faithful breast!
Safe from life's storms, fierce and wild,
Sleep and rest, my little child!
Slumber!
Lullaby!

CHAT.

HAIR-DRESSING still continues to be varied. A return to the past is attempted by but few. Three very pretty styles of wearing the hair are herewith given. The adjustment of the large knot must suit the outline of the head. With some it is better low on the neck; with others in the middle of the head, and still others at the turn of the top of the head. A nice quality of curline used upon the hair will preserve it in curl and keep it from coming out during bad weather, as the dampness affects some hair more than others. It is very harmless, and can be purchased quite reasonably. No one who is troubled with the hair coming out of curl should fail to be without it.

Blazer suits of all kinds will be worn more than ever this season. They are much better bought ready-made, and range in prices from three to six dollars. For business dresses they are unsurpassed. Various shirt-fronts and waists can be worn with them, which gives an appearance of several dresses.

Adjustable lace fichus are made to wear with all dresses. They are preferred for evening and dressy wear.

The invalid back-rest illustrated can be appreciated by one who must be confined to bed for some time.

For convalescents, the arbor-seat would



LACE FICHU.

be a boon, where one could be free from drafts and still be able to enjoy the fresh air.

L. L. C.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

WOMEN AND THEIR CLOTHES.

There is nothing merrier nor more entertaining than to listen to a few women who are looking over the "fashion page" of a magazine. I overheard their chatter recently, and it was as harmless gossip as the birds indulge in when spring weather rouses them to domestic exertion. Indeed, as the several voices mingled, I was reminded of the complimentary remark of a gentleman who was in an adjoining room to a ladies' reception. He said, "I have heard the nightingale sing in Italy, but their notes were less sweet than the music of women's voices." You see, he was a poet.

But women's voices are pleasant when they discuss the fashions, for the subject cheers and animates them.

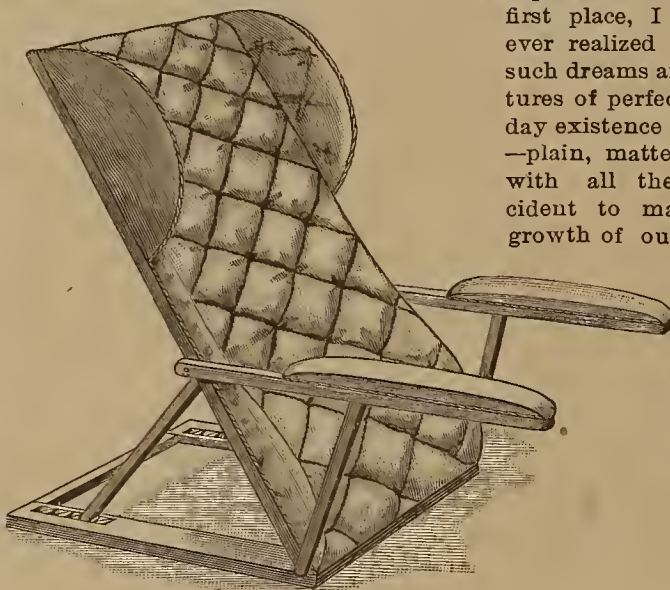
"Here," exclaimed a young voice, "here is a pointed overskirt. Now I don't like 'em, but they're going to be the style and I'm bound to have one. I may not get it till spring, but ugly as they are, they're the latest thing."

"Nothing's ugly, if it's fashionable," replied an older, less enthusiastic, more worldly-wise voice.

"Well there," cried another in a gushing tone, "that skirt has three rows of trimming put on to simulate an overskirt."

"I hate things that simulate," said another.

"Well, but I'm fat and don't wish to increase my size with the superfluous drapery of an overskirt," was the answer of the one who intended to "simulate."



INVALID BACK-REST.

The worldly-wise voice said oracularly: "Only tall, slender women should wear any kind of an overskirt."

"And leave us little women out of fashion?" asked dumpling.

"Oh, you see there are other styles," was the encouraging reply. "Just as many plain skirts as trimmed. Here is one with only a narrow, full ruffle at the bottom, always a pretty way, it makes the feet look dainty. Here is one cut up in vandykes, with fans set on. Here is one with a lace ruffle put on in a spiral direction so as to go around twice and end with ribbon bows."

"Oh, I am so glad," said one, "that berthas and big sleeves continue in fashion. If I allowed myself to admit the unlucky truth, I should have to call myself scraggy and hollow-chested. But I choose to give my defects a flattering name, so I call myself 'willowy,' and willowy women need berthas and big sleeves."

"The children's fashions are very pretty and graceful, and so easily made," said a sweet, motherly voice. "These dear little dresses of the Mother-Hubbard style—or is it better to call them Empire? There is a vast difference in the idea of poor, old dame Hubbard and the Empress Josephine, but anyway, these pretty fancy yokes, puffed sleeves and plain, full skirts are a joy to the mothers who make them and the little daughters who wear them. Then the older girls in school, how glad I am that fashion has made simplicity so desirable."

"Do you think these 'ripple basques' suitable for a stout figure?" asked a somewhat hoarse voice.

The oracle said:

"They tend to give an effect of slenderness if the waist is continued below the waist line, slightly pointed before and behind, and the ripples fitted on very neatly."

"Do you really believe overskirts will be popular?" was said in a most appealing tone.

"Well—um—m—I can't be sure," was the

hesitating reply, and it was the oracle who hesitated.

"Ah," said a voice, in which there was a note of sadness, "I am old enough to remember when all these things were in fashion before—about twenty years ago!"

"So do I," said another, gaily reckless, adding cheerfully, "Don't you wish we were as young now as we were then?"

But if there was much regret in the answer, it was lost in the cheerful chatter in which all seemed to join, and as I caught isolated words pertaining to women's adornment, I again thought of the gentleman's comparison about the nightingales in Italy.

AUNT GRISelda.

YOUNG WIVES.

I wonder if there is, or ever has been, a young wife who has not said to herself at some time since her wedding day, "Why is it that I am not as happy as it seems to me I ought to be—as I expected to be when I was married? I have all the necessities of life, a comfortable home, and John is not more fault-finding than the average man, yet in my heart I am continually conscious of a great longing for such happiness as I once imagined I should find in married life. Is it my own fault that I have not found it?"

My dear sister, let me say a few words to you from my own experience and belief. In the first place, I do not believe any bride ever realized her bridal dreams, because such dreams are always peopled by creatures of perfection, while the real, everyday existence deals only with humanity—plain, matter-of-fact men and women, with all the frailties and follies incident to mankind, the natural outgrowth of our carnality. Not long ago, while enjoying a little "heart talk" with a dear friend who had been married about ten years, she said to me with great earnestness:

"Words cannot express my regret that I ever married."

"Why," I questioned, "are you not happy?"

"No," she replied, "I am not. I would not have you think," she went on quickly,

ly, "that I blame Fred, for I do not; he is as kind to me as other men are to their wives, but when I began my married life my ideals were not true ones—they were far too lofty. I expected to find nearly all Christian virtues embodied in one creation, and my spirit suffered many chilling disappointments before I fully realized that humanity is only a conglomeration of natural and inherited weaknesses. There is no exception, for we are all 'born of one father, Adam.' I should have waited until actual contact with actual people had dispelled my illusions and given me just views of every-day life. If I had done so I should have expected little and might have found much. As it is, I thought to pluck apples of paradise, and lo, I have grasped nothing but Dead-sea fruit!"

What a sad feeling her words gave me, yet I could not advise her; I could only give her love and silent sympathy, knowing that she was in the hands of the Divine Teacher, and that life's great lesson-book was unfolding its pages before her; that she alone must master its contents little by little, day after day, in heaviness of spirit and anguish of soul, perhaps, for knowledge and sorrow are twin sisters, and ever go hand in hand; but wisdom once gained brings with it perfect joy. If we could only begin our married lives with the knowledge already gained—which will eventually come to us after what depths of soul bitterness—that happiness never comes to those who pursue it or try to

create it for themselves, but it comes to those who make the happiness of others their chief care; who are willing to give their best of mind and heart and body for the needs of humanity, willing to live, suffer and toil for the best good of others in patient silence and without a thought of self. It may be a weary struggle, a long waiting, but happiness comes at last—not the glittering gem of your girlhood visions,



LACE FICHU.

perhaps, but the pure pearl of perfect peace.

LINETTE LINN.

RECIPES.

CELERY SOUP.—Cook two small heads of celery (from which the green leaves have been removed) for forty-five minutes in a quart of water in which a chicken or leg of veal has been boiled. Boil a pint of milk, half an onion and a sprig of parsley together. Mix two even tablespoonfuls of flour with four tablespoonfuls of cold milk and add to boiling milk; cook ten minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked and stir into boiling milk; add two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Strain and serve at once. A cupful of cream added just after the soup is put into the tureen is a great improvement.

STRAWBERRY GLACE.—Take some big strawberries, ripe but firm, and hull them. Then mix two cupfuls of granulated sugar with a little less than one cupful of cold water. Put the mixture on a hot fire and let it boil hard without stirring, until a spoonful dropped into cold water crystallizes to the brittle point immediately. Now take it off the fire and pour it into cups, previously warmed in the oven. Dip the strawberries one by one into this hot solution as quickly as possible, fishing them out with forks and laying them on greased



HAIR-DRESSING.

tin pans. The briefest sort of an immersion will be sufficient to give each berry the desired coating of sugar candy. Finally, set the pans on the ice in the refrigerator, and as soon as the fruit is cold it will be ready to eat. Perhaps "gobble" would be a more appropriate word, considering the eagerness with which such strawberry glaces are usually consumed. In very truth they are not rivaled by any other kind of sugar plums, as you will yourself confess if you will try them. Malaga grapes and nuts as well may be treated in the same way.

KNIT LACE AND INSERTION.

WHEEL AND DIAMOND LACE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—K, knit; n, narrow; sl, slip; st, stitch or stitches; o, over; oo, over twice; p, purl or seam; tog, together; *, repeat. And every other row, repeat the same as the first row to *, such as the third, fifth and seventh rows, etc., then continue on with the row, after repeat, that you are knitting.

Cast on 33 st, knit across plain.

First row—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 2, o, n, *, k 10, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Second and thirtieth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 17, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Third row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 5, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Fourth and twenty-eighth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 10, p 1, k 7, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Fifth row—Repeat, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 4, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Sixth and twenty-sixth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 9, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 5, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Seventh row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 7, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Eighth and twenty-fourth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 12, p 1, k 7, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Ninth row—Repeat, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 6, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Tenth and twenty-second rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 11, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 5, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Eleventh row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 3, n, oo, n, k 2, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twelfth and twentieth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 7, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 7, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Thirteenth row—Repeat, k 7, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 1, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Fourteenth and eighteenth rows—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 6, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 12, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Fifteenth row—Repeat, k 5, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, oo, n, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Sixteenth row—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 5, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 10, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Seventeenth row—Repeat, k 7, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Nineteenth row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 3, n, oo, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twenty-first row—Repeat, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 5, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twenty-third row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 6, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twenty-fifth row—Repeat, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 3, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twenty-seventh row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 4, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Twenty-ninth row—Repeat, k 9, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Thirty-first row—Repeat, k 8, n, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog) three times.

Thirty-second row—Oo, p 2 tog three times, k 16, (oo, p 2 tog) three times, k 5.

Repeat from the first row for the length required.



KNIT LACE.

WHEEL AND DIAMOND INSERTION.

Every other row repeat the same as the first row to the first *, then on with the row, after repeat, you are knitting. Repeat then from the second * in the first row throughout the row.

Cast on 48 st; knit across plain.

First row—Sl 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, (oo, p 2 tog)

twice, k 2, o, n, *, k 5, (n, oo, n) three times, k 5, *, n, o, k 2, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 1, n, o, k 2.

Second row—K 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 11, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 10, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 5.

Third and fifteenth rows—Repeat, k 7, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 7; repeat from *.

Fourth and sixteenth rows—K 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 13, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 12, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 5.

Fifth and thirteenth rows—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 3, n, oo, n, k 3, n, oo, n, k 2; repeat.

Sixth and fourteenth rows—K 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 8, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 6, p 1, k 7, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 5.

Seventh and eleventh rows—Repeat, n, oo, n, n, oo, n, k 6, n, oo, n, n, oo, n; repeat from the second * of first row.

Eighth and twelfth rows—K 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 6, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 9, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 5.

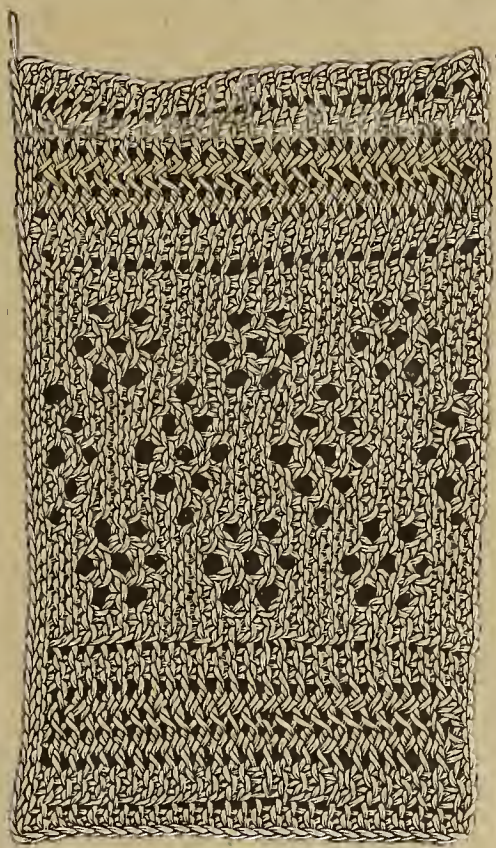
Ninth row—Repeat, k 2, n, oo, n, k 10, n, oo, n, k 2; repeat.

Tenth row—K 5, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 8, p 1, k 13, p 1, k 7, (oo, p 2 tog) twice, k 5.

Repeat from the first row for length required. ELLA McCOWEN.

INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

When the little ones are of necessity confined to the house, the subject of their



KNIT INSERTION.

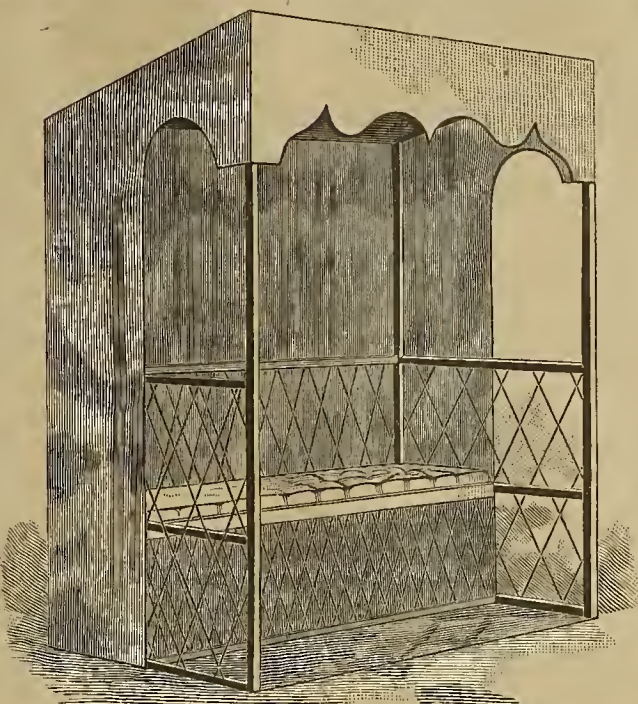
amusement is one of great importance. If such games and occupations can be selected that will develop and instruct as well as amuse, so much the better.

Building is fascinating to most children. It trains eyes and hands, develops the sense of the beautiful and the intellectual faculties, and strengthens the child's judgment. For the purpose, blocks of various shapes and sizes, made of either wood or stone, can be bought from any kindergarten supply house. These building-blocks are accompanied by numerous drawings and designs, so plain that even a young child has no difficulty in following them. From these designs, beautiful cathedrals, forts, bridges and other buildings can be constructed. As the cube is the unit of all measure for building-blocks, they can be home-made, and

will answer reasonably well, by sawing pine lumber into cubes, half cubes and other shapes. But if one can afford to spend from one to five dollars for the kindergarten blocks, they will be found much more satisfactory.

In a box of sand there are unlimited possibilities for enjoyment and instruc-

tion. For this, a shallow, tight-fitting box about three feet long by eighteen inches wide should be used. Legs should be placed at the lower corners of the box, to raise it to the desired height to suit the size of the children. The box should be filled with sand to within about three



ARBOR-SEAT.

inches of the top. Here may the elements of geography and arithmetic be unconsciously learned. By furnishing the little folks with scales and a few measures—pint, quart and gallon—and a box of toy money, the dry sand can be measured or weighed out, and sold as sugar, salt or flour, as the little ones see fit, and paid for with the toy money. Thus will be gotten an adequate idea of measures, weights and money; also, how to recognize the different pieces of money, properly make change and arrive at the value of an article. Toy money that resembles real money, but is made of pasteboard, can be bought in all denominations from one cent to a twenty-dollar gold piece, for twenty-five cents. The sand can be shaped to represent mountains, peaks, passes, valleys, capes, isthmuses, and by the use of water, oceans, bays, rivers, straits. Also, by means of toothpicks, villages can be built up, and fences be made, either picket or zigzag to represent rail fence. This miniature village can be peopled, by cutting pictures from catalogues, pasting them on cardboard, with a strip of cardboard at the back, easel fashion, to enable the "people" to stand up. Animals for the village can be supplied in the same way.

Dissected maps or pictures are interesting. These can also be bought, or can be made by pasting maps or pictures on cardboard and dividing the maps at the boundary lines, and the pictures as one chooses. The children's work is to put them together as they were originally.

A few small tools (saw, hammer, plane, square, rule), nails and soft lumber will be found enjoyable by the children, as well as accustoming them to the use of tools—a great advantage. Even a small child likes to drive nails in soft lumber.

The pasting of pictures in scrap-books gives pleasure. These scrap-books can be made of bright-colored silesia with pinked edges, and a cardboard back covered with silesia. A mother whose little daughter had a great love for pictures, took advantage of this taste to early develop her moral nature and instruct her in literature. So she collected from magazines and elsewhere pictures of noted places, and of people who had become famous for their great or good deeds. These pictures were arranged by the child in its scrap-book. When the "children's hour" came, the scrap-book was brought out and a picture selected, about which mama or an older child gave an interesting account suited to the child's understanding. If the picture under consideration was the mosque of St. Sophia, its cost, object, material of construction and date of building were given; if Joan d' Arc was the picture of the evening, her heroism and its results were told; if Longfellow was selected, a history of his life and a few extracts from his poems were read and explained; if the "White City" was discussed, some of the most interesting things seen there were described.

An occupation that is of no educational value, but which the children greatly like, is blowing soap-bubbles. By preparing the suds in the following manner, they can be blown to one foot in diameter and strong enough not to break when floated to the floor: Take a piece of white castle soap an inch square, cut it into a cupful of warm water, after which add a teaspoonful of glycerin. To make pink bubbles, add some strawberry-juice to the suds; or to make yellow bubbles, add a little orange-juice. Clean clay pipes should be used with which to blow the bubbles.

SOPHIA N. R. JENKINS.

RUN DOWN BY A LOADED HAND-CAR.

D. T. ALLYN MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT—HIS ESCAPE, SICKNESS AND RECOVERY—PLUCK, PARALYSIS—A RAILROAD'S INGRATITUDE.

(From the Wallace, Neb., Herald.)

Last summer Mr. D. T. Allyn, of this place, worked for the B. & M. R. R., as a section hand, on the section extending east from Tecumseh, the county seat of Johnson county, Nebraska. On the 2d day of July he met with an accident that nearly cost him his life. He and five other men were working a hand-car in front of which was a push-car. Mr. Allyn was standing on the front part of the car, with his back towards the direction in which the car was being run. Just as the two cars came together, the foreman ordered him to step from the car on which they were riding onto the push-car, and at the same time signaled another of the men to apply the brake, which slackened their speed enough to cause a gap of a few feet between the cars.

In stepping back to comply with the order he fell upon his back in the middle of the railroad track, and the car, with its load of five men, tools and water keg, in all weighing fully a ton, passing over him. A rod on the under side of the car caught his feet and doubled him up so that his feet struck his face. As he rolled over, the bull-wheel struck his back and inflicted the injury that came so near proving fatal. The car was raised from the rails and thrown off the track.

He was carried to town and Dr. Snyder, the B. & M. R. R. surgeon at Tecumseh, was summoned. Afterwards Dr. C. C. Gafford, Dr. Yoden and Dr. Waters, all of Wymore, Neb., were called in consultation, but they could afford no relief. About the 1st of October he became paralyzed from his waist down. The sense of feeling entirely left his legs, which became drawn one across the other. Dr. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, Neb., the head physician of the B. & M. R. R. system, was summoned to treat the case, but finally informed his patient that he could not live to see July, 1893. He had not the means to pay the expenses of a lawsuit against the railroad company, but the company's attorneys very willingly compromised the claim for damages by paying him \$2,000. His condition continued to grow worse, the excruciating pain in his back never ceasing, until upon the recommendation and by the request of a lady friend, Mrs. W. G. Swan, of Tecumseh, Neb., he began taking Pink Pills for Pale People. To the Herald reporter he said, "I had no more faith in them than I would have had in eating a handful of dirt." He commenced taking the pills on the 2d day of February, taking one after each meal, and in ten days' time, to his surprise and intense delight, the pain began to leave him. For seven months he had suffered continuously, and his joy when relief came can be imagined but not described. He continued taking the Pink Pills until the fore part of May. About the middle of March he could go about his ordinary work without any inconvenience. He considers himself entirely cured and feels as well as he ever did, except that his back is not as strong as it was before he was hurt.

This spring he moved onto a farm twelve miles southwest of Wallace, where he has planted a good crop of corn and is doing all his work without any hired help. Should any one doubt the statement herein made, they are invited to see him personally or write to him, and address him at Wallace, Neb. He is thankful for what Pink Pills have done for him, and is willing to go to some trouble to let others know of their wonderful curative properties.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, it seems, contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of the grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk.

Our Household.

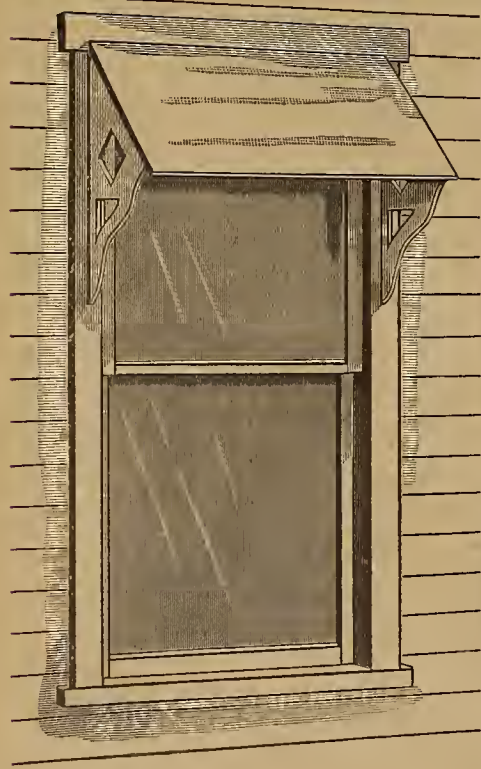
HOME TOPICS.

MEMORY HELPS.—I do not know but there may be some housekeepers who do not need anything to jog their memories, but I have found a slate in the pantry a great help. Often we think of something which needs to be done, but cannot be attended to just at that time, and perhaps when the leisure comes the duty has slipped from our mind. Housekeepers living in the country, who cannot send to the grocery every day, frequently make up their list of groceries in a hurry and find, when it is too late, that some important article has been omitted, and they must either do without for a week or more or borrow of a neighbor. A slate with a pencil tied to it, hung in some convenient place, would prevent much inconvenience of this kind.

HOME-MADE AWNINGS.—Where there is a window not shaded from the direct rays of the sun, it is necessary to invent some kind of a screen to keep the sunshine out. If vines are used, they should not be close to the window, or they will keep out air as well as sunshine. If a hood is put at the top of the window and the vines trained to the edge of that, they will let the air circulate and still keep the sun out.

Cheap awnings can be made at home that will answer the purpose nearly as well as those costing several dollars a window. Buy wide-striped bed-ticking, allowing a yard and a half for each window, and scallop and bind one end of each with red or blue braid. Make a frame by nailing a strip of board, about twenty inches long and two inches wide, to each side of the window-casing, about the middle of the window, and another strip as long as the window is wide across the ends of these. The upper end of the awning is tacked to the top of the window-casing, and then it is stretched tightly over the projecting frame and tacked to the cross-piece, letting about a quarter of a yard of the scalloped end hang down.

HASTY WORDS.—When worried and tired with a complication of cares and duties, we are often prone to feel provoked at trifles; but much pain to others and many heartaches to ourselves would be spared if we could put a guard upon our lips and remember that "silence is golden." Why should we put the annoyance we feel into words which may wound the heart of another like a poisoned arrow? If we speak



HOME-MADE AWNING.

when we feel the impulse of anger, we are almost certain to say words that we shall regret. Mothers, most of all, need to guard against hasty speech. It is so easy to misunderstand a little child, so easy to grieve little ones who are forbidden to answer back, and to leave them filled with a sense of pain and injustice, which will be indelibly stamped on their plastic memory.

Above all things, never write a letter when you are moody or irritated. A hasty word spoken may be forgiven by the friend who knows the circumstances and can make allowance for overwrought nerves, but the written word seems so much more cruel and to hold so much

greater power to wound. Letters once written and sent away cannot be recalled, and instead of bearing angry, bitter thoughts, should only be messengers of love and peace.

MAIDA McL.

MONEY-MAKING FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

SECOND PAPER.

Following the sale of home-made cheese and of greens—or rather, about the same time—comes the sale of vegetable plants. The majority of persons living in town who make garden, and a great many in the country, buy cabbage, tomato, celery, cauliflower or pepper plants rather than go to the trouble of raising them. Although one could not make a fortune raising such plants for sale, one could sell several dollars' worth (even at five cents a dozen plants, but the very early varieties should bring ten cents a dozen), and as "monie a mickle makes a muckle," it would be good pay for the money invested in seeds and the time consumed in the care of plants. In order to sell as many as possible, several weeks before they will be needed one should consult the grocer as to the amount he usually has had calls for, and arrange with him to sell them.

Only seeds of well-known varieties should be planted, and the name plainly marked on the box, so that customers may know just what they are buying. Of course, it would be wise to raise both early and late varieties of cabbage and tomato plants, putting the early ones on sale as soon as it is at all seasonable. A good way is to plant the seed in rather shallow boxes, as large as can conveniently be handled, and when the plants are ready for sale, carry the boxes to the grocer and let him remove the plants as needed. The boxes should be removed and full ones put in their place as often as necessary.

If one has a list of regular customers for other things, they could probably sell several dozen extra plants to them, in addition to those left with the grocer. Then, if one lives on a much-traveled road, a sign announcing that certain plants are for sale, will bring many other customers. Indeed, it would be well to put this sign up quite early, for some who usually raise their own plants would not do so if they knew they could buy reliable plants of certain varieties.

Where sweet potatoes can be cultivated, the raising of these plants is very profitable. I know of one family living in the edge of town that sold over one hundred dollars' worth of sweet-potato plants one spring, the only expense being nine dollars for potatoes for seed. Would any other business pay such a profit on the money invested? I have forgotten the exact dimensions of the plant bed, but as nearly as I can remember, it was about four feet wide and perhaps twenty or thirty feet long. An excavation was made to the depth of about two and one half feet, then about a foot and a half of fresh manure from the stable was put evenly over the bottom of the cavity; this was to provide warmth, making, as it were, a rude hotbed. The rest of the cavity was then filled in with rich soil, and the sweet potatoes—three barrels of them—laid in as close as possible. A strip of muslin was stretched over the bed until after the plants were well started, and it was further protected at night or on cold days by a covering of old canvas, carpet, etc. When the plants were wanted for sale, the bed was thoroughly wet and the plants carefully pulled by hand, and it did seem that whenever one plant was pulled out two more grew up in the same place. A sign put up at the gate brought all the customers, although many more plants might have been sold had they been left at the grocer's, but the lady had not time to attend to that. The plants sold for twenty cents a hundred, although for very large orders some extra ones were added.

Where there is no greenhouse, a few dozen of verbena and pansy plants will usually find ready sale. These should sell for twenty-five cents a dozen. In the fall, well-budded chrysanthemum-plants should find a ready sale at twenty-five cents each.

Many persons think there is no money in raising vegetables for sale unless one can have extra early ones, getting them into the market in advance of any one else. This is all a mistake; and one can, if the business is managed right, make a good, steady income all summer and until late in the fall from vegetables.

Here again is the value of having regular customers shown, for there is not a great deal of money to be made by selling

other than the earliest vegetables to the grocer, unless one has a contract with him to take all one raises. Even then there is more money to be made by selling to hotels, boarding-houses and private families.

The question is often asked, "What vegetables will sell?"

All kinds; although, of course, there will be more of a demand for some than others. Of lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes, turnips, corn, celery and potatoes raise all you can, and if you manage right you will find no trouble in selling. Salsify, or vegetable oyster, and parsnips, sell well in the winter, as also do beets and winter radishes. Then there are pumpkins, several varieties of squash, sweet potatoes, turnips and potatoes that will sell all fall and as late into the winter as they can be kept.



HOME-MADE AWNING.

Beets, parsnips, salsify and winter radishes should be loosely packed in dry sawdust or sand and kept in a cool cellar. In this way they will keep until summer comes again. Pumpkins and squashes, if laid on a shelf so they do not touch each other, in a cool cellar, will keep until long after Christmas, and find a ready sale, and like most other vegetables, the later they are kept the better price they will bring.

Cucumbers must not be forgotten, for they sell well either when well grown to slice and eat as a relish, or when young and tender for pickles. For pickles may also be grown cauliflowers and large peppers. These sell fairly well, and if one has a list of regular customers, green muskmelons to make "mango" pickles may also be sold. Green tomatoes and red cabbage find a ready sale for pickles.

Then there are watermelons and muskmelons, many of which may be sold to private customers, but which oftentimes cannot be given away to grocers.

Indeed, the value of regular customers cannot be overestimated. To them one can sell produce at the same price asked for it in the store, making quite a little profit. They will also purchase many things that a grocer would not buy, on account of taking the risk of not selling again. Then oftentimes a housekeeper will buy things that are brought to her door and attractively displayed, that she would not think of buying from the market. It is also a convenience to many busy women to have fresh vegetables and all other country produce brought to their doors, and they prefer to buy in this way, if possible.

One thing, however, I would impress on the minds of all who undertake to sell to regular customers, and it is that it depends largely on the appearance of things as well as their real quality whether sales are made or not. One will soon secure a reputation, and if it be for first-class goods attractively delivered, they will find an ever-increasing list of customers. But if one gets a reputation of carrying inferior stuff in a careless manner, one might just as well quit the business first as last, for they soon will be driven to it by lack of customers.

CLARA SENSIBAUGH EVERTS.

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FREE!

The following remarkable
statement to which we direct
special attention, is from a
Tenn. farmer.

My age is 63. I suffered in-
tensely from catarrh 10 years,
dry scabs formed in nostrils,
one or both sides stopped up
continually, dryness and sore-
ness of throat, hoarseness,
intense headache, took cold
easily, and had continual roaring, cracking,
buzzing, and singing in my ears. My hearing
began to fail, and for three years I was almost
entirely deaf, and continually grew worse.
Everything I had tried failed. In despair I
commenced to use the Aerial Medication in
1888, and the effect of the first application was
simply wonderful. In less than five minutes
my hearing was fully restored, and has been
perfect ever since, and in a few months was
entirely cured of catarrh.

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Medicines for Three Months' Treatment Free.
To introduce this treatment and prove be-
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will, for a short time, send Medicines for three
months' treatment free. Address,
J. H. MOORE, M. D., Cincinnati, O.
Mention this paper when you write.

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WARRANTED 5 YEARS.
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and wear longer than solid silver and much
stronger. Your choice of genuine Elgin or
Waltham works, stem wind and set.
Carefully regulated and guaranteed to
keep time to one minute a week or
closer. Bear in mind this is a dust
proof case, metal case and a regular
\$10.00 watch, and a movement in this
kind will keep better time and last
five times as long as in ordinary cases
with hinges. Order at once and take
advantage of the hard times, as we
will sell them at this price for 60
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SANITATION AS SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Being asked by Mrs. Ellen M. Richards, the eminent chemist and sanitarian of the Boston Institute of Technology, after having made a careful study of sanitation as it manifested itself at the world's fair, "Do you find that sanitation is, making much progress?" candor compelled the reply, "Nothing like what it should, considering all that is said and written upon it." The impression was fortified by recalling the very unsanitary condition of premises that fairly thrust themselves into notice in two very large towns, through thickly populated sections of which the railroad that took me to the fair passed. To a person from a state where a strenuous effort is being made to abolish even grade crossings, this arrangement of a track bordered on either hand by dooryards seemed deadly.

But pessimistic as the first impression at the fair was, there are many signs that a new impulse will be given to the obtaining of pure water, good food and pure air—that essential triad of "must haves," on which life and health depend.

The sharp direction of the attention of the world to Chicago's contaminated water, which caused only three less than 2,000 deaths from typhoid in 1891 in that city of young and vigorous lives, and the remedial measures taken and their results, afforded a great object lesson that will not be forgotten in this generation. In 1892, when the polluted intakes were shut off and the two-mile tunnel was brought into use, the typhoid deaths came down from 311 in January to 47 in December, and when the water was obtained from the four-mile tunnel (completed May 1, 1893), the death rate was brought down for the next six months from 6.72 to 2.64 in the ten thousand, the percentage for 1891 being 16.6.

The expedition sent over by the London *Lancet* to learn the exact facts, undoubtedly deterred many cautious Englishmen from coming to the fair, but the world-wide notoriety given to the fact that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred typhoid-fever is a water-borne disease must have a potent effect. Many a man on account of it will give greater attention to obtaining at whatever cost a pure water supply; for "all that a man hath will he give for his life."

It is gratifying to see how knowledge and ingenuity are working to overcome difficulties and to fairly bring the "mountain" of the seemingly unattainable into the very kitchens of the suffering "Mahomets," to whom the phrase "distilled water"—in some regions the only safe water—represents ponderous and complicated and costly machinery. No sooner does he learn that boiling destroys most germs, and that the steam which condenses from boiled water will be freed from typhoid germs, than he longs to possess just such a compact and efficient apparatus as exhibited at the fair. It is the outcome of the ingenuity of an eastern physician, whose city was afflicted by an epidemic of typhoid, borne to it by infected water from a town farther up the stream. It can be used on a kitchen stove, and has means of aerating the water, thus preventing the "flat" taste so often complained of in distilled water.

Another happy instance of adapting what has been supposed to imply a large supply of "piped" water, was a portable bath-tub arranged so as to be easily connected with a general water supply, but also capable of having the boiler filled at the top from a bucket and heated by a lamp at the bottom in such a way as to fulfil all the essential conditions of a bath in the luxurious modern hotel. It was pleasant, in imagination, to follow one of these tubs into the farm-house, where its possession would mark a decided step forward in what makes for health and comfort.

It has been claimed that the art of making wholesome bread received a distinct impulse at the centennial, from the use of the delicious Vienna bread there manufactured, and that the use of excellent yeast bread—with its beautifully-reticulated structure, so porous that the juices of the stomach can readily "get at it"—has largely superseded the hot biscuit that were previously eaten at least once a day in nearly every household. That change, I fear, is largely confined to the East, judging from the bloomless, sallow complexions of hosts of near-by patrons of the fair, who certainly looked ill-nourished. The "New England kitchen," presided over by Mrs. Richards; the New York cooking-school, under the direction of Miss Corson; and the lectures on food and its preparation, given by accomplished instructors, must do much to restore the art of cooking to its rightful place among the highest accomplishments to which a woman can attain, and also diffuse correct notions on what is nutritious food.

In the matter of pure air, the women of

Thousands of Orders Every Week. Ladies Delighted Everywhere.

The trial of supplying the lady readers of the Farm and Fireside with Cut-paper Patterns at wholesale prices an immense success, and will be continued. We invite you to give it a trial.

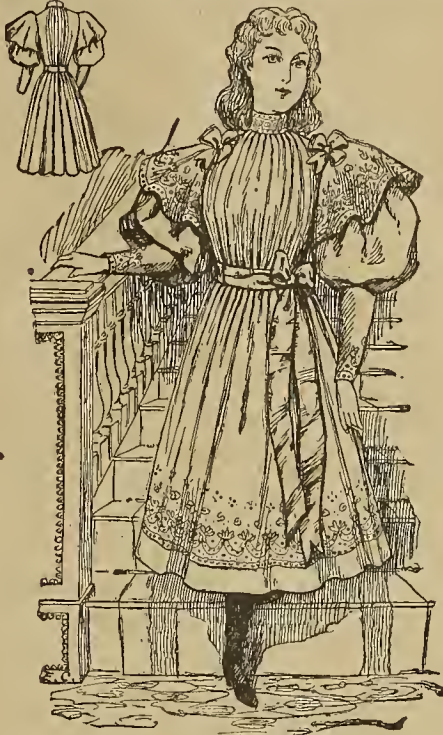
40 CENT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS.

Last March we arranged to have the oldest and most celebrated pattern manufacturers of this country furnish us their very latest and best styles of cut-paper patterns at their lowest wholesale prices. These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we decided to make a trial of furnishing these patterns to the readers of

the Farm and Fireside for the remarkably low price of only **10 Cents Each**, which barely covers the wholesale cost and cost of postage. The trial has proved an immense success. Thousands upon thousands of orders are received, and many ladies have already sent three and four times. Everyone states that the patterns are just splendid, and many of the ladies say it is the best thing we have ever done for our subscribers.



No. 6110.—LADIES' BLAZER.
No. 4093.—LADIES' SKIRT.



No. 6115.—GIRL'S DRESS.



No. 6107.—CHILD'S GUIMPE DRESS.



No. 6112.—MISSES' WAIST.
No. 4039.—MISSES' SKIRT.



No. 6111.—LADIES' WAIST.
No. 6109.—LADIES' DRAPERY.



No. 6108.—LADIES' HOUSE DRESS.

The patterns are all of the very latest spring styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty years these Bazaar Glove-fitting Patterns have been the standard the country over. Full descriptions and directions how to cut and put the garment together are sent with each pattern. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. We keep these patterns in stock. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

For convenience in ordering we have inserted a coupon below, which can be cut out and filled in as indicated, and returned to us with a silver dime, or 10 cents in new, clean

postage-stamps, for each pattern wanted, or you can send your order in a letter.

You can order any of the patterns which have been offered in the back numbers of the Farm and Fireside. Order by the number.

Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and AGE if for children, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern. In case you want more than three patterns, it is best to write a letter.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents; or any TWO patterns and the Farm and Fireside the remainder of this year, 30 cents.

Chicago, who have kept their eyes open for all that would benefit their beloved city, have inaugurated a movement that will keep many noxious vapors and offensive odors out of their air, by setting the example of what is possible in the way of the cremation of garbage, by mounting one of the smokeless and odorless cremators on wheels and sending it about to do its beneficent work in one district after another. When they saw how inoffensively, quickly and perfectly the wastes of the whole fair were transformed into a residue of fertilizing ashes, they copied, and now their energetic action has been copied by the municipal authorities, so that five cremators are at work. The sanitary awakening that has come through the necessary measures to protect the health of the visitors is one of the permanent benefits of the fair, and now that the women have taken hold of the work, they will not stop until the great smoke nuisance is abated; and henceforward—barring epidemics—we may look to see the death rate go steadily down, so that part of the great price the city, as a city, has paid for the fair will come back to her in a larger number of healthier, happier citizens. All praise to the women of Chicago!

MRS. H. M. PLUNKETT.



PATTERN COUPON. (Cut this coupon out) and mail it to us.

Send 10 cents for each pattern wanted; or if you do not want to cut your paper or want more than three patterns, send your order in a letter, but give BUST measure if for ladies, and AGE if for children, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern.

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Post-Office.....

County, or St. and No..... State.....

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Our Sunday Afternoon.

"GOOD—LIKE YOU."

When I reproved my little girl,
Here clear, gray eyes were grieved and wet.
She owned her fault, for pardon plead,
And spoke some words I can't forget:
"If you were little, just like me,
Would ever you be naughty, too?
If I were only all grown up
I could be always good—like you."

She meant it! Her sweet innocence,
Which sent so sharp and sure a dart,
Knows nothing of the wicked moods
That sometimes sway her mother's heart.
Wrath, envy, folly, discontent,
The selfish purpose—not withstood—
These things accuse me; but my child
Believes that I am always good.

On sabbath days, the man of God
Reproves me often unaware,
Ashamed, I hear his earnest voice
My own unworthy deeds declare.
And nobler lives rebuke my own,
But none had ever shaft so true
As she whose loving faith declared,
"I could be always good—like you."

—Mrs. George Archibald, in *Babyhood*.

"HIS BUSINESS AS A CHRISTIAN."

HERE is not much cause for surprise that the world is so apt to regard Christians as insincere. "They claim to have a priceless treasure," say unbelievers, "and they say they would not exchange their faith in God for all the material things of the world. But why don't they ask us to share their prospects of happiness?"

Suppose Philip, when he met the Ethiopian, had talked with him about commonplace things. If Philip had been the kind of Christian so frequently found, he would have commented on the weather, and asked if the Ethiopian thought it would rain; or he might have inquired about the crops, or the prospects of business; the horses that hauled the chariot might also have been a subject of conversation; Philip might have volunteered some information as to his own destination that day, or asked about the Ethiopian's. And then, after Philip had departed, the Ethiopian would very likely have said to himself, "I wonder what that man's business is! I wonder what sort of man he is at home!"

But Philip did not forget his mission. He did not hesitate to tell the Ethiopian what his business was. He did not leave the Ethiopian in doubt as to his work in the world, and the name of Him whom he served. One can imagine the look of admiration in the eyes of the Ethiopian as Philip left him—admiration for the man who entertained high ideals, deep convictions and courage to speak in the interest of the dark-faced man, though a stranger.

An honest purpose, carried out with an earnestness and straightforwardness, challenges attention. No Christian need fear rebuff who lives consistently and presents the matter that is on his heart in a manly way.

With Christ a living fire in the heart, there will be Christ a flame upon the lips and a light in the eyes, and strength in the muscles, and cheerfulness in the manner—Christ the man, through and through, inspiring everything and animating everything.

That sort of man was Philip. He "knew his business as a Christian."

WE HAVE ALL SEEN THEM.

People who are proud of their humility.
People who talk all the time and never say much.

People who never say much and yet speak volumes.

People who say a great deal and do very little.

People who say little and do a great deal.

People who look like giants and behave like grasshoppers.

People who look like grasshoppers and behave like giants.

People who have good clothes, but very ragged morals.

People who have an idea they are religious mainly because they feel bad.

People who wouldn't kill a chicken with a hatchet, but who try their best to kill their neighbors with their tongues.—*Ram's Horn*.

GOOD NEWS FOR ASTHMATICS.

We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free, by addressing a postal card to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are sending out large trial cases free by mail, to sufferers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

We can almost thank the *Inter Ocean* for its insane comments upon the Sunday-school lessons, since its "expositions" from the standpoint of Mrs. Eddy's theology have caused us to look into some of her books. We have not had so much fun in many a day. It is better than a circus to a small boy. In fact, Mrs. Eddy's "science" is a whole Midway of barbaric conceits which are no more related to each other than the Circassian and the Polynesian. The most orthodox expressions are jumbled in with all the paganisms that were ever dreamed of, and the cloud of Polonius that was "humped like a camel," "backed like a weasel" and "very like a whale," was a marble statue beside it. One is reminded of the showman's exhibition of the fiction, Daniel in the lions' den, who, on being appealed to to determine which was Daniel and which the lion, replied:

"Which is Daniel and which is the lion? Now, gentlemen, it makes no difference to me; you just pay your money and you takes your choice."

If you believe in the personality of God, you will find it on one page; if you believe in a pantheistic universe, you will find it on the next; and if you don't know what you believe, you will find plus and minus, affirmation and denial follow each other so steadily through the whole book that you can come out at the end of it as creedless as you began.

The funniest part of the whole is where Mrs. Eddy becomes profound. For a good scholar, the English Bible is usually sufficient, but an ignoramus is always appealing to "the original." And for Mrs. Eddy the name of our first ancestor, Adam, has as marked a fascination as his "tomb" had for Mark Twain. She wrestles with it in each new edition until it would seem that she had made it the subject of all the blunders of which it is possible to make it. In her edition of 1885 she says, "Adam is from the Latin *demens*. A most astonishing bit of philological information, since the Hebrew was a dead language before the Latin was born. Then in 1886 she asserts that "Adam is identical with the Latin *daemon*." Still more wonderful, since "*daemon*" is not Latin at all. And finally, as if to complete the tale of all conceivable absurdities, she asserts in one book that "its meaning is a damn," and in another that it "ought to be interpreted as a dam." Here you can take your choice between the Latin and the Teutonic, after you have compensated Mrs. Eddy for her erudition.

We could fill the whole page with similar blunders, which would disgrace a school-boy's composition, and yet this is the high-priestess of a cult that one of our "great" dailies parades before its tens of thousands of readers!—*Interior*.

THE HUMBLE EXALTED.

God chooses the humblest instruments. He passes by the tempests, and waters the fields and gardens with his imperceptible dew. He passes by the great elephant, and bestows the hues of sapphire and amethyst upon the tiny humming-bird. He passes by the lofty pine and the huge elm-tree, and lavishes blossom and perfume on the violet. All history teaches the same truth. Moses was the son of a poor Levite; Gideon was a thresher; David was a shepherd-boy; Amos was a herdsman; the apostles were ignorant and unlearned; Zwingli was a shepherd; Melancthon, the great theologian of the Reformation, was an armorer; Luther was the child of a poor miner; Fuller was a farm servant; Carey, the originator of the plan of translating the Bible into the language of the millions of Hindustan, was a shoemaker; Morrison, who translated the Bible into the Chinese language, was a last-maker; Dr. Milne was a herd-boy; Adam Clarke was the son of Irish cotters; John Foster was a weaver; Jay, of Bath, was a herdsman.

LOOK PLEASANT.

Have you ever considered the Christian duty of being pleasant? Whether you feel happy or worried, whether things are going well or ill with you, you have no right, by your words or even by a doleful countenance, to cast gloom on others. As a Christian, you have, or ought to have, a light in your heart, and you are commanded to let it shine. You are not only to rejoice, but to impart joy evermore. Have you ever tried, through the duties and trials of one day, "to be a blessing," making your very presence a light and joy to all you meet? Try it.—*Cumberland Presbyterian*.

THE PEOPLE'S ATLAS.

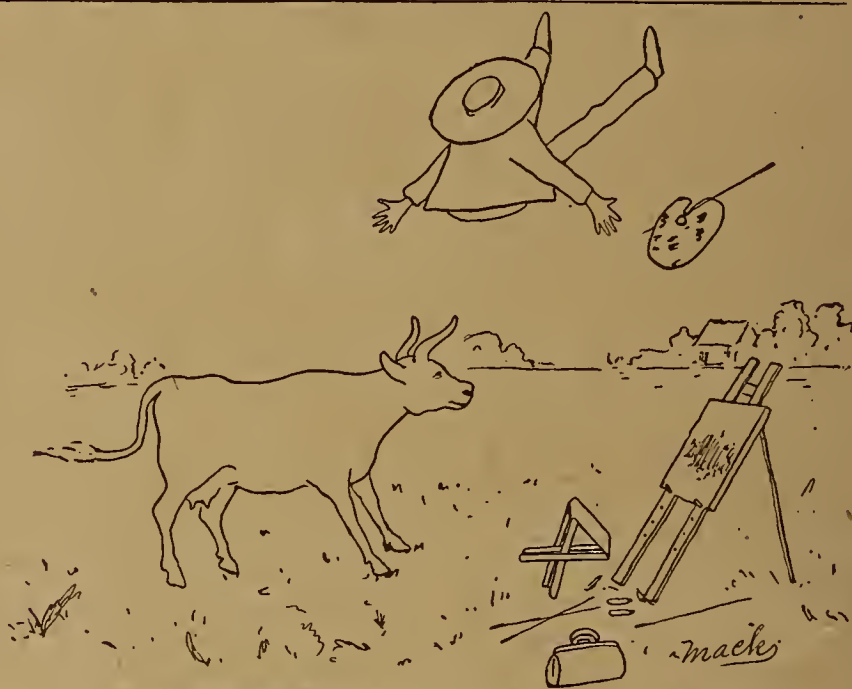
One of the most remarkable products of machinery is books. The People's Atlas is an example of this. Think for a moment how much labor and material there is in a book of 126 pages, each page 11 inches wide by 14 inches long, and containing over 200 large illustrations and full-page maps. Yet we offer this wonderful Atlas free to any one sending one new subscriber for this paper for the remainder of this year at 30 cents. Both the new subscriber and the one sending the new name get a free premium. Never before in the history of the book publishing business has such a grand bargain been offered our subscribers. For full particulars see page 18.

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is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment of

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Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the inquirer should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Peanut Culture.—W. H. K., Rowley, Iowa. Plant and cultivate peanuts just as you would beans. Keep the soil loose and mellow, and the pods will push their way into the ground and take care of themselves. It is not necessary to cover the blossoms. Plant fresh, shelled nuts.

To Kill Burdock.—C. B., Rosamond, Ill., writes: "Please tell me how to get rid of burdock. Our yard is full of it."

REPLY:—Cut off the roots below the crown of the plant with a weed-cutter made by fixing a chisel-blade in the end of a handle. Place a cross-bar at the top of the blade, so that the cutter can be pressed into the ground with the foot. With this simple implement, such weeds as burdock can be destroyed without marring the lawn.

Millet.—Z. E. B., Greenwich, Ohio. Millet is a good "stolen" crop. If the yield of the meadows is going to be short, a few acres of millet will supply the deficiency. It is a hot-weather plant, and is ready for mowing about six weeks after it is sown. It should be cut when in bloom. The first part of June is the time for sowing. As fast as the ground is plowed it should be rolled, harrowed and put in fine condition. If sown for hay, from sixteen to twenty quarts of seed per acre will be required. Cut and cure like hay.

Pickle or Melon Worm.—E. F. Z., Florence, Ala., writes: "Please tell me what will keep the worms out of my cantaloup melons. Last year I lost my entire patch by worms getting into them."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—I think I have spoken of this in an earlier number. Watch the vines carefully and pick off the larvae of the first brood while small. Feed every infested melon to hogs, sheep or cows. That is about all the advice I am able to give for the destruction of this pest, which we have not yet well under control.

Sage Culture.—J. W. H., Noble county, Ind., writes: "How is sage cut and cured when raised by the acre for commercial purposes? Is it cured in the field like hay, or must it be raked up in a building or shed to dry? Do the early fall frosts injure it if not cut? Does rain on it after cutting injure it? Can seed of Holt's Mammoth sage be purchased?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—See the article written by E. L. Howard, of Georgia, and appearing on page four of this issue. You can buy seed of the large-leaved variety from any leading seed-house, I think, and also plants from seedsmen and nurserymen. Sage is hardy.

Managing Pie-plant.—S. C. O., Ft. Scott, Kan., writes: "What is the matter with my pie-plant? It sends up too many small stems, with perhaps from one to four larger ones. This spring I split the roots and gave them a light dressing of manure. Would it do to prune the roots or take part of the crown away? When is the best time to set out again?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Rhubarb usually does best when taken up, divided and replanted in well-prepared, very rich ground. I think the chief trouble with your plants is that you do not use enough fertilizer. Give them a good lot of old compost every spring; the more the better. You cannot harm it by heavy manuring, and you cannot get very large stalks without such manuring.

Cucumber Pickles—Sweet Potatoes—Tomatoes.—W. J. P., Heluca, Ark., writes: "What is the best way of putting up and pickling cucumbers to sell to dealers by the barrel?—Does it injure sweet-potato vines to take runners from them, and will the runners make a paying crop?—What is the best manure for tomatoes, and how should it be used? What is the average yield per acre?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—Simply put the pickles, freshly gathered, into a brine, using about one bushel of salt to ten crates (one and one fourth bushels each) of pickles. It would not materially injure sweet-potato vines in thrifty growth to take a few runners off. But I do not imagine that plants propagated from these runners would produce much of a crop; your summer season is probably too short for that. Any kind of compost is good for tomatoes. So are fertilizers. Apply broadcast. Commercial manures may be used in the hills, well mixed with the soil. A fair yield is probably twelve to fifteen tons per acre, but much more can be produced under favorable conditions.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers.

Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the applicant should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the writer's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Lumps.—O. P. S., Courtney, N. D. I have no means of knowing what you call "lumps." Maybe your cow is affected with actinomyosis.

Heaves.—F. H. B., Va. What you complain of seems to be a case of heaves; that is, a chronic, feverless and incurable difficulty of breathing. For further information, consult recent numbers of FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Ringbone.—A. M. R., Cowlitz, Wash. It is too late in the season for a successful treatment of ringbone and spavin. Wait until next November, or else consult FARM AND FIRESIDE of December 1st, 1893.

Rhachitis.—M. G. D., Chase City, Va., writes: "My pigs get lame in their hind legs and seem to suffer much pain. Some of them I have to help up. It seems to be the pain that causes them not to get up. The feed has been ship stuff."

ANSWER:—Your pigs suffer from rhachitis, a disease due to improper diet. Feed bran instead of ship stuff, and if a clover-field is available, turn them out into the clover, or have the clover cut and fed to them. If they are not too far gone they will recover; otherwise they will not.

Heaves.—F. B., Marshall, Ill. The answer given to F. H. B., Va., also applies to your case, perhaps with the difference that the difficulty of breathing of your mule may possibly be caused by an obstruction in the respiratory passages. If this is the case and the obstruction is accessible, a cure perhaps may be effected by a surgical operation. If it is not accessible, your case, too, is incurable.

Bruised Withers.—J. A. L., Glasgow, Mo. Since the swelling is of several months' standing, a scattering can scarcely be expected, and it will be best either to let it alone (at any rate as long as it does not become troublesome), or else to have it operated upon by a competent veterinarian. If anybody else attempts to operate or to lance it, a troublesome fistula will be the result.

A Dry Cough.—J. F. K., Kline, Iowa, writes: "I have a cow which has had a dry cough for about five months. She is not reduced in flesh."

ANSWER:—It is quite possible that your cow is affected with tuberculosis. Either have her thoroughly examined by a competent veterinarian or subject her to the tuberculin test. It is impossible to make the diagnosis from a distance and without examination, in a case like yours.

Tympanitis.—M. E. B., Waverly, Ohio. Your cow suffers from habitual tympanitis. If the same is a glutton, as you say she is, feed her no more than is good for her and avoid all kinds of food that have a tendency to ferment; for instance, all kinds of spoiled food, wilted or very wet clover, wilted grass, grass grown in the shade, cabbage leaves, etc., food covered with hoar frost, new hay, leaves of beets and turnips, etc. Also, give every day a pinch of salt.

A Skin Disease.—M. M. S., Villa Rica, Ga., writes: "My mule has something like farcy. She has it in the spring. She bites herself in the flanks and picks the hair out in spots. There are no farcy bumps."

ANSWER:—Your mule probably suffers from some skin disease—maybe mange. If you will give a more complete description I may be able to comply with your request.

Horse-radish.—D. A. W., Columbia City, Ind. There is no doubt that your horse died of inflammation of the stomach and intestines, caused by the horse-radish eaten, as you state, by the animal. What induced the animal to eat it I do not know. As a rule, animals even under domestication will avoid things that are injurious, but there are exceptions. For instance, if cows have access to white-lead paint, they will eat it and thus poison themselves.

A Shoulder-boil.—S. M., Camden, S. C., writes: "I have a mule with a hard lump as large as a hickory-nut on one shoulder, caused by a bad-fitting collar."

ANSWER:—Such a hard tumor is best removed by a surgical operation. Have it performed by a veterinarian. In some cases it can be removed by cutting an opening into it clear to the center, and by inserting into that opening a crystal of sulphate of copper. This method, however, requires good judgment; otherwise damage may be done.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.—D. O. W., Sheboygan, Wis. Your mare, it seems, suffers from chronic inflammation of the bladder, but whether the same is the result of the presence of a stone or concrement (comparatively rare in mares), or merely a chronic catarrhal inflammation due to other causes, does not proceed from your communication, and is best ascertained by having the mare examined by a competent veterinarian. If there is a stone or concrement, its removal requires a surgical operation.

Malignant Warts.—W. O. D., Lebanon, Neb. Follow the directions which you found in a recent number of FARM AND FIRESIDE. Whether the warts you speak of are of the malignant kind, you will have to determine yourself. I cannot tell you, because I have not seen them and you fail to furnish a description. If I were to answer all wart, cough, spavin, fistula and "lump" questions in every number, and give in every case minute directions and describe every possibility, at least ten times as much space as is allotted to me would be required, even if everything else were excluded.

Fluor Albus.—L. T., Verdon, S. D. If the discharge complained of is caused by a chronic catarrhal inflammation, irrigating the uterus of the mare once a day with a one-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, in warm water, may possibly effect a cure, provided the treatment is continued for some length of time. If, however, a former injury has caused permanent morbid changes, or if somebody has been "monkeying" with her, attempting to open her up, I have to advise you to have her examined by a competent and reliable veterinarian before any treatment is attempted. No attempt should be made to breed the animal as long as she is in her present condition.

A Severe Injury.—J. E., West Lima, Wis., writes: "One of my colts got kicked on the left side of the hind leg low on the knee. Four or five days after it hurt so bad that the colt could not put the foot to the ground, and has not since—ten weeks. It is swelled up to the body, but not below the knee. It opened and discharged some and got very sore."

ANSWER:—Your description leaves one in doubt what joint you refer to, the hind knee (joint between the femur and tibia) or the hock-joint (tarsus), which, of course, makes a decided difference. It will therefore be best that you ask a veterinarian to examine the animal and to ascertain what parts have been injured, etc.

A Self-milking Cow.—Mrs. E. B. A., Waukomis, Okla., writes: "I have a four-year-old cow that sucks herself. Have tried all remedies I have heard of except splitting her tongue. Is there any way to stop her?"

ANSWER:—What you complain of is easily remedied. Have made for your cow a halter with a rather low but heavy nose-band, with two rows of sharp nails about two and one fourth inches long in it; the lower row pointing a little downward and the upper slightly upward. The nose-band, of course, must be made of double leather, but any harness-maker will know how to make such a halter. If you tell him for what purpose you want it. If your cow has such a halter on, she will soon find it very inconvenient to attend to the milking business herself, and prefer to leave it to the regular milker.

A Lame Horse.—J. D. S., Bellefonte, Pa., writes: "I have a horse that has been sprained in his shoulder. When standing, he extends his lame leg forward. After standing awhile, if made to move, a slight cracking will be heard in the lower part of the shoulder. He also has a lump as large as a hen's egg in front of the shoulder and above the chest. He has the sweeney in the shoulder."

ANSWER:—There is nothing whatever in

your communication that shows that the seat of the lameness is in the shoulder. A shrinking of the muscles, always most conspicuous in those of the shoulder, may be caused by inactivity due to any chronic lameness, particularly in the foot or in the lower part of the leg. What you say about a "lump" conveys no idea whatever of what you mean. Webster defines the word "lump" as "a small mass of matter of no definite shape; an irregular cake; as, a lump of sugar." For all I know, there may be a small collar-boil, which has nothing to do with the lameness. You undoubtedly can find a competent veterinarian in your state who is able to locate the seat of lameness, and is not baffled by an enlargement, swelling or tumor.

Injured the Shoulder.—M. C. H., Plainview, Neb., writes: "I have a four-year-old mare that is lame in the right, front foot. About two years ago another horse ran her against a post. She was lame for awhile then. It left a small lump on the bone right under the collar. She is lame now when she is worked. It seems as if the muscles are weak, and she can't draw the leg forward very easily."

ANSWER:—I cannot tell you what ails your mare and what should be done, because from your description no safe conclusion can be drawn, except that your mare injured the shoulder-bone, perhaps broke, or at any rate bruised it, and it is very doubtful whether anything can be done. If there is lameness in the foot, you altogether fail to give any information indicating its seat or nature.

Scrotal Hernia.—E. L. C., Huntland, Tenn., writes: "I have a stallion that is three years old and is ruptured. This appeared when he was sucking, but when he was about four months old it could not be noticed. It has showed on him ever since in hot weather, when I put him out and drive him, but as soon as cold weather comes on it disappears. Can I cure it? If not, will there be any danger in having him castrated? The rupture is only on one side, which is about twice as large as it ought to be."

ANSWER:—The hernia can be cured best and with the least danger by castrating the horse with a "covered" testicle. The operation, however, should be entrusted to nobody but a very competent veterinarian. There is no real loss in castrating such a horse, because such a defect is more or less hereditary.

Bog-spavin.—J. H., Castalia, N. C., writes: "I have a mare with a swelling about as large as a man's fist on the inner and anterior part of the hock-joint."

ANSWER:—What you complain of does not seem to be a blood-spavin—that is, a morbid enlargement of the vein—but a so-called bog-spavin, or morbid enlargement of the capsular ligament. Such a bog-spavin, as a rule, does not cause any lameness, and therefore is only an eyesore. But as the result of any treatment is rather uncertain, especially if the causes—such as hard work, unequal distribution of weight and concussion, imperfect mechanical proportions and insufficient strength of the joint—are apt to continue to act or cannot be removed, it is most advisable, unless the horse has a fancy value, to leave it alone. If you want to do something, you may make, once a day, an application of tincture of iodine.

Probably Lung-worms.—G. S., Tucson, Arizona, writes: "My sheep are suffering from some form of catarrh. There is considerable discharge of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood. They lose flesh even when on the best of green feed. What can I do for them. I feed salt and ashes regularly, sometimes mixing in some sulphur. Is there any preventive?"

ANSWER:—Symptoms like those you mention are produced by the presence of lung-worms (*Strongylus filaria*) and others in the bronchial ramifications. It is probable that your sheep are thus affected, if the same have access to irrigated fields or river or creek bottoms, or pools of stagnant water. One carefully-made post-mortem examination would reveal the true state of affairs and show the cause of the trouble. The disease, if caused by lung-worms, may be considered incurable, because the worms cannot be dislodged by anything not as injurious to the sheep as the disease itself. The prevention consists in keeping the sheep away from those places where the worm-brood is picked up.

So-called Poll-evil.—J. H. A., Larned, Kan., writes: "I have a six-year-old horse which began to swell about four months ago on the back of his neck and top of the head. Some call it poll-evil. It has not come to a head, but seems very hard. Would it be advisable to blister?"

ANSWER:—If the swelling you describe shows signs of inflammation and abscess formation, it must be opened at the lowest point; or if this cannot be ascertained from the outside, an opening may be made where the fluctuation is the plainest, and then, after the bottom of the abscess has been ascertained by careful probing, a lower opening is best made with a suitable instrument—a curved trocar, for instance—from within to without. This done, caustics—for instance, a solution of sulphate of copper, 1:4—may be injected a few times (morning and evening) until the callous walls of the abscess have been destroyed. To ascertain this requires experience and good judgment. When these are lacking, the treatment is seldom successful. Where the exact point, "enough," cannot be ascertained, it sometimes leads to success to prepare a certain quantity of the concentrated solution—say five or six times as much as will be required for one injection—and then to add after each injection an amount of water equal in quantity to the amount of solution that has been used. Thus the solution will become weakened after every injection, and soon lose its corrosive properties and become a mere tonic. After this is done the injection may be continued twice a day until a healing has been effected. If there are no signs of inflammation or abscess formation and the swelling already of long standing, and no competent veterinarian is available, it is best left alone. Such swellings are caused by bruising.

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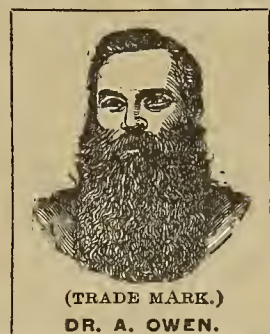
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Our Miscellany.

MYSTERIES OF FLORIDA.

Two miles south of Gainesville is a prairie. At certain seasons strangers wonder why it is called a "prairie," for they look out upon a broad stretch of water so deep that storms churn its surface into rolling, white-capped billows. At times the commerce of the lake is done by steamer, while at other times there is not enough water to float a canoe. In fact, I have crossed the prairie in the steamer, and again have gone over identically the same route in a stage, from whose wheels clouds of dust would roll.

On the edge of the prairie, half walled in by rock, dense with immense trees draped in long festoons of moss, is a pool of water called "The Sink." The depth of it has never been sounded. From this sink an underground river flows and makes its way no one knows where. Sometimes an acre or so of land, trees and all will fall into the underground river, and then the drainage of the prairie is obstructed and the prairie "goes dry." In a year or two the river will have seeped around the obstruction, and then the prairie "goes wet." In the neighborhood of Gainesville there are hundreds of these sinks, all of them as round as a dollar and averaging from a quarter to a half acre in extent.

North of Gainesville is a pretty and mysterious spot called the "Devil's Mill-hopper." A large stream of water comes down hill with considerable force and disappears in a pool that has no visible outlet. Near Brooksville is another pool very similar to the "Devil's Mill-hopper." A stream of water pours into it and disappears in a whirlpool in the center. Throw a log into it and it will circle the pool many times, gradually drawing nearer to the center. Suddenly the log disappears.

Some gruesome stories are connected with the Brooksville pool. It is said that the place is haunted, for the reason that many a man, and woman, too, has mysteriously disappeared in it, never to be heard of afterward. In the pioneer days of that part of the country, so the stories go, there was a secret society which washed all its dirty linen in that pool. In other words, if a man or woman gave grave offense to any members of the society, he or she was gagged, bound, and in the darkness of night thrown into the pool.—*Florida Times-Union*.

THE GOOD MAN'S UNFORTUNATE ILLUSTRATION.

A well-known minister succeeded in so shocking his congregation, a few nights ago, that several of the ladies fainted outright, while two or three had to be carried bodily from the church and resuscitated in the fresh air. The preacher was expatiating upon the merits or demerits of Solomon, as the case may have been, when he came to the place where Solomon began taking unto himself his eight hundred wives.

"Solomon," said the holy man, lifting his hands above his head and gazing sorrowfully at the roof of the church, "Solomon was, my dear friends—Solomon was—he was a regular Billy Breckinridge sort of a man."

Just here he paused. There was an awed hush, followed by a smothered groan that came from the center of the church. The preacher tried to correct himself, but it was too late, and his apology was almost as bad as the original remark. His sermon closed almost immediately.—*Louisville Evening Post*.

COMPOSED OF DEBASED FOREIGNERS.

None of these vagabond, predatory or violent movements have embraced any portion of the great body of responsible unemployed. The American workmen have not followed these tramp marches, and have not been concerned in the outbreaks that have come at the same time and that have sprung in part from the same impulse. The mob at Cleveland, which wantonly attacked the mills and factories with the anarchist spirit, was made up altogether of ignorant and debased foreign elements. The riots in the coke regions come from the same imbruted classes. American lives are sacrificed in defense of property, but no Americans are found among the aggressors. The selfish policy which has employed these degraded and vicious foreigners for the sake of cheap labor finds its retribution in those periodical outbreaks. But with all that provocation the intelligent workmen are not seen following or encouraging violent demonstrations.—*Baltimore American*.

A PRACTICAL FARM FENCE.

The question of farm fencing is one of vast importance to the American farmer. Timber is decreasing rapidly, and the quality of that which remains is unsatisfactory for the purpose. Barbed wire is an expensive investment at any price, when the damage to live-stock is considered.

In another column of this paper will be seen the advertisement of the Keystone Woven Wire Fence Co., Tremont, Ill., illustrating a section of their fencing in which are combined the latest improvements, as well as the most essential features that are necessary in making a fence which is really practical for the average farmer. A wire fence in order to remain permanently useful and in good shape, must have provision for the change of temperature. The Keystone Wire Fence meets this exigency in a most ingenious manner. A farmer cannot afford to spend his time building wire fences in a crude way by hand, when he can buy the "Keystone" in rolls all ready to put up. For additional particulars as to cost, nearest agent, etc., address the Company as above.

HIS COW COMES HIGH.

There is a man in Chicago who pays \$18,000 a year for the privilege of keeping a cow.

He is a sane man, a business man, a man of family, and generally respected in the community. His poor relatives declare him a freak, and his neighbors shrug their shoulders and murmur things about rich men's whims.

The way of it is that he possesses a valuable building lot in a choice residence portion of the city, and having nothing else to do with it, he put a nice little fence around it and quartered therein his pet Jersey cow. The cow was an artistic cow, and harmonized well with the green turf and lilac-bushes, so people rather admired the arrangement. One day a man came along who thought he would like to build a house on that particular lot, so he hunted up the owner and made him a spot-cash offer of \$300,000 for the land. His offer was refused, decisively and politely.

"But," remonstrated a relative, aghast, "that would pay you \$18,000 a year! Why on earth did you refuse it?"

The rich man lit a cigar, and turned a protesting face on the accuser.

"Yes," he assented in a puzzled way, "but what would I have done with my cow?"—*Chicago Record*.

A CLEVER HORSE REMARKABLY TRAINED.

An addition has just been made to the variety show at the Crystal Palace, in the shape of what is described as a talking and thought-reading horse. Mazeppa seems to be able to do anything but talk, and by means of her feet and head to answer any questions put to her by her trainer (Mr. H. S. McGuire) or by any of the audience. She first starts counting four by striking the ground four times, and then goes through a simple examination in addition, multiplication and subtraction with perfect accuracy. After calling for the number of days in a week, the number of months in a year, and the day in the month, Mr. McGuire asked how many days in the week she desired to work, and her vigorous shake of the head to indicate none caused considerable amusement. She also adds up a four-line sum, dictated from the auditorium, and written on a blackboard; tells the time by different watches, and performs many other remarkable feats, which bear testimony to the training powers of her owner, who was loudly applauded at the close of the entertainment.—*London Standard*.

WATERPROOF CELLARS.

A cellar can be so constructed as to be waterproof, if the bottom, or the floor, is first covered with cement, the walls built thereon laid in cement and the exterior of the walls covered with cement. This makes practically a water-tight basin. The cement used must be the best Portland cement, one part; clean, sharp sand, one part.

After a cellar is built it is not so easy to make it waterproof. Still it can be done. Cover the exterior of the wall with the above cement, ditto the bottom, and work the cement in under the bottom of the wall.

If these directions are followed, you will succeed. But if cheap materials are used and the work badly done, you will be sure to fail. A drain put around the outside of the wall, or even inside, below the cellar floor, may be efficient in carrying off the water if you can give it a good delivery.—*The National Builder*.

NOT THE ONLY ONE.

During my second year at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, I had a classmate whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard. One of the professors was in the habit of taking the boys unawares and quizzing them. He said to this fellow one day:

"How much is a dose of —?" giving the technical name of croton-oil.

"A teaspoonful," was the ready reply.

The professor made no comment, and the fellow soon realized that he had made a mistake. After a quarter of an hour he said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question."

"It's too late, Mr. —," responded the professor, looking at his watch. "Your patient's been dead fourteen minutes."—*New York World*.

DIAMONDS OF THOUGHT IN SETTINGS OF GOLD.

Diamonds are the most precious stones and gold the most precious metal. When a book contains the very best and most precious things found in the literature of the world, and profusely illustrated by superb engravings, it may justly be called "Diamonds of Thought in Settings of Gold." This is exactly what the book of 400 poems and illustrations advertised on page 18 is. You can get this magnificent work free. Its actual value is \$4.00. Read the advertisement on page 18.

AN EVELESS EDEN.

In Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is Maiwatchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the great wall of Kalkan and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe through Siberia has created sufficient fortune to enable them to return to their native cities and live there in ease with their families.—*Chicago Daily Tribune*.

HOW TO BUTTER THIN BREAD.

"I like my sandwiches with the bread cut thin," said Mr. Googleby, "but I seldom try to make them in that way myself, for they always make me angry, the bread crumbles and curls up so when I try to spread it. Mrs. Googleby has no such trouble, however, and this morning I discovered why; she butters the cut end of the loaf before cutting off the slice. Simple, ain't it? And Mrs. Googleby tells me it's as old as the hill."

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VERY likely it is just as you say, but there isn't a particle of use in your trying to convert me to any of your new-fangled theories, for I am an old-fashioned, orthodox housekeeper, whether I am a good one or not. Why, do you expect that I am

going to work like a beaver cleaning house, and then pack away half of my things and have nothing in order when I get through? No, indeed."

I sincerely hope that the majority of housewives who read the COMPANION are less prejudiced and old-foggyish than the outspoken friend quoted above, for really, the modern custom of dressing our rooms, as well as ourselves, in attire appropriate to the season, is a highly commendable one, whether considered from an economic or esthetic point of view.

Comparatively few of us can afford a vacation, much less the luxury of a summer cottage, but by the expenditure of even so small a sum as five dollars and a fair amount of ingenuity and skill, we may all give our rooms a decidedly cool and "summery" look. More than this, it is the wisest kind of economy to put away heavy carpets and draperies and upholstered furniture, for the wear and tear of one summer, with its sun, dust and flies, is more injurious than the usage of two winters. Do not stop with these, however, but take down all oil-paintings and pictures in gilt frames. The handsomest picture extant is anything but ornamental when covered with tarlatan or netting. If your walls are hung with baunettes, photograph-frames and a dozen and one other ornaments that are sure to give you ten times more annoyance than pleasure during fly-time, put them away, too. A room that is crowded with even the most artistic decorations never looks roomy, cool and restful.

Do not ruin handsome silk lamp and candle shades when scarcely less artistic ones can be made of crape-paper at a trifling expense.

Wire screens for doors and windows were never as cheap as now, but if one cannot compass these, black mosquito-netting tacked securely *inside* the window-casing, between the windows and outside shutters, are inconspicuous and just as effective. All-over floor coverings, unless of matting, have no place among summer furnishings. The former were never as handsome as they are this season, and no floor covering is at once so cool and wholesome looking; but they are short-lived under hard usage, and nothing gives a room a more forlorn appearance than shabby matting. If one does not mind expense, however, the better grades of matting are an ideal floor covering.

In purchasing, get the reversible sorts, and it is good economy to get a whole piece, for when it is worn, the better parts from different rooms can be put together for one room. Carpet-paper or two thicknesses of newspapers should be laid under matting.

The most of us, however, have rugs that are suitable for summer use, and as economy is the first consideration, we can paint or stain the floor ourselves at a trifling expense; this plan will be more often adapted. Matting rugs are exceptionally clean and restful looking, but no more so than Japanese jute ones, and the latter are many times as durable. Rag rugs made in hit-or-miss style and finished at the ends with fringe are wonderfully "homey" looking, especially if the floor is painted with yellow ocher (an old fashion recently revived).

If the wall decorations are dingy, or otherwise inappropriate, the effect may be greatly changed by adding a matting dado

or frieze, or panels of cretonne, cheese-cloth or silkoline in harmonious tones. A decorative and attractive bit of color may be imparted to a room by fastening a Japanese umbrella (reversed) to the center of the ceiling, or near one corner, with a number of small Japanese lanterns pendant from the ends of the ribs.

Decorate the walls with black and white engravings, or art photographs, simply framed. Every magazine contains the former, and there are few store-rooms or attics that do not contain old picture-frames that can be made "just the thing" by a coat or two of ivory-white or other daintily-colored enamel.

Almost any woman can make frames of flat pine molding with square corners, and they are charming when prettily draped with madras, silkoline, cheese-cloth or other thin drapery fabric. Pulp-board, either brown, cream or white, makes an excellent background for engravings, and by cutting out openings to correspond with the size of the picture, touching up the inner edge with jagged gilt lines, or straight ones made with red, blue or black ink, the effect of a frame is easily obtained.

Decorated panels made of supplements from the art magazines, or of cardboard covered with cretonne, shirred cheese-cloth or other soft drapery fabric, are sure to brighten up dark or dull woodwork, and if the colors are chosen to harmonize with the other furnishings of the room, are sure to add a pleasing bit of color.

All draperies, bed and cushion covers, etc., should be made of washable material. There is almost no limit to such fabrics, Japanese stuffs, crapes, Swiss, Bombay and

Curled hair or down is the most desirable filling for hammocks and chair-seat cushions, but cotton batting, excelsior or short hay answer well for the others. If dining or other chairs with upholstered seats cannot be put away, covers of washable material, finished at the edge with plaited frills of Turkey red or other plain fabric, and tied to position over the others, will not only look delightfully cool and summery, but afford much protection to the other covers.

Screens of Japanese rattan, white or other light wood, with panels of washable material, are among the most decorative and useful of warm weather furnishings, and are also inexpensive.

For sunny piazzas, shades of bamboo or reed are an ideal protection, as they are open enough to admit a free entrance of air. Japanese matting is often utilized for this purpose, but though less expensive, is by no means as desirable.

A matting wall-pocket or large fish-net should be fastened to the walls of the house as a receptacle for papers and books.

Corner box-seats that can be made secure by a padlock, are decidedly comfortable if well provided with mattress and cushions, and very convenient for holding cushions, footstools, etc.

For carrying out certain schemes of color, especially in bedchambers, unfinished pine furniture may be purchased cheaply at the manufactory and enameled at home; and the same is true of rockers for piazza and general use.

A little Turkey red or other bright color may be introduced, but proper effects are in the main dependent upon the use and

plishments to the service of their friends. A woman who has selected with taste a few poems or stories, and recites them gracefully when invited to do so, adds much to the sum of pleasure, while it costs her only the time which less industrious women waste. So it is with music and drawing. To become an artist in any profession demands one's whole life, body and soul, but a "smattering" of accomplishments is not to be despised, and can be secured by gathering up fragments of time and talent.

Last time I told you to sketch leaves and blossoms. From that, go on to the entire plant. Make a picture of a flower-pot as it stands on the window-sill. Always study first the proportions of the object and the things surrounding it before you make a stroke of your pencil. In winter you can fill your sketch-book with such things as pots, paus, empty baskets in different positions, lamps, books (single and in groups), chairs, a door and the glimpse you get through it, the cat on the hearth, in fact, anything which is accessible.

Having commenced to make pictures yourself, you will notice with new perception all the pictures you see. One of the first discoveries you make will be the fact that good pictures do not exactly reproduce an object. They rather indicate it. The most skilful artist is the one who makes a picture tell most with the least work. You must learn how to simplify your drawing. You must learn what to omit. *What to omit*—that is the secret of perfection in all art, be it literary, pictorial, or even the art of behavior. What not to do is the main question. Excess offends good taste, and is often the cause of misfortune in more serious things than sketching. Our illustrated magazines are so full of good sketches that you need only to try to draw, compare your work with the best you see, and then try again in order to make considerable progress.

I spoke of the cat on the hearth, because you will soon feel inclined to try some animated thing, but for a first attempt let it be asleep. If you try some moving object you will have to exercise more mental faculties than when your fingers are employed to sketch something quiet. You must *remember* an action if it does not continue long enough for you to look, and then look again. "Memory sketches" are part of the course in art schools. This means that you must first learn all the peculiarities of an object, imagine how you would draw it, and then, having put away the object, take pencil and paper and produce the sketch from your mind.

The picture of the cat given you with this lesson is from the pencil of M. Eugene Lambert, a French artist, who makes cats his specialty. The French adore cats, and it is said that one cannot look out of an upper window in Paris without seeing hundreds of these feline pets sunning themselves on the roofs and window-sills.

AN ART TEACHER.

REQUESTED INFORMATION.

ELLA E. D.—The sample of goods sent me is a new fabric sent out by the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co. It is used for draperies as well as gowns, and would be charming for the bed-chamber you mention. I have not tested the permanency of the coloring, but it certainly combines cheapness with beauty in a great degree. An article will be published in our next issue on white china for painting. The combination of yellow and white in decorating rooms is no longer in favor. Pale green is one of the most desirable colors for a summer living-room, and is also in decided favor for bedchambers. Use pink and cream in combination.

ANNA L.—Tatting doilies are beautiful, and peculiarly fitted for use on polished tables. A set well made would be a charming wedding gift for your friend. The plate, dessert and tumbler doilies should be composed entirely of tatting, but the centerpiece, whether round or square, had better have a linen center. The latter need not be embroidered, merely finished with hemstitching or drawn-work and a deep border of tatting. If embroidered, it should be in white.

HOUSE-BUILDER.—Yes, the second or upper stories of a house are more desirable for bedchambers, but if I was "well along in the fifties and building a house for my old age," I should certainly have a room on the first floor that could be utilized for a sleeping apartment. Connected with the living-room or hall and provided with a capacious closet, it could be used as a library or sewing-room until a future time of need. Adamant is a somewhat more expensive wall finish than plaster, but is in every way superior. The walls of all closets, as well as the floors and other wood finish, should be painted, and all shelves should be removable. Have a full or half-sized window in all closets having an outside wall. By all means have a paneled wainscoting in the dining-room. Large, sliding doors are indeed quite an item of expense, but they are a great convenience as a protection against draughts and dust (when sweeping). They are often made of cheaper wood than the other wood finish of the room, but such economizing is contemptible. Paint is in decided favor as a finish for the walls of bedchambers. If you prefer stain, which is really a thin wash of paint, use it, but do not attempt to imitate mahogany, oak or other hard wood.



Calcutta cloths, silkoline, art muslins, cheese-cloth, etc., but none of them combine more points of excellence than the last mentioned variety. It is cheap, easily laundered, and thin enough to easily blow to and fro when there is a breeze. All windows should be supplied with holland shades, and the most artistic, as well as convenient, method of hanging long curtains is to suspend them from poles by brass rings and allow them to hang free. This admits the entrance of air and allows them to be drawn aside or closed at will. Enameled poles are exceptionally pretty, and so, too, are those made of bamboo canes.

Heavy, unbleached muslin simply finished with hemstitched or feather-stitched hems makes very effective portieres; or if something more elaborate is desired, the same fabric may be embroidered in colors, or have a dado or frieze of cretonne applied in a simple band, or the flowers cut out and appliqued on, scattered over the surface.

A charming summer parlor furnished in old blue and white, has one pair of portieres made of white bolton sheeting with geometrical design made of mixed blue and white knitting cotton couched on with gold-colored silk, and another pair were of blue denim with design of crescents of various sizes made of white knitting cotton couched on with blue. In both cases three strands of cotton were used.

All chair-cushions should be made removable. Nothing better than the saddle-bag style has been devised for the backs of chairs, and tassel-tipped cord crocheted of cream linen is far better than ribbon for fastening the cushions together.

Hammocks and divans should be provided with cushions of different shape and size, and with afghans of light and heavy weight. There is a wide range of fabrics suitable for cushion-covers, among the most desirable of which are linen, cretonne, Madagascar-grass cloth, bandana kerchiefs, Turkey red and denim.

artistic arrangement of cool, dainty colors, and the harmonious relations of the whole.
K. B. J.

LITTLE LESSONS IN DRAWING.

No. 4.

Every person who writes on the subject of self-education, advises the use of a "commonplace book," meaning a blank-book wherein are to be recorded thoughts and incidents which seem worth preserving. If a person has few original thoughts good enough to save, then quotations from favorite authors may be copied. Burns' "commonplace book"—at least extracts from it—forms a part of his complete works, and Hawthorne's "note-book" contains many of his plans for stories. These things are very interesting. They seem to bring us close to these authors as in a familiar chat. We learn their methods, and we are often surprised to see how literally true were their poems and stories, true with the fiction of the poet, which, Goethe says, is "the purest truth."

Even if you do not expect to write for the public, at least you will write letters to your friends, and this study of literary art will help to make you an accomplished correspondent. You see how I am coming around to drawing. I am going to tell you that you must keep a sketch-book, and record in it bits of everything, for although you do not expect to be as famous as Rosa Bonheur or Madeline Lemaire, every now and then, in your domestic and social life, you will find it convenient to illustrate your talk or your letters with a little picture. I am amazed sometimes to see how uninteresting many persons allow themselves to be, because they are too indolent to cultivate little graces and talents. On the other hand, a few of my acquaintances take on a marked prominence in society and gain the name of being "very smart," when really the only thing for which they deserve credit is a diligence in cultivating themselves and a willingness to devote their accom-

FANCY WORK.

Conducted by HATTIE WILLARD WETMORE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ch means chain or chains; st, stitch or stitches; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; tr, treble or trebles; h-tr, half treble; l-tr, long treble; s-tr, short treble; sl, slip; k, knit; n, narrow; p, purl or seam; tog, together; tto, throw thread over; *, repeat; o, over; sh, shell or shells; d sh, double shell.

INFANT'S CROCHETED SACK.

It affords pleasure to furnish directions for this pretty little sack, for the benefit of those who are not very skilful with the crochet-needle. The handsome shape and easy stitch recommend it to many.

One and one half skeins of white and half a skein of pink Fleischer's "AA" Saxony yarn were used for this model.

The sack is made in shell-stitch, and the shells are composed of 4 tr.

With the white yarn make a ch of 73 st. First row—* Miss 3 ch, 1 sh in next ch st; repeat from * across the row, making 19 sh in all; turn.

Second row—3 ch, 1 sh in each of 4 sh (make each sh between the second and third tr of each sh of previous row); 1 d sh. These d sh are two sh made in one sh thus: A sh of 4 tr between first and second tr of sh of previous row, a sh of 4 tr between third and fourth tr of same sh. All the sh throughout the pattern are like these described in this row. Then 9 sh; 1 d sh; 4 sh; turn.

End each row with 1 tr in top of 3 ch of previous row.

Third row—3 ch, 10 sh; 1 d sh; 10 sh; turn.

Fourth row—3 ch, 4 sh; 1 d sh; 1 sh; 1 d sh; 8 sh; 1 d sh; 1 sh; 1 d sh; 4 sh; turn.

Fifth row—3 ch, 12 sh; 1 d sh; 13 sh; turn.

Sixth row—3 ch, 3 sh; 1 d sh; 4 sh; 1 d sh; 9 sh; 1 d sh; 4 sh; 1 d sh; 3 sh; turn.

Seventh row—3 ch, 15 sh; 1 d sh; 15 sh; turn.

Eighth row—3 ch, 4 sh; 1 d sh; 5 sh; 1 d sh; 10 sh; 1 d sh; 5 sh; 1 d sh; 4 sh; turn.

Ninth row—3 ch, 17 sh; 1 d sh; 18 sh; turn.

Tenth row—3 ch, 5 sh; 1 d sh; 6 sh; 1 d sh; 11 sh; 1 d sh; 6 sh; 1 d sh; 5 sh; turn.

Eleventh row—3 ch, 7 sh; miss 7 sh for

Eighteenth row—3 ch, 6 sh; 1 d sh; 6 sh; 1 d sh; 7 sh; 1 d sh; 7 sh; turn.

Nineteenth to twenty-third row inclusive—1 sh in each of previous row.

Now take the pink saxony and fasten to the extreme right side of the bottom of sack; 3 ch, 3 tr between the 3 ch and sh of previous row; 1 d c between first and second sh; * 3 ch, 3 tr in same st the d c was worked in; 1 d c between next 2 sh; end the row with 1 d c in the 1 tr at end of row; turn.

Second row—3 ch, 3 tr in the d c at end of last row; 1 d c under 3 ch of sh of last row; * 3 ch, 3 tr under the same 3 ch the last d c was worked in; 1 d c under 3 ch of next row; repeat from * to end of row, and break off. Around the neck, with white wool, make an open row thus: Fasten yarn at right-hand side of neck and make 6 ch, 1 tr in second sh; * 4 ch, 1 tr in next sh; repeat from * around the neck. Break off the white wool and join on the pink. Make a row along each front and around the neck worked as described for first row across the bottom; across the bottom work as described for the second pink row.

SLEEVES.

First row—1 tr between the 2 sh of row directly under the arm; 1 sh in each of 10 sh; 1 d c in top of first tr; turn.

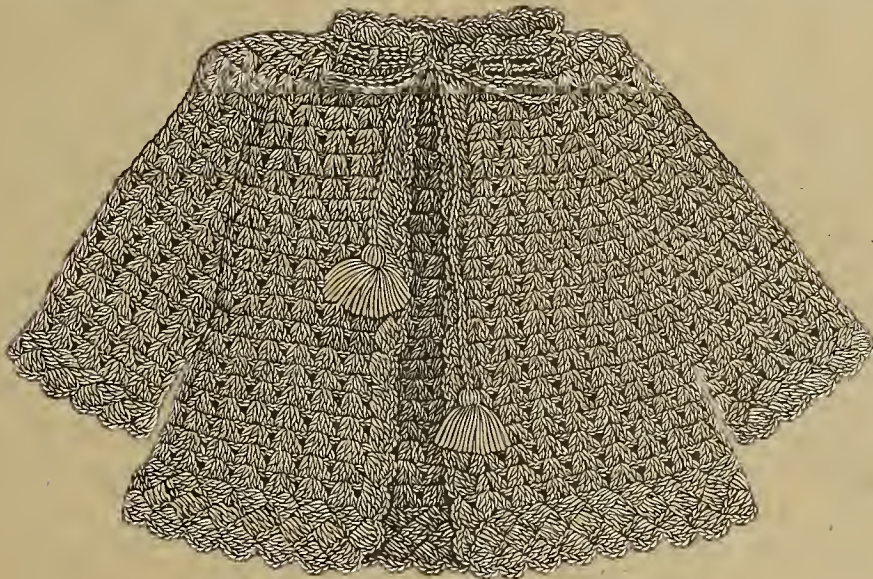
Second row—3 ch, sh in each sh; 1 d c in top of 3 ch; turn.

Make seven rows more of white and two rows of pink crazy shells.

Finish at neck with cord and tassels, or ribbon.

CROCHETED NEEDLE-BOOK COVERS.

This pretty needle-book is fashioned of fourteen brass rings—seven for each cover—crocheted over with pale green



INFANT'S CROCHETED SACK.

Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk in close d c. After each ring is crocheted over, take a length of the silk and thread into a sewing-needle; then fill in the centers of each ring with spider-webs and any of the lace-work designs used in drawn-work. Sew the rings together, one in the center and six around the center one. Between the covers place three leaves of soft flannel, cut into the same shape as the covers, and the edges button-holed over with green silk. Fasten leaves and covers together at the outer edges of two upper rings, and ornament with ribbon, a bow being at the top of two lengths of the ribbon. Use rings one inch in diameter, and No. 2 ribbon.

CROCHETED WHEELS FOR ENDS OF SCARFS, ETC.

The fashion for inserting wheels for ends of scarfs, tidies, etc., has not abated one jot, and every now and then new designs in wheels are given. Those here represented may be made of cream or colored crochet thread, No. 60 for the ends of linen or scrim scarfs, while in silk ones, those made of Brainerd & Armstrong's crochet silk would be more suitable.

Begin in the center of each wheel with 10 ch, join in a ring.

If cotton thread is used, in the next row l-tr are made; if silk is used, tr are used, as the wheels would be too large and clumsy if l-tr are used.

Second round—5 ch for first tr; 35 l-tr (thread over twice) under 10 ch; 1 d c in top of 5 ch to end the round.

Third round—9 ch, * miss 2 l-tr of previous round, 1 l-tr in next; 4 ch, and repeat from * all around, when there should be 12 l-tr with 4 ch between each l-tr; end with 4 ch, 1 d c in fifth of 9 ch.

Fourth round—4 d c under first 4 ch; * 5 ch, 1 d c in first ch for picot; repeat from * four times more; there will be a tree-shaped figure of 5 picots; 4 d c under

same 4 ch the last d c were worked under; repeat from beginning of round eleven times more.

In making succeeding wheels, join the wheels together by crocheting the third picot thus: 2 ch, join to third or top picot of wheel already made, 2 ch, 1 d c back into first ch; then join in next tree in the same manner. As will be seen in the illustration, the joinings are by twos.

At the bottom, tie fringe for a finish into the top picot of each tree shape, along the lower edge.

ROYAL LACE.

Cast on 47 st and knit across plain.

First row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o twice, n, k 12, n, o twice, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, o three times, k 2, o, n, k 1.

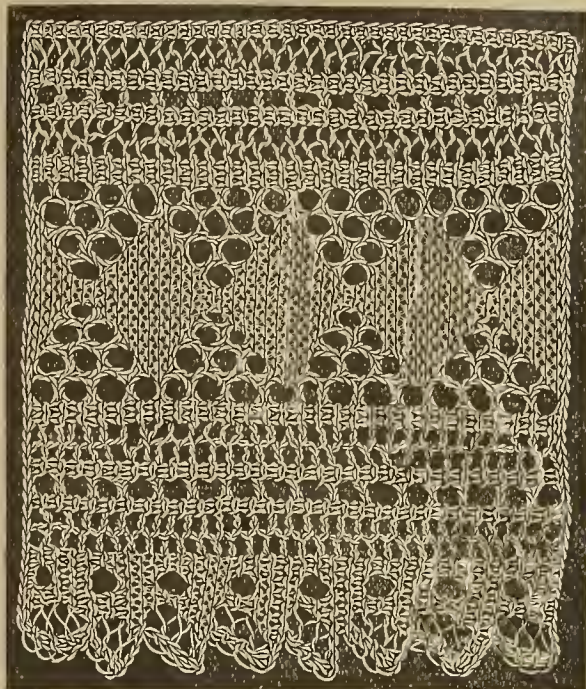
Second row—O, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, p 1, k 3, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, p 1, k 15, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2. If the worker will remember to count o three times as 3 st into which k 1, p 1, k 1 are made before the loop is slipped off the left-hand needle, and o twice is the same as 2 st and p 1, k 1 is made into them, there will be no trouble in making this lace.

Third row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, n, o twice, n, k 8, n, o twice, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 7, o, n, k 1.

Fourth row—O, n, k 1, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 5, p 1, k 11,

Tenth row—O, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, p 1, k 3, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 7, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

Eleventh row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2



ROYAL LACE.

tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, n, o twice, n, k 8, n, o twice, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 7, o, n, k 1.

Twelfth row—O, n, k 1, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 5, p 1, k 11, p 1, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

Thirteenth row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o twice, n, k 12, n, o twice, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 7, o, n, k 1.

Fourteenth row—O, n, k 1, o, n, k 5, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, p 1, k 15, p 1, k 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

Fifteenth row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 22, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 10.

Sixteenth row—Bind off 3, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 22, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2. Repeat from first row.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

LENA B., Kohlsville, Wis.—The ornamental slipper to be stiffened and stretched over a shoemaker's last is to be made as follows: Fine macrame cord or Kensington crochet twist are the best materials to use. Begin with a ch of 15 st.

First row—1 d c in each of 15 ch; turn. Second row—1 ch, 1 d c in each of 7 d c, taking up the back horizontal loop of each d c; 3 d c in next d c, which is the increase or widening point; 1 d c in each of next 7 d c; turn.

Third row—1 ch, 1 d c in each of 17 d c; turn. Fourth row—1 ch, 1 d c in each of 8 d c, widen, 8 d c; turn.

Fifth row—Without widening. Go on widening in every other row until there are 33 d c in a row, when there will be nine and a half ribs. On the last row make one row back and forth on 7 st; repeat this row seven times; then make 41 rows more, widening one st in every other row, on the end of row toward the ankle. Then work the other side to correspond, and join in the back. Leave 10 ribs each side of the rib that is joined in the back, for the heel, then from the tenth rib count 14 ribs and commence with a d c in the next or twenty-fifth rib from the middle of back; work d c along the edge, around the toe and to the point exactly opposite to where you began the work, and break off.

Second row—Begin six ribs nearer the heel, and work the ribbed st as before.

Third row—Begin 2 ribs nearer the heel and work the same way.

Fourth and fifth rows—Begin at the heel, or at the eleventh rib, and in the last row narrow at the toe, so that the work will lay flat; these two rows will meet near the heel, but there will be an open space across the wider part which must be filled in with another row, narrowing at the toe; then make a row half way back and join the edges. The heel is the high, French kind; begin at the fifth rib from center of back and make a row of d c around to corresponding side; in next row begin at seventh rib and work to corresponding point on the other side; next row begin at eighth rib; next row at tenth rib, and work all around heel and across the sole; work 7 ribs in this way. Then narrow down gradually to make a perfectly flat bottom. Around the top make two rows thus: 1 d c in every other rib, with 5 ch between each d c; work so that a d c will come in the second rib of side down toward the instep, then 2 ch, miss 3 st across the front so that the corner, or turn, will lie flat; across the front miss 4 d c between each d c.

Next row—Under each 5 ch make 1 d c, 1 h-tr, 2 tr, 1 h-tr, 1 d c; under 2 ch at corners of front make 1 d c.

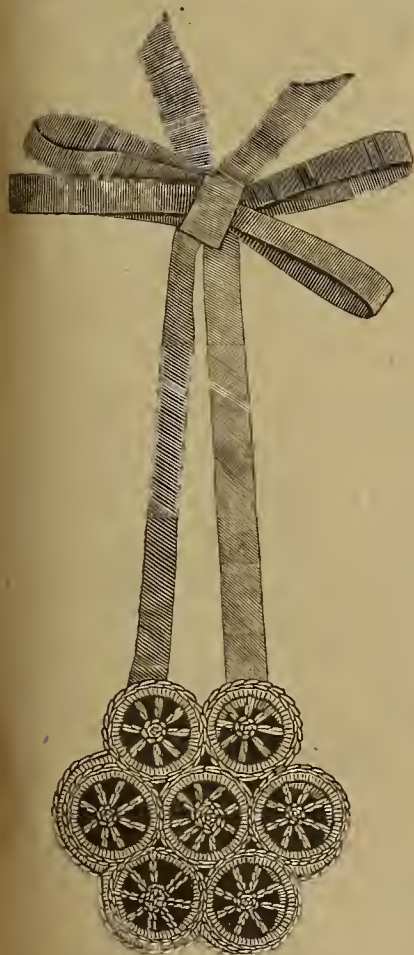
Stiffen with very hot, thick starch, slip a form into the heel, then slip the last into the slipper and allow it to dry thoroughly. When dry it may be gilded. Run ribbon into the open spaces and tie in a double bow-knot in front. Slip a sharp knife in between the slipper and last, to remove the last easily.

A SUBSCRIBER, Rochester, N. Y.—A fair price for knitted lace per yard is 15 cents for one-inch lace; 20 cents for two-inch lace; 25 cents for two-and-one-half-inch lace; 35 cents for three-inch lace. Of course, intricate patterns demand a higher price.

A SUBSCRIBER, Douglas, Neb.—The Priscilla Publishing Co., Lynn, Mass., have a book called "Ornamental Stitches," which will meet your needs. Price, 25 cents.

AUGUSTINE M., Mermentau, La.—The publishers of this paper have a tissue-paper outfit, including instruction book, which they will send you for one dollar, prepaid. This outfit is complete in every way.

All questions pertaining to this department cheerfully answered by addressing (with stamp for reply by mail) Hattie Willard Wetmore, Waverly, Ohio, Box 287.



CROCHETED NEEDLE-BOOK COVERS.

shoulder, 1 sh in each of next 13 sh; miss 7 sh for next shoulder; 7 sh; turn.

Thirteenth and fourteenth rows—3 ch, 1 sh in each sh of previous row.

Fifteenth row—3 ch, 13 sh; 1 d sh; 13 sh; turn.

Sixteenth and seventeenth rows—1 sh in each sh of the previous row.



CROCHETED WHEELS FOR ENDS OF SCARFS, ETC.

p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 4, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

Ninth row—Slip 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 1, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 4, n, o twice, n, n, o twice, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, n, o twice, n, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2, o 3 times, k 2, o, n, k 1.

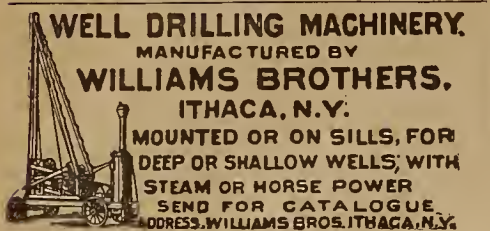
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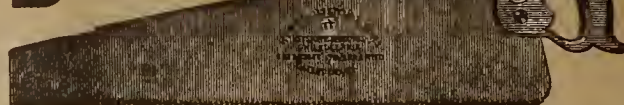


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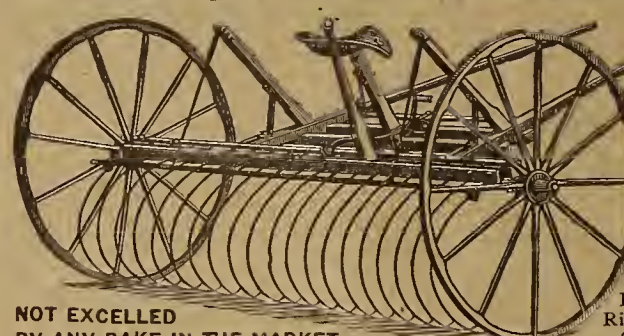
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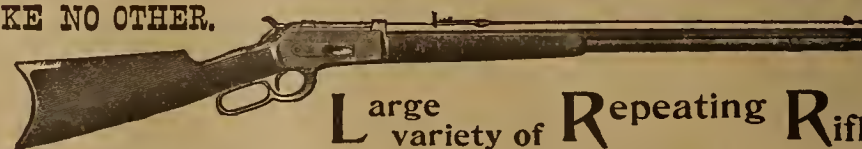
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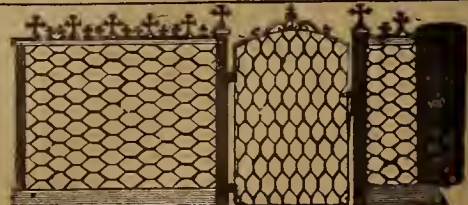
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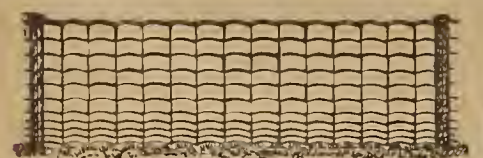


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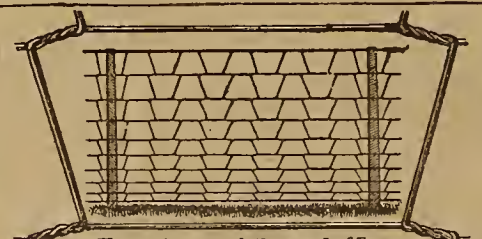
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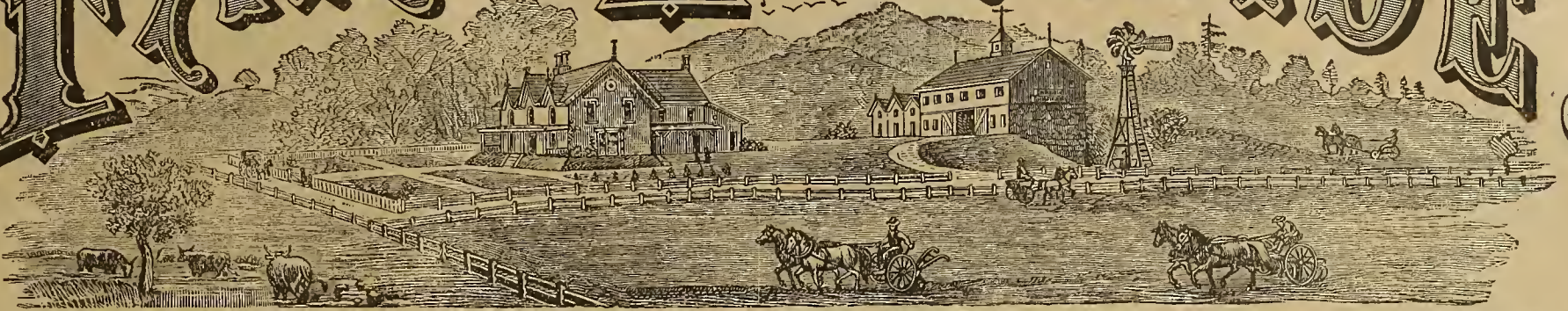
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FARM & FIRESIDE



EASTERN EDITION.

Entered at the Post-Office at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

VOL. XVII. NO. 18.

JUNE 15, 1894.

TERMS { 50 CENTS A YEAR.
24 NUMBERS.

INFORMATION FOR ADVERTISERS.

The average circulation per issue of the Farm and Fireside for the six months ending May 15th, has been

316,933 COPIES.

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Topics of the Time.

AN INFAMOUS INCOME TAX SYSTEM.

It is not difficult to construct an income tax system that is fair and equitable. Whether it is expedient for a country to adopt it is another question.

The tariff tinkers in charge of the kaleidoscopic bill now pending in Congress, instead of making a fair income tax system, devised one that is about as inequitable as it possibly could be made. The one they have put in the tariff bill is utterly indefensible. Nor is there much attempt to defend it. Nearly all the arguments offered in its support are arguments in favor of an income tax system entirely different from the one in the bill, and do not apply to it at all. The inconsistencies of the one in the bill are so great that it cannot be honestly defended. Examine briefly only two features of the form of the income tax that is proposed for imposition on the American people.

By one provision of the form of income tax under consideration, a federal tax of two per centum is to be levied on incomes over and above \$4,000 a year. Incomes of \$4,000 and less are to be exempted. By another provision, incomes derived from corporate investments are to be taxed two per centum.

Under the first provision, the person receiving \$4,500 yearly as salary, or returns from a partnership business, must pay two per cent on \$500, or \$10 tax. Under the other provision, the person receiving a yearly income of \$4,500 from an investment in the hands of a corporation, or from a business carried on by a stock company, must pay two per cent on \$4,500, or \$90 tax. Each person receives exactly the same yearly income, but under the absurd and contradictory provisions of the pending bill, one must pay \$80 more taxes than the other. A yearly salary of \$4,000 is exempt from the tax; a dividend of \$40 a year from a little sum laid by for a rainy day in a savings bank is taxed two per cent.

The first provision is aimed at the rich, but it will not hit very many of them; they can dodge. The second provision will strike at the small depositors in savings banks, the orphans whose inheritance is in the care of trust companies, the policy-holders in life insurance companies, and the widow who is to receive something from a life insurance company. And it will hit hundreds of thousands. The burden will not fall on the rich, but on the poor.

At the great meeting held in New York City to protest against the proposed income tax, one of the speakers said:

"In the one hundred and twenty-five banks in the state of New York, there were on the first of January last, nearly one million six hundred thousand open accounts, representing one quarter of the entire population of the state; and the aggregate deposits were \$617,000,000, the average of each deposit being \$390.50, proving that these institutions (savings banks) are essentially the places of deposit of the working classes or plain people. The proposed law exempts the individual if his income is \$4,000 a year or less, so that he may be worth and have a capital of \$100,000 invested which produces \$4,000 income per year, still he will not be asked to pay one cent tribute; but if he has a deposit in a savings bank, he will be required to pay two per cent on its income, no matter how small his capital may be. This seems very much like class legislation of a very peculiar kind."

One of the objects of the progressive income tax is the distribution of wealth, but the form of income tax under consideration will operate to distribute the earnings of the poor rather than the wealth of the rich. From whatever point it is viewed, the proposed federal tax law is indefensible, unjustifiable and infamous.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Importing coal from Great Britain to the United States is like carrying coals to Newcastle, but it is what was done the first of the month. The concerted strike of 180,000 bituminous coal miners lasting several weeks brought the country to the verge of a fuel famine. Factories stopped, workmen were thrown out of employment, freight trains quit running, business was interfered with on account of the scarcity of coal.

The object of the strike, one of the greatest in the history of the country, was to obtain the restoration of the rates of wages that existed a few months ago. Depression in business and competition among mine operators had resulted in reductions in the miners' wages until they were below the "living wage" standard. The United Mine Workers planned a general strike throughout the mining regions in order to obtain an increase of wages in all through a general settlement with the operators. Tens of thousands of miners who had no trouble with their employers quit work out of sympathy with their fellow-workmen in other districts. At first, the people generally sympathized with the miners in their efforts to secure living wages. But when the price of coal advanced and the great strike touched their own pocket-books, consumers began to lose their sympathetic feelings. Then, when some of the miners, acting contrary to the advice of their wiser leaders, stepped outside the boundaries of law and order, used force to prevent the mining and distribution of coal, and destroyed property and life, there was a revulsion of public opinion. The militia were called into ac-

tion to preserve order and enforce the law. Then the miners' organization was compelled to abandon the plan of securing a general settlement of the difference between the miners and the operators. Each mining district must now settle its own difficulties.

The public recognized the contention of the miners for better wages as just. It recognized their right of organization for mutual benefit. It recognized their right to quit work in a body, and the use of all lawful means to obtain better wages. But the public denies that any organized body of men have the right to forcibly interfere with the work of men not in their organization, or to lay hands on anybody's property. No organization can expect permanent success for a strike accompanied by violence and illegal acts. Some leaders recognize this. When the first acts of disorder were committed in this strike, President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, sent out a bulletin in which he said: "There is no break in our ranks, and there need be none if you keep the peace and recognize the law. The holding up of trains and the obstructing of railroad traffic by large bodies of miners have resulted in not only bringing the militia into action, but in turning the tide of public opinion against us to an extent almost disheartening to us, and we say to you candidly that, regardless of the provocation you may have, such work means defeat to our cause, hence you must stop it."

SUGAR.

For weeks past the newspapers have had much to say about sugar. They have talked about the sugar trust, sugar stocks, sugar speculation, sugar schedule in the tariff bill, sugar scandals in Senate, etc., but have said little about the most important part of the subject—the domestic production of sugar.

The possibility of increasing the domestic production of sugar until it equals the consumption in this country has been demonstrated. What the growing, cane-sugar industry of the southern states fail to supply can be made up by the new beet-sugar industry of the northern and western states. The development of the beet-sugar industry during the past few years has been most promising for its future. The production of beet sugar in the United States in 1887 was six hundred thousand pounds; in 1888, four million pounds; in 1889, six million pounds; in 1890, eight million pounds; in 1891, twelve million pounds; in 1892, twenty-seven million pounds; in 1893, forty-five million pounds. With climate, soil and everything else necessary, the best in the world, there is no good reason why the domestic production of beet sugar should not continue increasing at the same rate for years to come.

We export annually the wheat product of more than ten million acres of our best land to pay for the sugar we import. The sugar we import can be produced at home from beets from one and a half million acres. We exchange the product of more than ten million acres of land for the product of one and a half million acres, and pay the freight besides. Produce the sugar at home, save the products of more than eight and a half million acres, and diversify our own agricultural products to the advantage and profit of all.

Every wheat raiser is interested in the development of an industry that will tend to cut down the surplus of wheat produc-

tion. But it must be admitted, however, that sugar-beet culture may not cut down wheat production. Beets are grown in rotation with wheat, and a crop of beets leaves the land in excellent condition for a crop of wheat. It is probable that the farm with beet culture will produce more wheat than it does without it. But the cost of production per bushel will decrease with the increase in the yield per acre, and the profits of wheat culture will be increased.

It is an unwise policy for a country to be exchanging the products of more than ten million acres of land for what it can produce from one and one half million acres. It is an unfair exchange of agricultural products, and the loss is all on our side.

COXEISM.

The so-called "industrial armies" are symptoms of uneasiness and disorder in the body politic. The industrial world has been suffering severely under the business depression prevailing for more than a year past. Labor has been hurt more than capital. But these army movements have been a source of amusement rather than a cause for serious study of serious problems.

Commenting on the industrial armies, the *Review of Reviews* says:

"For the most part, the various 'armies' have been composed of well-meaning fellows, who have not a bit either of dangerous malevolence or of lofty social idealism in their hearts or minds, and who have no more affiliation with bloodthirsty anarchists than have the children of a Philadelphia Sunday-school. It is true that an element of good-for-nothing tramps has infested the armies to some extent, but this class has not been predominant. We have in the past six months been face to face with most serious problems presented by a lack of work for hundreds of thousands in our great cities; and within a few weeks we have witnessed in different parts of the country some frightful scenes of disorder in connection with bitterly-contested strikes. These have been the serious features of the year's industrial depression. The Coxey march and other kindred diversions have, on the contrary, helped to relieve the strain and to maintain the national cheerfulness. It is true that we ought to view with great solemnity and alarm the lawless spirit shown by companies of men who have dodged deputy marshals, police squads and cavalry detachments, while speeding across country on railroad trains borrowed without consent of the owners. Yet to be perfectly frank and truthful, we must confess that almost everybody has looked on with more amusement than solemnity. When the business revival comes and work is plenty, the temptation to steal rides and go to Washington in advocacy of Mr. Coxey's good roads bill and other theoretical propositions will vanish as by magic. It is worth while to note the fact that the 'armies' have been treated with almost universal kindness by the people along their routes of travel; and apart from their evil propensity for stolen rides, the banded adventurers have done no harm worth mentioning. It has been a great mistake to denounce them as if they were bands of criminals or anything else than what they are; namely, bodies of American pilgrims bound on a merely fantastic and adventurous journey, under the leadership of ill-informed and visionary men whose energy and capacity for organization happen to find an outlet in this plan of a march to Washington."

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Springfield, Ohio.

The Advertisers in this Paper.

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable firms or business men, and do not intentionally or knowingly insert advertisements from any but reliable parties; if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise we should be glad to know it. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often have different things advertised in several papers.

Clover. The fellows who two summers ago went about singing, "Then we'll be in clover, clover, clover," meant well, but were lacking in a knowledge of botany. What they took to be clover has turned out to be ragweed.

New Fruits and Flowers. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, is engaged exclusively in the production of new fruits and flowers from seeds by selection, hybridization and cross-pollination. One year ago his remarkable catalogue, "New Creations in Fruits and Flowers," created profound surprise in the horticultural world. Requests for copies continued to pour in for months after the date of publication, and edition after edition were exhausted to supply the demand. His catalogue for 1894, with the same title, is now ready for distribution. The price of these catalogues is twenty-five cents. Mr. Burbank is an originator, not an introducer. When, out of thousands of new seedlings produced and tested, one is found that is exceedingly valuable, it is sold to the regular nurserymen or florists, and by them propagated and disseminated. Some of his productions are marvelous. They are not simply new varieties, but new creations. Much interest is shown in his work of patience, skill and science, and it is appreciated.

Tariff Interrogatories. Last winter Chairman Voorhees, of the Senate finance committee, sent out a million letters of inquiry to merchants, importers, manufacturers and producers, stating that the object was to obtain information about wages, prices, and other data to aid in legislating on the subject of tariff. In the February 15th number we published the circular letter of tariff interrogatories prepared for agriculturists. Would our readers like to know what has been done with the thousands of replies that have been sent by business men, manufacturers and farmers in answer to the request of the Senate finance committee? What consideration they have received at the meetings of the finance committee is not known. For awhile the replies were published, but as they did not suit the views of the majority of the committee, that work was ordered stopped. The replies were so overwhelmingly against their theories that they could not bear to have them published and given out to the country.

The Prevention of Consumption

Is the title of an important circular issued for free distribution by the Ohio state board of health. The object of the circular is to arouse the public to a realizing sense of the fact that consumption is a communicable, or contagious, disease, and that it is preventable. The causes of consumption and the means of preventing the spread of this dread disease are clearly and concisely stated. Copies of this circular will be sent free to any person applying to the "Secretary of the State Board of Health," Columbus, Ohio.

Farm Homes. As shown by the census of 1890, there are in the United States 4,564,641 farms, three fourths of which are occupied and managed by their owners. In size, these farms average 137 acres. Only one fortieth of the whole number contain over five hundred acres each. The value of the average farm is about equal to the average wealth of the families in the country, counting five persons to the family. The farm homes are in the possession of men of moderate means. They are the conservators of peace and guarantors of the security of society.

Horses. The estimates of farm animals for January, 1894, made by the department of agriculture, indicate a decrease in the number of horses, as compared with January, 1893, of a little less than eight tenths of one per cent, and a decrease in value of nearly twenty-two per cent. A comparison of the numbers and values for two years past is presented as follows:

NUMBER.		DECREASE	TOTAL VALUE.		DECREASE	AVERAGE VALUE.		DECREASE
1893	1894		1893	1894		1893	1894	
16,206,802	16,081,130	125,663	\$992,225,185	\$769,224,799	\$223,000,386	\$61.22	\$47.83	\$13.39

The value of statistics is in their application. The great decrease in the value of horses will operate to check breeding to such an extent that the prices in three to five years will be as high as they have ever been. On an average all the horses in the cities must be replaced every five years. Since it takes five years for a colt to become marketable, the farmer who has the foresight to breed good mares this season will undoubtedly obtain good prices for what he has to sell five or six years hence.

It is often wise to go into a business, if done judiciously, when everybody else is going out of it. A little study of the horse-raising business now would, in our opinion, convince every shrewd farmer who has good mares that he would make money by breeding them this season.

The first cost is less, than ever, and the cost of raising the colts to marketable age will hardly be as high as it has been, and the market prices for good horses will certainly be as high five years from now as they have ever been.

Hogs. From the statistical annual for 1894 published by the Cincinnati Price Current, we take the following: "The total marketing of hogs for the year ending March 1, 1894, as reported by the records of western and eastern absorption, was reduced about eight per cent compared with the preceding year, and thirty per cent compared with 1890-91, which was the year of largest supplies. Previous to 1880-81 there had been a tendency to enlargement in the supply for a considerable period; subsequently there was shown a check in this tendency, and in two years the reduction reached nineteen per cent, the following year showing very little change. In 1884-85 the enlarging tendency was again developed, without, however, being important, and in 1888-89 there was some falling back. The next two years marked a large increase, culminating in a total of 23,966,000 hogs killed in western and eastern markets in 1890-91, the gain in two years being fifty-three per cent. For the past three years there has been a decline in number each year, the past twelve months showing a total of 16,789,000 hogs, or 7,177,000 less than in 1890-91.

The large increase in the supply of hogs culminating in 1890-91 was attended with an important reduction in prices. The yearly average, after having reached \$6.65 for 1882-83, declined to \$3.75 in 1885-86, improving subsequently and showing \$5.26 for 1888-89. The decline the next two

years was to \$3.74 for 1890-91, the winter season being \$3.54. This decline discouraged interest in the propagation of swine, which fact, with unfavorableness of the spring of 1892, occasioning unusual losses of young stock, naturally resulted in an important depletion of supplies. This was attended with a decided advance in prices, until an average of \$8.15 for the month of February, 1893, at Chicago, good qualities selling up to \$8.50, and extreme prices still higher. Since that time there has been considerable decline, but prices of hogs have steadily been remunerative to producers, and comparatively higher than other products of the farm. This has revived interest in the propagation of such stock, and the tendency now appears to be changing toward an enlargement of supplies.

NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

That the average farmer works far more land than his facilities enable him to work well is only too true. We can see it everywhere. There is a general inclination to lay out more work than can be accomplished. So many unforeseen accidents and conditions interfere with the work, and consume time, that the work soon begins to crowd on us, and the more we get in arrears the greater is the temptation to hurry over every job so that we can get it off our hands and catch up. This thing is the very foundation of our poor "average" crops—crops that don't pay. Let us once get reconciled to the idea that "low prices have come to stay." Wheat and potatoes and corn and cotton and wool and fruits and many other things are not likely to soon again bring the prices they used to yield us fifteen or

with the same tools, going over the whole patch perhaps a dozen times, until it was as fine and smooth as we usually make the land for onions, and pulverized clear down to the subsoil. Then came the "trenching" with the Planet Jr. furrower, going twice in each row. All this large amount of work done in fitting the soil, I imagine will pay well. It would be poor policy indeed to spare the labor when the crop is such a valuable one as this potato.

PLANTING THE CARMAN.

I have never before been guilty of such close cutting as I did with the Carman. I have already told how I managed my peck of seed. Of the one half which I simply cut to single eye and planted an eye in a place, eighteen inches apart in the rows, I saved the seed ends and planted them out on the greenhouse bench. On everyone of these seed ends a number of sprouts had started, and I expect to plant about six hills from each seed end, as every sprout, when rooted, is pulled up and "potted off" (rather, "boxed off"), to be set in open ground later on. The other half of the peck of seed, which was planted on the greenhouse bench earlier in the season, still furnishes plenty of sprouts, and I shall continue propagating and planting Carman No. 1 yet for a month. I expect a good and paying crop from the peck of seed, but not a fortune, as Peter Henderson is said to have made from a small quantity of Early Rose potatoes when they were first introduced.

All my early potatoes this year, by the way, are planted on soil that was "worked on both sides." The bottom is turned up with the plow, then the surface made thoroughly fine, next turned down again, and the other side treated in the same manner with drag and harrow. This treatment may not pay with ordinary field crops. It will usually pay with potatoes and many other valuable crops. It will pay especially when aiding and aided by liberal applications of suitable manures.

TEA CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

Prof. N. F. Massey, of the South Carolina experiment station, expresses himself extremely hopeful about the promises of tea culture in the South. In fact, there are several flourishing tea gardens there now, and the tea produced is of the highest quality. From correspondence with Dr. Shepard, of Charleston, S. C., some time ago, I learned that his prospects were good for making the plantation at Summerville (ten acres) pay fair profits, and that his choice product sold readily at one dollar a pound. Possibly the experiments and investigations about tea culture in America, inaugurated by General Le Duc, then commissioner of agriculture, and abandoned by his successor, would better have been continued a while longer. At any rate, the question might have been settled for good at that time one way or the other, and to the satisfaction of all, while now there is call for a renewal of efforts in tea production. It seems to me, however, that the matter, where left by the government, might well be taken up by enthusiastic amateurs like Dr. Shepard, and by private enterprise.

The North Carolina experiment station, probably under the management of Prof. Massey, or prompted by him, is now making some experiments in tea growing, but possibly the chances of success may be brighter in the states further south. It is well, however, to make more trials. I think if I lived in a suitable climate I would set a small tea plantation without delay. It would be interesting, if nothing more.

THE BLISTER-BEETLE.

Last year there was much complaint about damage done by the blister-beetle, or old-fashioned potato-beetle. The larvae of these beetles feed on grasshopper eggs, and usually we have an abundance of blister-beetles in years following a season of abundant grasshoppers. I saw but few of the blister-beetles here last year, but grasshoppers we had by millions. Possibly we may have our share of blister-beetles this year, and it will be well to be on the lookout for them. One thing seems settled, we cannot kill them by means of poison. Paris green sprayed on potato-vines will kill the Colorado potato-beetle and its young, but seems to have little effect on the blister-beetle.

Mr. F. M. Webster, of the Ohio experiment station, says he has tried a solution of carbolic acid and water with little effect. Kerosene emulsion and whale-oil soap are too expensive for general use. Fire has proved the most effective. Straw is placed along the edges, and the beetles are easily driven across the rows and onto the straw, where they can be burned. Mr. Green, of the same station, has observed that where he applied the Bordeaux mixture the beetles appeared to abandon the potatoes and go elsewhere, but where the mixture was not applied they did considerable injury. For isolated plants on the lawn and in the garden, a suds of whale or fish oil soap will be found thoroughly effective.

T. GREINER.

Our Farm.

DAIRY AND STOCK FARMING.

I FEEL a little shy about saying much to the readers of FARM AND FIRESIDE upon the above subject. I wrote a few articles for this paper on "Silos and Ensilage" two years ago, and I know that FARM AND FIRESIDE spreads from Texas to Maine and Washington to Florida, as I have not yet got done helping build silos in nearly every state of the Union. They quote me FARM AND FIRESIDE from every different state more frequently than any other farm journal. There is such an endless variety in it to instruct and amuse I don't wonder at its popularity. If I were to criticize at all I would ask the picture-makers for ladies' dresses to increase the size of waist measure. We long-armed farmers want something more of a job when we reach around them, and we also desire to have them good feeders if they are to become farmer wives.

The sinful waste of corn stalks all over the United States has not yet been abated. True, progress has been made and thousands of farmers are to-day better and happier for their advanced method of farming. Let me say at commencement, I am not a dairy crank. I know that is not the sum total of all farming. I am a crank, however, upon adding to the fertility of our soil. I believe that the best and most practical system of farming is that which will of itself manufacture the biggest pile of manure upon every man's farm of sufficient size to do general farming. I do believe the adoption of the cheap, wooden silos, and then the keeping of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, horses or hogs in numbers sufficient to convert all the old, dry corn stalks, now wasted, into moist, soft, succulent feed for any kind of farm stock, is truly a work to excite the ambition of every level-headed farmer.

In addition to this, all corn intended for cattle feed had better by far be harvested when nearly matured and while the stalks still remain sweet and juicy and made into ensilage, and it will go into silo pits with less cost of harvest than any farmer ever made a harvest of the crop before. I don't call it harvest to hog it down with cattle or hogs while standing in the field.

Of course, millions of bushels of corn must be grown and utilized for grain alone. The glucose factories and liquor factories, would be out of work. Besides, its great economy for human and animal food makes it probably the most important farm crop of the land. But there is no earthly excuse for any farmer to spend more time and money to get them out of his way than he would to make them into this very palatable stock food.

These wooden silos can be built upon every man's farm by himself at little cost. The only requisition is simply an air-tight wooden box. They should be made this summer before the busy fall work commences. Use narrow, one-inch ceiling lumber, none of it over four inches wide. You can build them in your present barns, or as lean-to additions to sides of barns or independent buildings, using lumber not very highly seasoned, because when filled with wet ensilage they will soon soak up the silos air-tight. If the lumber is too hard seasoned, it will swell and huff up into sharp ridges, and not make smooth sides to your silos so the ensilage will settle freely and pack air-tight in the pit, as it soon should do after it begins to heat up and cook soft in the silo.

Dry corn stalks, if made into ensilage, must be wet freely with water, sprinkled on evenly as the finely-cut stalks go into the pit. Feed-cutters with carriers, now made in abundance all over the country, can be used by any kind of horse-power or steam-engine power. With this latter kind I put seventy-five to one hundred tons of ensilage into my silos every day, at a cost not exceeding fifty cents per ton. You can elevate it twenty to thirty feet high if you choose, and drop it into the top of the silos.

Be careful not to make silos too large. Have more in number and less capacity for each, because when feeding from them you need to feed evenly from the top down to the bottom, and take each feed out fresh and warm from the silo. It molds badly if you dig it up with a manure-fork or loosen it up in any manner to let in air, or dry out its moisture, or make the escape of heat possible.

Please don't ask how many quarts of

water to put on freshly-cut, dry corn stalks, but be sure to wet it as thoroughly as the greenest of corn stalks will make when you put in green corn stalks. If it is a dry time, also wet that down some with water. Ensilage was never hurt with water, but lots of it has been injured with dry mold through the pit, because the ensilage was not moist enough to cook up soft and pack air-tight.

Fifty cubic feet of ensilage is the average amount for a ton, and we calculate capacity of silos on that basis. A ten-by-ten foot silo is about the right size for fifteen to twenty head of cattle. I had four silos fifteen feet square, and needed forty to fifty head of cattle. The studding for silos and for partitions should be as wide as the timber of the barn, and if eighteen to twenty-four feet deep, they should be close together, not over one foot from center to center. There is great lateral pressure to ensilage.

Nail ceiling of silos on horizontal, tongue side up. Pack well when filling the pit, especially around edges and corners, and the silos you do not feed from at first put a hay, chaff or straw covering from one to two feet thick; then lay a plank covering on top of this and weight down about fifty to one hundred pounds to the square foot, and the ensilage will keep good for a year. Keep all the cows you can milk, for there is money in the dairy.

HENRY TALCOTT.

SHEEP FOR THE SOUTH.

One is met at the threshold of the subject I have chosen with a sneer, perhaps, and the remark, "Don't you know tariff tinkering has ruined the sheep industry and everybody is getting out of it? Wool is only fifteen cents a pound." Well, what of it? What is the price of hair? Wool sells for as much as that, doesn't it? People grow cattle purposely for beef to eat and nothing is ever said about their hair.

Now, meat is considered by most persons as a necessary part of their diet. It is generally considered that meat of the sheep is more nutritious than that of cattle; it is more tender, more wholesome, does not waste away so much in cooking, is generally liked better, and usually brings more in market; and to cap the climax, it has been proven by careful, scientific experiment that, discarding wool from the account entirely, a pound of mutton can be grown cheaper than a pound of beef. Now, as long as people eat meat the sheep industry is not ruined; and until cattle grow wool instead of hair, sheep certainly should take precedence.

The farmer who keeps sheep has a certain convenience that I do not remember of having seen noted. He does not wish to confine his family and help to a salt meat diet in the busy season of summer. It would not pay to slaughter a beef; then, to secure a change of salt to fresh he must either purchase of traveling butchers, who invariably sell the best pieces in town and offer the farmer bone and gristle, or he must hitch up a team and drive to town himself. In either case he has to pay the cash, which it is not always convenient to do. How much better it would be for him to keep a flock of sheep and slaughter a fat lamb when fresh meat became desirable. A lamb can be utilized fresh in an ordinary family in warm weather, and a beef cannot.

Having, as I believe, dispelled the idea that "sheep don't pay"—if any reader still entertained such belief—I will proceed in line with my text. The southern part of the United States is on the same parallels of latitude in which sheep flourish best in the eastern hemisphere. This is assurance that the climate here is right for these animals. The government report states, I believe, that only about fifty per cent of the South is occupied by farms, or farmers; and everybody knows that as a rule only a small portion of each is tilled. Open ranges, and some of them very extensive, exist in every direction, and there is nothing to occupy them. They may be called stockless with much more of truth than a certain public man is facetiously called "sockless."

Most of the ranges are wooded, more or less, of course; but I have it from many correspondents that where the undergrowth is kept subdued grasses will cover the surface. I know of a pine forest of 1,400 acres where years ago blue-grass seed was sown on a portion of it. It has spread all over, and on adjoining lands, and now the territory is beautifully set in blue and Bermuda grasses clear up to the trunks of

the trees, furnishing pasturage the year around.

Lespedeza, or Japau clover, is another grazing plant of great value there. A southern professor of agriculture reported that he had seen Lespedeza knee-high in a thicket of small timber so dense he could hardly get through.

From correspondents I learn that sheep are almost entirely free from diseases. They are troubled some from external parasites, but dipping, as in the North, would remedy that. All sheep should be dipped twice a year. I have it from an agricultural editor of Mobile, that the "Lower South," which embraces a belt from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean, and one hundred and fifty miles wide from the Gulf of Mexico north, is entirely free from burs that adhere and litter up wool.

There are but very few sheep in the South, and these are mainly natives, and they are doing well considering the almost entire want of care. To gather them once a year for shearing and attending to the lambs is about the extent of the attention they get. With this equable sheep climate, lands at two to ten dollars an acre and extensive open ranges, it is an ideal sheep country. The subject is so broad that only the main points can be stated in this "trial-trip" communication.

DR. GALEN WILSON.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ORCHARD AND FARM NOTES.

The young farmers throughout the South have begun to diversify their crops, and the result is even more satisfactory than they had anticipated.

The growing of long-keeping apples in southwestern Virginia is becoming one of the most profitable industries in that locality. The Albemarle pippin is in the lead as to varieties. Next comes the York Imperial or Johnson apples and the Wine Sap.

There is no better illustration of the loss which occurs from the careless method of marketing farm crops than this: For every twenty-five cents saved by the use of only two wires instead of three in baling a ton of hay, the farmer who bales the hay for shipment to market loses one dollar. The hay does not sell as well as when the bales look trim and neat. This is what the dealers in hay say, and they ought to know.

The Lewis Brothers, of Talladega county, Alabama, who are the owners of a large tract of cotton-producing land, propose to have the laborers consume the farm products, manufacture all that they will need to wear, convert the cotton into cloth and refine the cotton-seed oil, so that everything raised will reach the market through the product of the mill. In this way the services of the middlemen and the cost of exchange will be dispensed with. This is gratifying evidence of the establishment of a new order of things in the genial climate of northern Alabama.

We have reached a stage in American farming when it is found that the large farms, take them acre for acre, do not pay as well as small ones. The extensive or superficial "cut and cover" plan is giving way to the intensive or thorough culture one. Muscle is giving brain the precedence. Skilful culture, including judicious fertilization and such a succession and rotation of crops that the soil becomes each year more and more productive, is the new and better way.

Truckers or small farmers who are fortunate enough to live near a state experiment station have a great advantage over those who do not. To have experiments tried on the same kind of soil that one owns, and at the expense of the government, is just that much in pocket. New methods are not justifiable on a large scale until first actually put into practice in a small way. For instance, the truckers and fruit growers in the immediate neighborhood of the Maryland experiment station have been greatly benefited by the work of the station. Sub-stations have been found to be of great practical value in states where mountain ranges occur and the nature of the soil and products differ widely. In California there are no less than seven.

It is well that there is a disposition on the part of those who own small farms near thriving towns on the Atlantic seaboard to engage in growing the small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, raspberries, etc., both for near and distant markets. Why not grow more fruit? Why not have an ample garden, with long rows of sufficient distance apart to admit of cultivation with the horse? Why not wake up, look around, read more, experiment

more, think more, and then work out our thoughts, and so put money in our pockets as well as increase the comforts and attractions of our homes? Why not? *It will pay.* J. W. G.

VALUE OF INSTITUTES.

A yacht was steaming along the coast at midnight in order to reach some objective point early in the morning of the next day. Most of the passengers or guests had gone below to their state-rooms, but on deck a dozen men lingered.

Among these was a yachtsman who was acquainted with the coast along which the steamer was passing. Suddenly this man sprang from his chair, and rushing forward, told the officer in charge of the yacht that he was too near the coast, that a reef made out at or near that point, and that the strong tide then flowing in was carrying the yacht out of her course.

Naturally, the officer in charge did not like this interference, and he replied in effect that he knew his business. The words were hardly spoken when the yacht struck. It was a glancing blow, and, as afterward discovered, did no harm; but the blow was sufficient to cause the boat to tremble from stem to stern, and to bring on deck every person below.

Now, if every man on deck had known the coast as well as the one man, and if all had protested as he did, then the officer would have given heed, for majority carries weight.

Here are two farmers living side by side. C prospers, but D is not successful. D asks advice of C, and perhaps C gives advice unasked in a friendly way. But D thinks naturally that he knows as much about farming as C, that his opinion, his judgment are as good as his.

But at length D attends an institute and finds that twenty, fifty or a hundred farmers agree with C and are opposed to his (D's) methods. Then he changes them, and takes his place in the rank and file of progressive farmers. He has been snatched from his own obstinacy—snatched from the stragglers in the rear and placed in the front rank. GEORGE APPLETON.

WIND-BREAKS.

Every farm needs wind-breaks, some more than others, for protection in winter and summer, for what breaks the force of the wind in the winter will not only serve the same purpose in summer, but if the right kind, will also supply shade, and shade on a farm is as necessary as some other things.

Anywhere, under any circumstances, a wind-break saves—saves fuel in winter whether put into the stove or fed to the stock, and in the summer saves the life or prolongs the life of man and beast. A tight board fence costs, but it is economy to build if no other kind be available; but a board fence in the summer may be in the way and is always a radiator of heat. If it run in the right direction it may furnish shade, but other wind-breaks are better.

Better than wood, more picturesque and more useful in summer is the natural fence of willows—the common willow that grows wild in great abundance. Nothing requires less care. A farmer went into a meadow and cut an armful of willows in the spring, thrust the scions into the earth where he wanted his wind-break, making two rows, eighteen inches apart, and the work was done.

The willows grow with surprising rapidity if there be sufficient moisture, and moisture they should have in abundance at the start. After they are rooted they will grow if the soil is not moist, but they grow faster with moisture.

In two seasons they may be an appreciable wind-break, and in another the hedge will turn a cow. In the summer the hedge of willows is ornamental; it gives the yard, the buildings and the surroundings generally a bright setting; and more, it provides through the hot months shade for all small stock on the farm.

The ducks, geese, hens, chickens and the turkeys delight in the shady retreat; the turkey may make her nest there instead of going to the woods or roadside bush. In providing a living wind-break, several purposes are accomplished, every one important and useful.

GEORGE APPLETON.

Chronic Indigestion

Thought Incurable, but Perfectly Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I feel so thankful for the benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla that I wish to recommend it to all suffering humanity. I was in very poor health when I began its use, having had chronic indigestion for five years. I was discouraged and thought there was no cure for me. I read a testimonial of one who had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and his case was

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

similar to mine. I was willing to take anything that offered any hope, so I commenced with a few drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My digestion was helped by the first three doses. I have now taken over four bottles and I firmly believe

It Has Cured Me

and also saved my life. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my weight has increased from 117 to 130 pounds, which goes to show that I have an excellent appetite and am in the best of health." MRS. R. E. PRINCE, Bushville, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. 25c.

Our Farm.

IN THE HOME GARDEN.

TOBACCO-DUST.—Tobacco-dust is getting to be more and more my favorite among insecticides. It seems to come handy in a good many places. At the approach of spring, and seemingly all at once, green-fly (aphis) appeared in countless numbers on my lettuce, tomatoes and egg-plants in the greenhouse. Repeated and thorough fumigation (burning tobacco stems) did some good, but failed to entirely clear out the pest. Then I sprayed with various substances, and for awhile managed to keep the plant-lice in check, but could not get entirely rid of them. By that time I received a new barrel of tobacco-dust (quoted by seedsmen at \$3 per barrel), and at once gave all my plants in the house a liberal dusting. The lice disappeared as if by magic, and I have had no trouble since, although the dose has been repeated only a single time.

That tobacco-dust is my sovereign remedy for the striped cucumber-beetle, and squash-borers, etc., and perhaps for other insects that might prey on cucumber, melon and squash vines, I have stated repeatedly. When the snuffy stuff is put an inch deep all around the plants, bugs and beetles and lice, and perhaps cut-worms, etc., will be quite sure to stay away from them.

I also use tobacco-dust to keep the flea-beetles off my radishes and cabbage-plants, but the applications have to be made frequently. Whether the maggot can be kept off by the same means is yet the question. I am quite confident, however, that this is the case. At any rate I have thrown a quantity (about a small handful to five plants) into the hearts of my plants of early cabbages and cauliflowerers, now in open ground, and believe that the strong-smelling substance will either repel the cabbage-fly, or that dew and rain-water, being transformed into tobacco-tea by contact with the dust, running down along the stem to the root, will surely kill the egg or worm if there.

Yesterday I found the green currant-worm in great numbers on my gooseberry-bushes. The bushes were wet with rain, and the wind was blowing quite strong. I wanted to put a stop to the destruction just as promptly as possible. Had neither tobacco-tea nor kerosene emulsion ready made, and did not want to trust in slow-acting poisons, such as hellebore, or spraying with muriate of potash solutions. I thought of the tobacco-dust, and at once dusted it freely over the bushes from the windward. Last night it rained heavily. Dust all washed off, but I failed to see a single live worm. All gone.

There is little doubt in my mind that the green cabbage-worm will also quickly succumb to tobacco-dust applications. We may find other enemies that we can conquer with the same weapon. I use tobacco-dust to clear my sitting hens of lice. Occasionally I take a little basin of the material and go through the hen-house, rubbing a small quantity into the neck feathers of all hens I find on nests. Formerly I used buhach altogether for this purpose; but I think tobacco-dust is just as effective, and certainly much cheaper. Every farmer and gardener should keep a supply on hand. If a whole barrel is thought to be too much for one man, two or three neighbors might join in the purchase of a barrel and divide it among themselves. The outlay of a dollar will soon be repaid many fold, in chicks without lice, in more and better vegetables and fruits.

EARLY TOMATOES.—This year I have quite a number of first early sorts on trial, all claimed to be earlier and far better than the Ruby. That we will find this year an early tomato to take the place of the Ruby, I feel reasonably sure; but equally sure that we will not find a sort worth growing which is much earlier than Ruby. I say this, although I do have Mill's Early "Wonder" among my trial lot. Which kind the early tomato of the future will be, I cannot yet say. Possibly we may have several kinds better than Ruby. The latter I have had in bearing in the greenhouse for some time, but all fruit thus far has been nearly or entirely seedless, and therefore solid and small. The pollen does not seem to develop during the winter, but Ruby sets freely nevertheless. Lack of smoothness is its fault. The gardener of the New York state exper-

iment station at Geneva meets this difficulty of non-development of pollen in the greenhouse during the earlier part of the winter by gathering tomato flowers in autumn, drying them and putting the collected dust on the tomato flowers in the greenhouse by means of a camel's-hair brush. This is a good scheme, and Mr. Thompson reports full setting, and perfect development of specimens as a result.

Barring accidents, I shall probably have earlier tomatoes from outdoors than at any previous season. This is due to special pains with my plants and early setting. As the greenhouse afforded more space, plants being taken out in open ground early in April, or in cold-frames, I potted off large tomato-plants of early sorts in large pots, and kept them in good growth until late in April. At that time some of them had already set fruit, and they were planted in open ground in a somewhat protected situation and staked. At the time of the light frost at middle of May, the plants were well used to outdoor life, and the cold night did not seem to have any bad effect on them whatever. A number of other plants, only a few days before transferred from the greenhouse to open air, suffered considerably. All my choice new trial varieties, however, are still in the greenhouse, and will not be taken out until all danger from frost is considered to be past. Yet it is certainly a fact that well-hardened tomato-plants will go through a white frost unharmed.

PLANTING LATE CABBAGES.—I have often told my way of growing cabbages from seed directly without transplanting. My

friend L. B. Pierce, in *Rural New-Yorker*, comes out fairly and squarely in opposition of the plan. It should be understood, however, that he is not the man to whom I would recommend it. He, like all who are in gardening as a business, is an expert in transplanting, and would not consider it much of a job to set a few hundred or a few thousand plants. Then he has the plants on hand; in fact, he must have them, for they are a part of his trade, and an article of sale. Furthermore, one of the essentials of success in market gardening is close cropping. It will not do to let a piece of land lie idle for any length of time, and each crop should be made in the shortest possible time. The market gardener, in short, must know what he is about, and use just the system that fits into his circumstances. I follow this more unusual plan of raising cabbages and cauliflowers, especially the later crops, mostly as a home gardener, and recommend it to home gardeners. It is some trouble, usually, for the home gardener to get the few plants he wants, and transplanting to him is a big job, which he fears. All this he can avoid by simply planting a few seeds in each place where he wants a cabbage to grow. It is the quickest way I can do my planting, and I do not lose the use of the land, either. I mark out my garden in rows one foot apart, plant radishes, or lettuce, or other quick-growing crop in one row, the cabbages in the next, radishes again in the next, or the next two, then cabbages, and so forth. The "catch" crops come off in time to give the cabbages the space they

need, and the surplus cabbage-plants (thinnings) can be taken up, and sold or given away to some neighbor in need of them. Mr. Pierce may transplant. It is all right for him, and undoubtedly the wisest course. I will stick to my direct way, however, and am sure that many home growers, like me, will like my plan after they have once given it a thorough trial. JOSEPH.

MILCH AND MILK.

In all departments of life and business we, the people, often follow blindly in the path of others, accepting without question or investigation the standard set up, whatever it may be; we fall into an error, into habits and customs, and after these are fixed and apparently immovable, we may wake up and ask, "Why?"

When a cow in milk is advertised for sale, we read "milk cow" or "new milk cow." "Milch" is the German word for milk. Why it has come into the English language and why it remains is a mystery. In some districts milch has been corrupted into "milks" or "milk's," and has appeared in print as "milk's"—with the apostrophe and the final "s."

This is humorous, for "milk's" denotes possession, and in the expression "new milk's cow," milk possesses cow. This is an absurdity, of course, but it shows how the word "milch" has led into error and worthless phrase. If the farmer says "milch cow," he speaks "milk" in German and "cow" in English. The German farmer will not say "milk knh," but "milch knh," and the English or American farmer ought to say "milk cow."

It may be claimed that "milch" has become Anglicized and is a part of the English language, but it is the unchanged German word, and we do not need it; "milk" is the proper word; "new milk cow" is the proper expression, and it is sufficient. GEORGE APPLETON.

Cures Others

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

People become thin, pale, puny and "nervous," when their blood is impoverished, or poor. All the tissues are fed from the blood. When the vital fluid becomes impaired, impoverished and poor, the nerves, no less than the muscles, suffer, and sleeplessness, neuralgia, nervous prostration, debility, twitchings, spasms and other distressing derangements follow. Thin, watery, weak, impoverished and impure blood also predisposes to all manner of scrofulous, scalp and skin diseases, and even consumption, or lung-scrofula, is among the common consequences which follow such a condition.

The best remedy is to be found, not in anodyne nerve medicines, so loudly recommended, which only "put the nerves to sleep," and, in the long run, "make a bad matter worse," but in a medicine which "strikes at the root" of the evil by purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood.

For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the remedy *par excellence*. Unlike nasty cod liver oil and its filthy "Emulsions," it does not make *fat*, but builds up *solid wholesome flesh* and increases the strength, nerve force and vigor of all who use it.

For building up delicate, thin, puny, pale people, both children and adults, it has no equal. It does not render fat people more corpulent, for it does not make *fat* but *wholesome flesh*, thereby rounding out the face and figure of those who, from any cause, have become reduced in flesh below the *healthy* standard.

For Weak Lungs, Bleeding from Lungs, all Lingular Coughs, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Catarrh in the Head, Asthma and Consumption, or Lung-Scrofula, in its earlier stages, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most positive remedy known to Medical Science.

We have a CLOUD OF WITNESSES to the above facts, but, for lack of space, can here introduce only the few following:

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS, CONSUMPTION.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

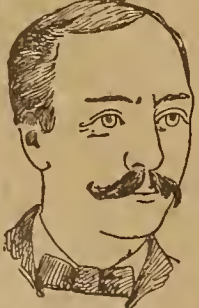
Gentlemen—I wish to say to you that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery saved my life and has made me a man; my home-physician says I am good for forty years yet. You will remember that my case was a case just between life and death, and all of my friends were sure it was a case of death, until I commenced taking a second bottle of "Golden Medical Discovery," when I was able to sit up and the cough was very much better, and the bleeding from my lungs stopped, and before I had taken six bottles of the "Golden Medical Discovery" my cough ceased and



(Before.)
C. H. HARRIS, Esq.

I was a new man and ready for business. And now I feel that it is a duty that I owe to my fellowmen to recommend to them the "Golden Medical Discovery" and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which saved my life when doctors and all other medicines failed to do me any good.

I will send to you with this letter two of my photographs; one was taken a few weeks before I was taken down sick in bed, and the other was taken after I was well. For references, address C. H. HARRIS, No. 1622 2d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.



(After.)
C. H. HARRIS, Esq.

WEAK LUNGS, COUGH, CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

MR. ANTON KRATZ, Crawford, Dawes Co., Neb., had weak lungs, cough and catarrh, with profuse expectoration; difficult breathing, lasting from one to eight hours. He writes "I took sick and went to the doctors. They gave me medicine, but it did not help me, so I got two or three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and some 'Pellets.' After a while I got better, until three winters ago I got sick again so I could not do anything, and I wrote to you giving my symptoms on one of your question blanks, and asked you about my case. You told me to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took four bottles and got well and have been well ever since."



ANTON KRATZ, Esq.

ASTHMA. Ten Doctors Failed to Cure!

Mrs. ISAAC LOTMAN, of Thurlow, Delaware Co., Pa., writes as follows: "I wish to write you of my brother, Harry C. Troup, who has been sick for ten years with asthma. He has been treated by ten different physicians, who have said he could not be cured. He had to sit up at night, he got so short of breath; he suffered with fearful headaches and had a bad cough. After taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' he did not get short of breath, and can sleep all night."



H. C. TROUP.

BAD COUGH, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION.

GEORGE I. WILDER, Esq., of East Wallingford, Vt., writes: "I was feeling very miserable all summer, was very bilious; sometimes my bowels would not move in sixty to seventy hours; I would take some bitters, which would help the matter, but as soon as the bitters were gone I had to buy more or I would be as bad as before and sometimes worse. A druggist called my attention to your Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before I had taken half a bottle of it I felt much better, and by the time I had taken all, I could eat three hearty meals per day, and had not felt so well for a long time."



GEO. WILDER, Esq.

When I commenced taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I thought I was going into consumption, as I had a terrible cough for three years and my weight decreasing. My weight before taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' was 133 pounds; last March it was 147 pounds, and I give the credit to the 'Discovery.'

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above mentioned diseases will be sent to applicants on receipt of six cents (stamps) to pay postage. Each Treatise contains numerous testimonials and references to those whom we have cured.

Address,
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
INVALIDS' HOTEL and SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Why Not You?

Orchard and Small Fruits.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED

BY SAMUEL B. GREEN.

Fruit-trees Infested With Lice.—A. F. B., Potomac, W. Va. If the infested trees are large and thrifty, I should not destroy them, but would keep a careful watch and destroy all lice collecting on the trees above ground. Besides this, examine the roots of the infested trees, and if you find the pest on them, treat the roots with scalding water after drawing away the earth. If the infested trees are newly set or weak, I would dig and burn them. I think if you keep careful watch the pest will not spread.

Japan Mammoth Chestnut.—S. N., Shasta county, Cal. The Japan mammoth chestnut bears at three or four years of age. You will have no trouble about the blossoms being injured by the early frosts, as they flower late in the season, generally in June in the eastern states. The apple, prune, peach and other flowering trees and plants form their fruit-buds the year preceding that in which they blossom, while the chestnut produces a new growth in the spring on which appear the flowers, consequently the flowers are late in opening.

Fruit-trees Girdled by Field-mice.—W. W. L., Maryland. Painting the trunks of the trees with a mixture of soft soap, lime and sulphur in autumn is a good preventive. So is surrounding the trunks with wire mosquito-netting. Laths and wire woven together and wrapped around the trees, also makes a good protection. Where snow does not fall over one foot deep, the trees may be protected from mice by putting a few shovelfuls of earth around each tree on the approach of winter, so as to protect the trees for a distance of one foot. This is a common practice. If the snow is trod down around the trees after each snowfall, the mice will not work

Pocket-gophers.—W. D. P., Wellfleet, Neb., writes: "Kindly inform me what animal eats off the roots of orchard trees—roots as thick as a man's wrist. What are the habits of said animal, and what is the way to guard against its ravages? I think it is the pocket-gopher, but am not sure."

REPLY:—Your trees were undoubtedly destroyed by the pocket-gopher. I have seen many trees destroyed in the same way in neglected orchards. This animal lives entirely underground, where it burrows in a manner similar to the mole of the eastern states, only since it is often five times as large as a mole its hurrows are the more harmful. As it burrows it throws up piles of soil every four or five feet, so that its presence is easily known. It feeds on vegetable matter almost exclusively, and so far as I know has not a single redeeming feature, while the mole and shrew are beneficial in that they feed largely on grubs and other animals. My practice is to watch for their marks on the outskirts of the orchard, and as soon as seen, to open the burrow and put in a piece of cotton batting saturated with about a tablespoonful of bisulphide of carbon, and then cover the hole with an inverted sod. The vapor of this material is very heavy and sure death to animal life. It costs about fifty cents a gallon, and is about as dangerous to use around fire as gasoline. It is the most satisfactory thing I have tried for this pest. Another way that I used to practice besides trapping, is to cut an apple, carrot or potato, cover the cut surface with strychnine and put it on a pointed stick and lay in the burrow.

Evergreen Seedlings.—B. W. T., Waverly, Ill. The method by which I have had the best success with the seed you mention, and with prices, is to sow the seeds early in the spring in beds four feet wide, covering it about three fourths of an inch deep. These seeds start very easily if they are good, and the trouble comes after they are about two inches high, when in wet or moist weather they generally damp off unless protected.

farmers here to raise onions. Sow the seed in September or October and sell from February to August in the northern cities, and stop importing onions from Spain and other countries that are of an inferior quality. I have recently been in Cuba, and find our onion equal in every way to theirs. A man can do remarkably well raising onions here at northern market prices. Ours are so far superior to northern-grown onions that one need not fear to produce them. I do not say onions are our best crop, for I think cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers, egg-plant and strawberries equally as profitable. Plant them in time to ship from December 1st to June 1st. I look upon the pineapple and banana as even more profitable than onions, as they do not require richer land and need planting out but once in six or seven years. We need not expect the agricultural resources of Lee county to be developed as long as nearly all of our 2,000 people, living on 5,000 square miles, are hunters, cattle kings, cowboys, sailors, fishermen and guides for northern hunters, and tarpon fishers. These classes, while naturally clever people, do nothing to develop the country, and would discourage immigration. The English, Spanish and French fought over Florida for three hundred and fifty years. It was conquered, reconquered, bartered and sold, time and time again, but the Seminole Indians held it all the same, and were a bar to settlement. No white man dared to stick his head outside of a fort, except in an army. Hence, Florida, the largest state in area east of the Mississippi, with the finest climate in the United States and the best health in the world, has but 400,000 people, when it ought to have ten millions. Lands sell for \$2 to \$75 per acre, according to quality and location; improved or in town, higher.

Fort Myers, Fla.

L. C. W.

Supt. Gov't Experiment Station.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM ILLINOIS.—Arcola is a beautiful city of about 2,500 inhabitants, located on the Illinois Central one hundred and fifty miles south of Chicago. Tuscola, the county-seat of Douglas county, is eight miles north of here. This county may be said to be the garden spot of Illinois. The soil is a black loam, mixed with sand in most places, and is adapted to nearly all farm products except wheat, which winter-kills on account of looseness of soil. The main crop raised is broom-corn. This is the greatest broom-corn belt in America. Some farmers raise as high as two hundred acres a season. It is said the grade can't be beaten. All garden crops do well here. We need a canning factory. One would do a good business if located here. Most of the farmers have their land tiled, consequently a hard rain of twelve hours does not stop them from work over twenty-four hours.

Arcola, Ill.

T. J. D.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.—Brule county has fifty miles frontage on the Missouri river. It has never had a failure of crops. All kinds of small grains do well. Wheat yields from ten to forty bushels per acre. Laud can be bought for from \$7 to \$12 per acre. I know of farmers who have paid for their land out of the first crop. Corn does well, and the farmers are raising more cattle and hogs, and not so much wheat is being raised as in early times. This is the best place I know of for a poor man, as he can buy one hundred and sixty acres of land, and pay for it by giving one half of his crop each year until it is paid for. A land dealer told me to-day that he had several thousand acres of very fine land that he could sell that way.

J. A. S.

Pukwana, S. D.

FROM VIRGINIA.—Mecklenburg lies in the southern tier of counties, midway between the mountains and the sea. The climate is unexcelled, the temperature never getting over a hundred and seldom falling lower than twenty. This, coupled with the fact that valuable mineral waters have been discovered in the county, is making this section quite a health resort. The soil is fertile and well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, sweet potatoes and melons. All kinds of cultivated grasses, besides many wild varieties, flourish. Much of the land is covered with a dense growth of oak of all varieties, hickory and pine. Land sells at from \$1.50 to \$10 per acre. Heretofore we have been without railway communication, but two new lines have just come through the county, and the indications are that this section of the country will be rapidly developed. Its nearness to market, cheap lands and equable climate make this one of the most desirable sections of the United States.

Chase City, Va.

J. V. N.

You can obtain a geographically correct map of the United States, showing counties and standards of time, by sending 15 cents for postage, to D. O. IVES, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, 604 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SULTAN BUYS A BINDER.

His Most Gracious Majesty, the Sultan, Abdul Hamid Khan Gazi II., Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, successor to Mohammed the Prophet, and ruler of the unspeakable Turk, has bought a Deering twine binder for use on his imperial domain. This purchase was the direct result of the World's Fair; and a direct result of this purchase may be the universal adoption of Deering binders in every wheat field of the vast Ottoman Empire. A machine that is good enough for the Sultan will, of course, be the one used by every faithful subject.

Hon. A. G. Asdikian, the Sultan's agricultural commissioner at the Fair, as a member of the famous harvest excursion to North Dakota, watched a thousand acres of wheat on the Elk Valley farm at Larimore, melt away in a single day before a cavalcade of forty-three Deering binders. He was deeply impressed, and after examining all other makes of machines, reported to the Sultan that the Deering binder was the best made in America. His August Majesty thereupon signified that it was his wish to possess one of these machines, and the wires were straightway laden with messages to that effect. As no ordinary adornment was deemed suitable for the Royal gaze, the Deering people at once prepared a binder embellished with gilt and silver, gorgeous in hand-painted design, and inscribed on its deck-cover with a suitable dedication to his Imperial Majesty.

THEN FOLLOWED SOLEMN FORMALITIES.

No correspondence can reach the eyes of his August Majesty, the Sultan, that is not pen-written in black ink, on a big square sheet of perfectly white paper of a certain quality and weight, folded in a certain way and inclosed in a certain size and shape of envelope properly addressed.

After the binder was packed and shipped, the Sultan was apprised of the shipment by means of the following letter which religiously complied with all of the formalities just spoken of:

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 29, 1893.

TO HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE SULTAN, ABDUL HAMID KHAN GAZI II., YILDIZ PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

Your August Majesty:—We wish to express our sincere thanks for the high honor that your Majesty has conferred upon us by ordering the purchase of one of our Self-binders for use on your Majesty's domains. We have this day shipped to your Majesty's First Secretary, Surcya Pasha, the machine in question.

We feel highly complimented to learn that your Majesty's Agricultural Representative at the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. A. G. Asdikian, who has carefully studied throughout the World's Fair all the exhibits of agricultural implements, has come to the conclusion that our Self-binders are the best and of the highest grade in the United States, and that he has so reported to your Majesty's Commissioner-General, Hakky Bey.

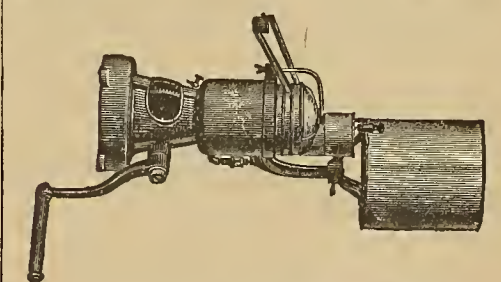
We trust that you will have such success in your harvest as will convince Your Imperial Majesty that your representative here was not mistaken in his judgment.

In behalf of my company I sign myself as Your Majesty's Most Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DEERING, President.

This was not all. Formal and carefully prepared letters were addressed to "His Excellency, Hakky Bey, Imperial Ottoman Commissioner-General to the World's Columbian Exposition," and to "His Excellency, Surcya Pasha, First Secretary to His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," both being addressed to Yildiz Palace, Constantinople, Turkey.

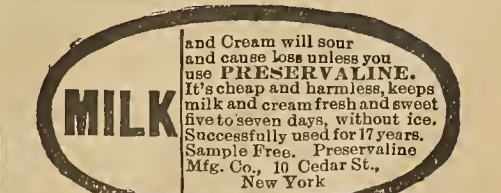
The present Sultan is energetic and progressive in his ideas and is laboring strenuously to advance his people in every way. His use of the Deering binder on his own farm will probably bring about a great and beneficent revolution in agriculture, that will before long effect the entire convalescence of a nation that is sometimes spoken of as "The sick man of Europe."



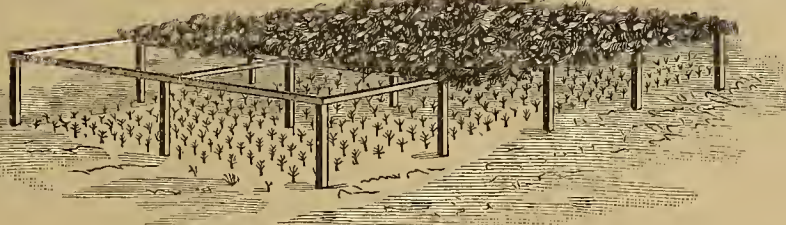
Davis International Hand Cream Separator, 250lbs to 300lbs capacity. Every Separator guaranteed first class, send for circular. Agents wanted. Address, Davis & Rankin Bldg. & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois.



Hay and Straw Presses of all kinds. The simplest and best, with Popular Prices to suit the times. Pat. and man'd by D. B. Hendricks, Kingston, N. Y.



Mention this paper when you write.



SCREEN USED FOR SHADING EVERGREEN SEED-BED.

through it to the trunk. The trees that have been girdled should have the injured part protected from the weather by covering it with a pile of earth or with paper. This will aid the wounds in healing.

Pistillate and Perfect Strawberry Blossoms—Mulberry Cuttings—Lilacs not Blooming.—J. E. D., Echo, Minn. As you look at a pistillate (female) strawberry blossom you find a little pincushion-like affair in the center at the base of the white flower leaves (petals). In the perfect, wrongly called staminate, or male, blossom between the little cushion-like affair and the petals is a row of little pin-like things, each one having a yellow head. This row is the row of stamens, the male organs of the flower.—If you will clean out the suckers from your lilac and cultivate it well, I think it will bloom next year.—Mulberries will grow from cuttings of wood about one half an inch in diameter. These should be planted in the early spring. I prefer to make them in the autumn, and to keep them buried all winter. Mulberries also grow easily from seed sown as soon as ripe, but seedlings are not true to name, and are generally worthless for fruit, though more valuable than cutting plants for wind-breaks.

Root Grafts.—S. H., Utica, Minn., writes: "I send you an apple-root graft set out last year. You will see that the top is green and the root dead. They started to leaf out, but could not succeed on account of dead root. They were on a north slope, ground free from weeds, good soil, and a little on the clay order. Now if you will give me a little light on the cause of this you will greatly oblige."

REPLY:—This is a common source of loss in all the states in the northern part of the Mississippi valley, and occasionally elsewhere. The trouble comes from the grafting of hardy varieties on tender roots. Of a lot of ordinary seedling apples such as are used for stocks, many are very tender and liable to kill out, especially when the tap-roots are cut off, as happens in root-grafting. The best way to avoid losses from this cause is to use a long scion (four or five inches long) and plant deep, leaving only one bud above ground. Treated in this way roots start from the scion. Such roots are hardy and seldom freeze out. The hardest trees are those that have grafted onto their own roots. This matter is of no great importance in locations favorable for growing the apple, but in dry, cold sections it should be carefully considered. In a part of Russia which has a climate in many ways similar to the northwestern states of Mississippi valley, there are a great many apples and stone fruits raised, and there almost every variety is grown on its own roots. Thus grown the trees are believed to be longer-lived and healthier than when grafted. Apple grafts in such severe locations should be covered with earth the first autumn, and if the snow is liable to blow off, it is a good plan to use a mulch of straw chaff or other material in addition to the earthing up.

The books generally recommend a lath screen close to the bed, but with it I have seldom been successful, though with a brush screen six feet high (see illustration) I have never failed to get a good stand when the seed started well. In addition to the screen on heavy land, I like to scatter about a quarter of an inch of fine sand over the surface of the bed among the plants, as it prevents the washing of mud against the stems of the plants. The screen I prefer is a frame of some rough stuff covered with willow or other brush, so as to keep off about one half the sunlight, and allow a play of light and shadow on the plants. Such a shade allows plenty of room for working the beds, and a good circulation of air over the plants, which latter is absolutely necessary to success. On this account the bed should not be too closely shut in. The seed should be bought of some reliable dealer (if one has to buy at all). If it is to be kept, mix it with sand and keep in a dry, cold place, as in some chamber or loft. I sometimes sow broadcast, but with a small lot prefer to sow in rows four inches apart.

FLORIDA ONIONS.

EDITOR FARM AND FIRESIDE:—I send three onions to you by express. They are Florida onions, grown from Bermuda seed. They weigh something over a pound apiece. They are mild, tender and juicy, much better than onions grown farther north in the United States, or even in Bermuda. These were raised on one of the Ten Thousand islands, fifty miles south of Fort Myers. They were raised without cultivation. The seed was sown in drills in October, and thinned out where too thick. It requires rich land for onions, and they should be sown thick, as tubers a quarter of the size of these sell better in our market. The merchants pay five cents per pound for these onions at the farm, pay the freight on schooner, and retail them here at six and one quarter cents a pound. The onions do best from seed. The large Italian and Spanish onions grow to an immense size. I don't think there is a better onion country than Lee county, Florida. But there are few people here who cultivate the soil, and there have never been onions enough raised in Lee county to supply our home demand. These are the cheapest home-grown onions I ever saw. I raised a little patch that turned out at the rate of six hundred bushels per acre, and sold what I did not need at ten cents a pound. I have paid ten cents a pound for Florida onions, when I could buy northern onions from our stores for five cents a pound. We ought to have one thousand

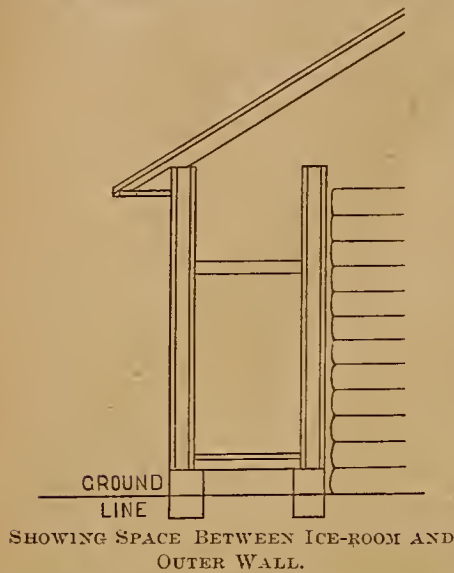
Our Farm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammondon, New Jersey.

PLAN FOR A COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

COLD storage of poultry, meat, and butter is becoming quite a business with those who handle large numbers, but there is no reason why a small cold storage building may not be used if preferred. The designs are very plain, and but little description is necessary. They are from Mr.



Charles D. Montague, Michigan, and he gives the details as follows:

The ice-room is 8x12 feet in the clear, being started with a 6x6-inch sill laid in a trench three inches deep. After the sills are laid in the ground, dirt is pressed in solidly, so as to leave no opportunity for air to enter at the bottom—a very important point. The studding of the inner room is 2x8-inch lumber, 12 feet long, set 24 inches from center to center, and having a plate of the same size firmly spiked to the top, the inside of the studs being sheathed with rough boards clear to the top of the plate, and all around the room except at A, where one stud has been left out, leaving an opening through which the ice is passed in filling the house. This opening is stopped with boards and simply laid in as the house is filled. The top of the ice should be no higher than the plate, and be covered 12 or 18 inches deep with hay or straw, well trodden down.

The outer wall is of 2x4-inch studding, 12 feet long, the sill set in the ground the same as for the inner room, but carefully sheathed on both sides with good, tight boards, and the spaces between filled with sawdust clear to the plate. The outside is finished with drop siding, having a thickness of paper between that and the boards.

At B the inner and outer sheathing-boards project 1½ inches beyond the studs, and other loose boards are cut 1½ inches shorter than the space between the studs. Then as the ice is filled in, these shorter boards are laid up and the space between filled with sawdust, this opening being only to fill the ice-room. About thirty-five tons of ice can be put in this house, which will be

provides ample room for butter, meat, poultry or eggs, though eggs must not be kept at a lower temperature than forty degrees above zero.

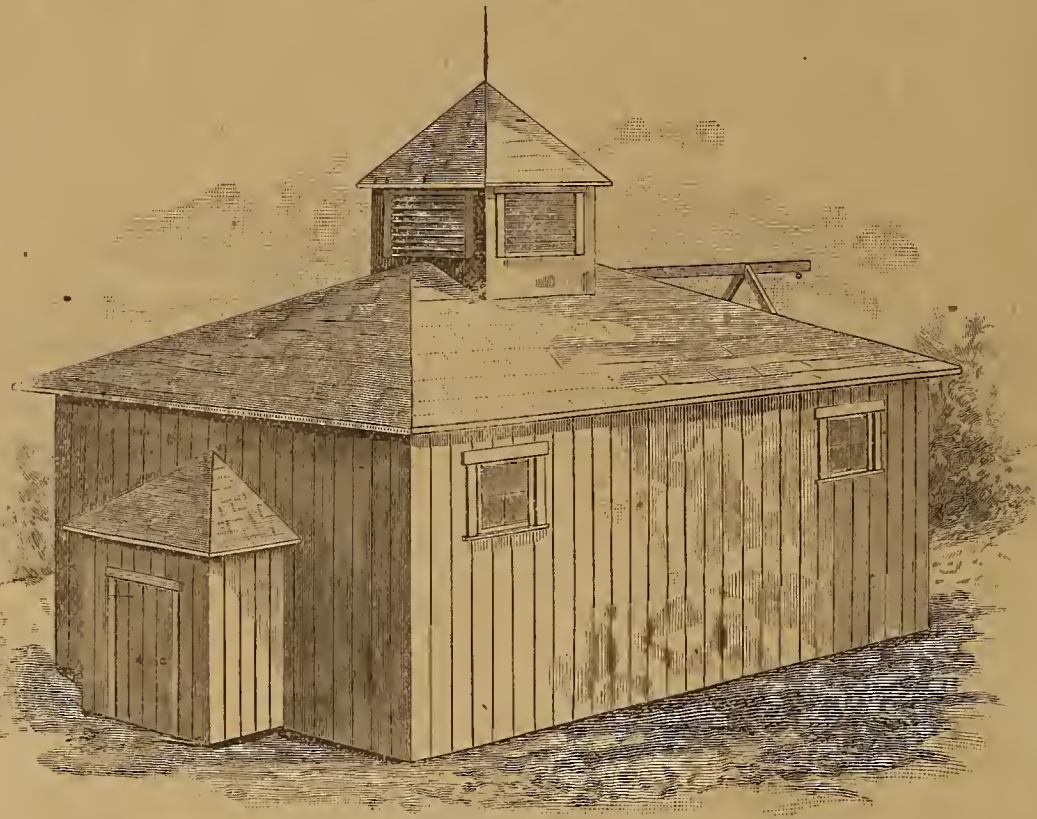
If desired, another story may be added by placing joists across the space 8 feet from the lower floor. This gives a larger amount of room for storing onions, etc. The roof is hipped and provided with a ventilator having lower slats arranged to open or close at will. They should never be tightly closed, as fresh air should always have more or less access to the top of the ice.

A 6x6-inch timber is fastened at one end under the hip rafter, projecting over the outer wall line and provided with a stout eye-bolt to which the pulley is caught in filling the ice-room. This timber is braced down to the plate with sticks of the same size. The roof is shingled, and the cornice is made with eight 8x8-inch holes in the soffit, each being provided with a board to close or open, thus perfecting the ventilating arrangement. Windows are in both sides, tightly fitted with two double sash for each eight, and are set in the sides, so as to throw light in the end passages. A box drain should be laid in the ground, made of 2x8-inch stuff, and should project three or four feet beyond the outside wall, and at each end a small pit should be dug, filled nearly to the top with small stone, with an armful of straw next, and dirt filled in well rammed down. No flooring will be required in the inner room, as the ice can be laid on the ground.

The illustration is taken from the Peninsular cold storage building, on Maple Farm Poultry Yards, Alamo, Michigan.

ROASTING-CHICKENS.

When the broiler season is over the large-sized chickens, used for roasting, are then in demand, and sell at good prices. They should weigh about forty ounces each (five pounds per pair), and may be shipped to market alive. When chicks are hatched late in the season it is best to keep them until they reach the above weight, but early chicks must be sold before they reach one and one half pounds each. If any of the cockerels begin to develop



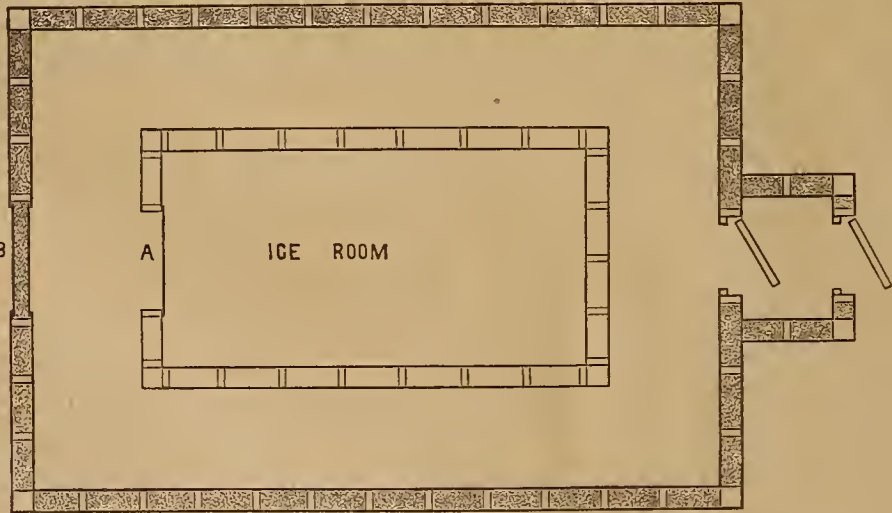
COLD STORAGE BUILDING.

combs too rapidly, sell them at once, as too much comb will place them in the class with old roosters, which bring very low prices.

DON'T FORGET LICE.

Keep these rules always pasted up:

1. Drench the poultry-house with kerosene emulsion, or swab with kerosene once a week.
2. Anoint the heads of chicks and hens



sufficient to last until cutting-time another year.

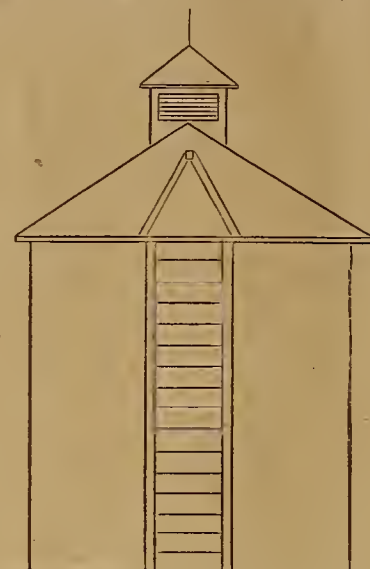
The entrance door is made double; that is, a sort of vestibule is built out so that one door can be closed behind when going in or coming out, thus avoiding warm currents of air in the cooling-room. The four-foot space around the house is floored over six inches above the ground sill, and

with sweet-oil (only a few drops) once a week.

3. Dust chicks well with insect-powder once a week.
4. Keep the poultry-house clean.
5. Have a dust bath always dry for dusting.
6. Anoint the legs of hens with lard twice a month.
7. Bring no strange birds into the flock, as they may contain lice.

HATCHING BANTAMS.

This is an excellent time to hatch Bantams, and it will be found that in proportion to cost they are fully as profitable as the larger kinds, and lay eggs far above what would be expected of them considering their small size. For inducing an interest in poultry among the children we advise giving them a small flock of Bantams, as they will derive much pleasure



therefrom, and learn more in that manner than can be taught them in any other way.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Brooder for Ducklings.—M. T. P., Medina, Ohio, writes: "Which is preferable in a brooder for ducklings, to have the heat above or under them?"

REPLY:—The brooder for ducklings should always have the heat above them.

Lice on Pigeons.—W. W. M., Newark, N. J., writes: "What will kill lice on pigeons? The lice can be seen on them easily."

SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM. B. Minorcas, Leghorns, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and Red Caps. Eggs \$2 and \$1 per 13. Circulars. H. T. Anderson & Co., Natrona, Pa.

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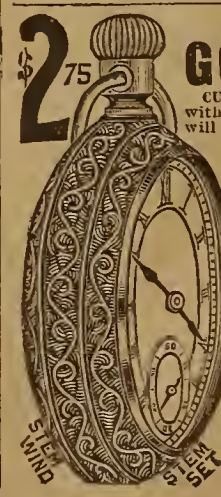
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Our Fireside.

IF I WERE YOU.

Why did he look so grave? she asked,
What might the trouble be?
"My little maid," he sighing said,
"Suppose that you were me,
And you a weighty secret owned,
Pray, tell me what you'd do?"
"I think I'd tell it somebody,"
Said she, "if I were you!"

But still he sighed and looked askance,
Despite her sympathy:
"Oh, tell me, little maid," he said
Again, "if you were me,
And if you loved a pretty lass,
Oh, then, what would you do?"
"I think I'd go and tell her so,"
Said she, "if I were you!"

"My little maid, 'tis you," he said,
"Alone are dear to me."
Ah, then she turned away her head,
And ne'er a word said she.
But what he whispered in her ear,
And what she answered, too—
Oh, no, I cannot tell you this;
I'd guess, if I were you!

THE OCTOROON'S DAUGHTER.

BY PAUL S. KIRKLAND.
CHAPTER X.

FLORETTE scarcely dared analyze her feelings; she dreaded to go away, yet feared to remain. How sweet it would be to yield to Henri's oft-repeated entreaties to marry him, and hand in hand fight the struggle with poverty together; but no, she would be brave, she would never be a millstone about his neck, to drag him down. She had traid in vain to find suitable employment in Paris, and in America her knowledge of French would secure her a position. Her education had been superficial, and though she sang pretty, catchy little ballads, and played her own accompaniments, though she did cross-stitch, and dainty embroidery, her literary attainments were small. At times the loneliness, the desolation of her future swept over her like a resistless torrent, and left her stranded upon this unknown shore. There was no one to confide in, no one in whose judgment she trusted to guide her; she felt helpless, almost hopeless, as though groping in the dark. Every hour of each long, dreary day she realized her mother's loss more bitterly, and she waked in the night, listening for her voice, waiting for the dear, familiar step, longing for one more caress from the loving, tender hands.

Henri was unremittent in his goodness, and Clarisse all gentleness in her watchful attention, while Dr. Anjou and Father Vincent lost no opportunity of showing her graceful kindnesses, characteristic of each. But soon the wide ocean should roll between her and these few friends that loved her. Then with a supreme effort, she cast aside her gloomy forebodings, the elasticity of youth asserted itself, and she pictured to herself how she would go to this New World where riches were abundant, how Henri would be there, too, later on, and at the old sugar plantation how she should meet the dear ones who had known her mother so long ago. Then a pale gleam of hope seemed to flicker across the darkness, but again came despair in its wake.

So the days went by—busy days, filled to the brim with sad, tender memories. One or two of her mother's trinkets the girl placed in her own trunk to go with her to her far-off home. All else that had been hers was packed away with some few of the household effects, grown dear from association, and stored in a place of safety until called for. On the morrow she must leave. Henri would accompany her to Havre, and bid her God-speed on her voyage.

"Clarisse," said Florette, as the afternoon wore on, "you know this is my last day in

Paris, for a long, long time—perhaps forever."

"Ah, ma'mselle, don't talk like that. You will come back, I am sure of it. There is no city in all the world so beautiful as our own, and—"

"Yes, yes, I understand," Florette said, sighing, "but so many things may happen before my return. Come with me, Clarisse, I want to tell all the dear old places good-by. I feel as though I could not stay in the house, it is so bare and desolate, and until Henri comes to-night, suppose we wrap up warm and walk."

"Ah, ma pauvre petite," cried the sympathetic little woman, "how my heart aches that you must leave us. It will no longer be the same for me when you are gone. It seems but yesterday that I came to take service with madame, your blessed mother, and you were then little like this," holding out her hand to measure the distance from the floor, "with the same big, black eyes, with the long, soft curls, and you went as the birds do, singing, singing all the day."

As she spoke, Clarisse's deft fingers were buttoning Florette's walking-boots, fastening up the long ulster, adjusting her veil, and when all was ready, she tied on her own warm hood, and together they went out through the big iron gates. It was nearing the time for Christmas holidays, and the children, the men and women, the very houses seemed mad—delirious with joy. Busy people hurried by; some of them pushed rudely against Florette and Clarisse, others looked at them curiously, and

"Perhaps we may be here together next Christmas," whispered Clarisse, as she hailed a passing cab, "and maybe it will be madame instead of ma'mselle I shall be calling you then."

A warm blush suffused Florette's cheeks, and her old infectious smile played about her lips as she caught the woman's hand caressingly in her own and murmured:

"God grant your wish may come true."

CHAPTER XI.

It seemed to Florette that she had scarcely closed her eyes in sweet forgetfulness when Clarisse's voice aroused her.

"The man has come for your trunk, ma'mselle," she said, leaning over the girl as she lay in bed, "and you have only a half hour to get ready and swallow your roll and coffee. *Mou Dieu*, chérie, my heart is very heavy to-day."

"Has Henri come?" asked Florette, sitting up suddenly, and pushing back the curls that clustered about her brow.

"Not yet, ma chère, but he will be here soon," replied the woman, assisting in Florette's toilet.

"Ah, Clarisse, I should like instead of this coffee to swallow some drug that would put me to sleep, and keep me so until I find myself back with you all once more. Parting is so sad—so very sad."

And just as she had done as a little child, the desolate young girl threw her arms around her nurse's neck, and burst into tears. Clarisse held her to her heart, weeping herself,

one of his cases. He is getting old, and is not very strong, and now that his son is dead, he is looking for a partner. This is to be a trial of my ability, and he promises me if I prove worthy, my future shall be assured."

"Then, sweetheart, it may be yet as Clarisse predicted," cried the girl eagerly. "It was only the opportunity that you lacked, and now that it has come, I have no fear that you will fail. Clarisse told me yesterday, as we took our last walk together, that next Christmas I might be back again to stay, as—as—"

"As my wife?" whispered the young man, proudly.

"It will be a happy lens through which to view the future," Florette answered, smiling, "and a year is not so very long a time after all. I will hang my calendar on the wall—the pretty little one that you gave me yesterday—and as each day passes, I shall mark it out with my pencil, and thank God that it is gone. And you must write to me often, Henri; I could not live without your letters."

"Every steamer that leaves port shall take with it a message to my brave little sweetheart across the seas," her lover assured her.

"And, Henri, while I am away," said the girl, coming closer and looking up earnestly into her lover's face, "you will not forget her, either. I will be so far from her, and—and you will sometimes put fresh flowers on her grave."

The big ship was moving now, and as it pulsed and throbbed, widening each instant the distance between them, Florette stood on deck and Henri on shore. It was long after the last flutter of their white handkerchiefs had been lost to view that they left their respective places.

CHAPTER XII.

"Hello, here you are at last!" cried John Watson, as Florette stepped upon the pier. "I thought maybe you were all down in Davy Jones' locker, you were such a time getting here."

He had seized both of her hands, and was shaking them vigorously while he spoke.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Watson," the girl said gently, struggling against the tears that would come. "A familiar face is very welcome in this unknown land."

"Even if it's mine," the man replied, laughing, as he led the way to a carriage. "Jump right in, my dear an' we will be there in no time. Look at the niggers yonder; ain't they beauties, though?"

Working very near them were a dozen or more darkies, all men, in baggy, nondescript garments that fluttered in the wind, while they moved about the levee loading and unloading freight, to

the accompaniment of a burly white man's oaths.

"Oh, they are horrible," said Florette, looking shudderingly out of the carriage window. "I cannot see how one can endure to have them about one's house, and to think of them nursing innocent little children."

"They ain't so bad as all that," rejoined Watson, "folks get used to 'most everything in this world, an' we would make a poor out if we didn't have the mule an' the nigger down South. There's a woman at the corner. You see she ain't quite as ugly as them bucks on the river—ain't so black, either—sorter gingerbread color."

"But they look as though they had masks on. I never could feel safe with one, and their great thick lips are so repulsive."

"You won't mind 'em, maybe, after awhile. Some of 'em are yellow, like that girl comin' down the street. She's what we call a mulatter, an' some others, still nearer white, are quadroons, an'—what do you think of that one yonder?" he asked, breaking off abruptly.

"Who? Where?" queried Florette, as a beautiful young woman passed along the sidewalk.

"That one there," said the man. "She's an octeroon, but she's got a brother as black as the ace of spades."

Florette opened her eyes wide with wonder.

"Why, she has a face like a madonna—she is as lovely as an angel. How can such things be?"



"I HAVE BEEN SAYING IT FOR THE LAST," SAID HENRI.

groups of merry children clapped their hands with delight as they saw the wonders of the magic windows.

"Ah, Clarisse," said Florette, with a sob in her voice, "it would have been better had I stayed away. I realize my own desolation even more than before."

Just here she felt her sleeve pulled gently, and turning, found a sorrowful child with wistful brown eyes close beside her. She carried a baby in her arms, and held out an emaciated little hand that looked like a bird-claw. Florette placed a piece of silver in it, and the waif, dropping a courtesy, was lost in the crowd.

"See the difference, ma'mselle," whispered Clarisse, with a pathetic effort at a smile, "the child will buy herself a crust and be happy, and we are not content with our lots."

They had reached the Place de la Concorde now—the central point of all that is grandest and most beautiful in Paris. The two fountains were not playing, but the groups of statuary stood out white and colossal against the gray, wintry sky. On ahead lay Champs Elysees, with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, and Florette remembered with a pang the trip to the Bois—the last day of her mother's life. The air was cold and biting, and the snow was falling fast when they turned their faces homeward. The great city appeared to have been touched by some magic wand, and suddenly from out the falling darkness myriads of lights were sparkling,

and laughing by turns, and predicting all manner of possible and impossible events for the coming years.

"N'importe, ma petite," she murmured, braiding Florette's dark hair, "it will not be long when one is busy, the time it goes very quickly, and I will work, and you, and also Monsieur Henri, and then the wedding, and I will be there to keep the house once more—see? And Jean, he will drive no more hacks, he will be your coachman."

"My coachman?" inquired the girl, amused despite herself, "I never dreamed of such a luxury, in my wildest flights of fancy."

"It will come, just the same," Clarisse continued, "and madame—that will be you, you know—madame she will wear the long silk gowns, and—"

"Ah," cried Florette, with a little gasp, "that is the bell, Clarisse, and Henri is waiting."

As she thought of it afterward, it seemed to Florette like some fantastic, unreal dream—Clarisse's last caress, her voice calling to them as they drove out of the court, Henri sitting beside her with her hand clasped close in his, the cold, dreary rain that was falling, the railroad journey to Havre.

"I have been saying it for the last," said Henri, as they stood together on the deck of the ship. "I have good news for you, dear."

"What is it?" she asked, with a soft light in her dusky eyes.

"Monsieur Bonfils has turned over to me

"You'd might as well kill me," she panted, stretching out a shaking hand. "I'd as lief die as go out'n Kentucky. I was born and raised here. I run barefoot through its grass and waded in its creeks and climbed round its hills. I-I couldn't draw breath no other place. My folks is mold'ring under Kentucky sod, and my own bones 'd never lay still with any other sile atop o' 'em. Oh, elderess, you—you ain't no human natur' in you! You're hard as the flints in them hills yender!"

Lucia drew herself up. She was a little amazed at Huldah's heat of utterance, for in the elderess' three months of ministrations in the West House the old sister had never before exhibited anything like so much feeling. Lucia, after her first sense of surprise, was conscious of being rather pleased to have struck thus by chance upon a means of holding her thrifless sister in check.

"I have the welfare of the family at heart," she said. "Unless I see some change in you, Huldah, I shall send you next week to Ohio with Deacon Henry, when he returns to his village."

Huldah gave a little laugh. "Change?" she cried out. "Kin dem critters as hez hoofs larn to fly? I'd quit being lazy and trifling if I knowed how. But I came of easy-going stock; I got shifless blood in me, I reckon. But I ruther die in Kentucky than live in Ohio."

She lumbered heavily up the steps, and the young elderess watched her pass into the house.

Lucia had a feeling of uncertainty. She had come to this village from a well-ordered settlement in another region, and she cherished a praiseworthy design of lifting the Kentucky community to a level with more austere-conducted settlements. Her predecessor, Elderess Jane, had tempered justice with more mercy than Lucia believed well, and under her rule West House had worn a cheerful air of home creature comforts. There were red curtains in the sitting-room windows and crocheted tidies on the straight backs of the sitting-room chairs. These worldly decorations Lucia at once removed as abominations conducive to low, fleshly ideals. She had a rigorous conception of the millennial idea, had Elderess Lucia, and the mild old Shakers of West House found themselves suddenly and violently elevated to a higher and sadder life.

"We will proceed with our doctrinal talk," said Lucia, entering the sitting-room, after her rebuke to Huldah. "Sister Huldah has gone to her room. We will excuse her to-night."

The next morning, however, she repented of this leniency, for when the family filed in to breakfast at six of the clock, Huldah was not in the line, and the elderess had a vision of her lying comfortably a-bed, forgetful of precepts and warnings. She prepared to be very stern with the irresponsible old soul, but when she went up-stairs to pour incensed admiration upon Huldah's head, she discovered the surprising fact that Huldah was not in her little room. The place looked tidy with its high bed, scrap of stove and dimity sash shade. But Huldah seemed to have gone, and when the elderess looked, she found that Huldah's two print frocks and linsey petticoats and long Shaker bonnet were also gone.

Lucia had a sensation of unpleasantness. It did not sit well with her conscience to think that she had driven the old sister away. She ought to convey some assurances to Huldah, but no one seemed able to suggest as to her whereabouts anything more definite than she had likely gone to "her kin down yender in Lincoln." Lucia accepted with a sense of self-reproof the theory that Huldah had gone out into the world in a mood of resentment. Others had left the community in various moods of revolt against the new elderess' high-handed methods. Commonly, they came back properly subdued by the coldness of the world. No doubt Huldah would also return, and when she did so, Lucia determined upon treating her a little less sternly.

But though she fixed upon this considerate usage, she found no chance for practicing it, for weeks passed on and no word came from old Huldah. Summer doffed its green garments for coats of russet. In West House yard the cherry-trees spread against the paling skies and fields, black webs of branches, and up the Shaker roads and around the stolid house wintry winds swept cold, and snow came early that year, folding in white the trim garden spaces. A cold winter set in. The preserving kitchens were shut and deserted, and the Shaker women gathered of afternoons about their little, heart-shaped stoves, sewed carpet-rags and wove mats and guilelessly stuffed emery-bags with thistle-down. They sat at their tasks more quietly than had been their wont under the placid regime of Elderess Jane. Gossip was frowned on by the new elderess, who, by the way of furnishing her household light entertainment, read to them while they worked from some moldy record of the spiritual experiences of early followers of Ann Lee.

One day in January, while they sat and listened, a knock sounded at the sitting-room door. A lank fellow, bundled in a wool scarf, stood on the threshold.

"Howdy?" he said, amiably nodding at Lucia, who stood up with calm, dark eyes and smooth, soft lips, which silently questioned the intruder.

"You're the new elderess, I reckon," pre-mised the man. "I used to know Sister Jane right well. I'm the toll-gate man. I was jest going on to Harrodsburg, and I laid off to stop in and tell you some one's livin' in the old log house down on the river. I knowed it was Shaker property, and I jedged you'd want to know. M' wife she see smoke coming from the chimney, and she hed me climb up the bank to see who was living there. I couldn't raise no one. But m' wife she says she see a woman sneak thro' the bushes up there with a passel of faggots. I didn't know but you'd want to hear if any one was livin' in one of your houses and a-stealin' your timber. Me and m' wife we're always glad to do the Shakers a good turn."

One of the Shaker women uttered an exclamation.

"La, me! Whoever hes to lie in that old crib must be porely off. It ain't fit for fire-wood, and half a mile from a livin' critter. I wonder who— It couldn't be old Huldah?"

Lucia started. "She went to her people," she said sharply. And then, suddenly enough, she turned to the toll-gate man. "Will you take me to the place?" she said. "Some one there may need help. Sister Rose, tell Abram to hitch up."

The spring-wagon, however, could only go the lesser part of the way. At the turn to the ferry the toll-gate man tied and blanketed the horse. Then he proceeded up a rocky break in the cliff-side, and Lucia toiled after him through murmuring pines and between jagged stones which nibbled hungrily through their slight covering of snow.

In the midst of leafless trees an old house presently disclosed a black and tumbling roof. At one side of the bleached log walls a massive chimney rose in a broken, hoary heap. Faintly from its mouth came a dying breath of smoke, but there was no other sign of occupancy, not even so much as a footprint in the slight snow about the door.

Lucia laid her knuckles against the rude panels. There was no response. The single window was boarded up, but as Lucia peered through a crack in the planks she caught a glimpse of a garment hanging across the panes—a garment of brown print, at the pattern of which her heart twitched.

"Try the door," she said breathlessly. "Push it in!"

There was a crack and a sharp cry as the toll-gate man set his shoulder against the rotting panels. He caught himself by the jamb and stood peering in. It was nearly dark in the bare, puncheon-floored room, except that now and then a tongue of flame thrust itself from a smoldering handful of twigs on the hearth. Against the farthest wall a woman crouched—a woman who, at the sight of Lucia, gazed out two hony bands and moaned and gazed blankly.

"Don't touch me!" she said hoarsely. "I won't go—I won't! I've hid away here and prayed you'd never find me—"

"Huldah," broke in the elderess passionately, "don't look at me so! I've come to take you home, Huldah; home to West House. Listen, Huldah, I've been hard and cruel; but I'll never pain you again."

The old woman seemed not to hear. She gazed around at the cracked walls, the pallet of brush, the darkened window.

"I ain't no trouble to no one," she muttered. "I've starved and froze and all. I've heerd the owls hoot at night and ben skered, and I ben sick and lonesome; but I was home, and could of gone on if Ann would have beard my prayers. But she ain't listened. She's turned agin me. She give me into your hand."

Lucia had cast herself on the rough floor and was clasping Huldah's knees.

"You're killing me, Huldah!" she wept. "I've sinned against you and against all those whose lives I have made cold and hard. I meant to do right, but I was vain and wicked. Huldah, Huldah, do not forgive me! I do not ask it; I do not deserve it! Only come home with me and let me serve you as a daughter who has erred may serve the mother who pities her."

The toll-gate man rubbed his nose with the end of his red scarf and wheeled away. Huldah stood gazing confusedly down on the kneeling, slender figure, with its wringing hands and beautiful pale face and streaming eyes.

"Be you-uns a-cryin'?" she stammered. "I lowed you was a flint. And kneeling to me! Elderess Lucia—don't ye, don't ye! Sit up, Elderess Lucia."

But Lucia clasped her the closer. "Not until you promise to come with me," she soothed. "Not until you promise not to hate me as I deserve."

Huldah drew a quick breath. Her hand trembled down upon the young woman's black, soft hair.

"Hate you?" she breathed. "Why, I'll go now—wherever you take me—or send me."—Eva Wilder McGlasson.

MILLION FOR A "CURE."

Frank Schrage, a North Clark street druggist and the discoverer of what he claims is an infallible specific for rheumatism, sold the exclusive agency for his remedy yesterday to a syndicate of Chicago people for a large bonus and a large royalty. It was reported that the bonus was \$1,000,000.

Mr. Schrage stated: "I perfected my discovery three years ago, and have been selling it for two years. It is not patented, but I defy any analytical chemist to tell what is in it. I have deposited the formula in a safe deposit box, to which I have one key and my wife another, so that the secret will not be lost if I should die."

The mixture is a dark brown fluid having the taste of sarsaparilla and wintergreen, which, however, were used simply to disguise the taste of the essential components. Mr. Schrage said it was an infallible specific for rheumatism, even of long standing and in old people, whether in the bones or muscles. It had never been advertised except by giving a bottle occasionally to prominent people afflicted with the rheumatism. One of the syndicate has started for Europe to introduce the remedy there.

The story of Mr. Schrage's sudden rise to fortune is interesting. Ever since he entered college in Germany he has manifested great interest in chemistry. Seeing in which way his tastes were his parents, who were comfortably situated when he was young, determined to send him to a school of pharmacy or a school of chemistry, and accordingly young Schrage was sent to one of the leading medical colleges in Germany in the chemistry department. During the years when the student was at college it was his ambition to secure a mixture of drugs that would cure rheumatism. After his graduation from the medical school it became his life's work to secure the proper mixture.

Years passed and the chemist was as far away from the discovery he hoped for as ever. His parents lost what property they possessed and young Schrage came to America to seek his fortune. He had some difficulty in finding employment, but he finally succeeded in New York and subsequently came to Chicago. He continued his experiments, and about one year ago found what he had been looking for. By burning or boiling certain drugs he brought about the desired result.

Although the discovery was made one year ago or more, Mr. Schrage did not seek much publicity in the matter. He modestly made his discovery known to several German professors and to a few of his customers at his drug store, and remarkable cures, it is claimed, were the result. The discovery in time became known to many physicians in Germany, New York and elsewhere, as well as in Chicago, and investigations of the discovery were made by men across the water who sent for the mixture. The experiments made were successful, for a syndicate was formed and the contract closed one day last week. Chemists have analyzed the discovery, which is in liquid form, but have not been able to discover the exact contents of the preparation.—Chicago Tribune.

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This prize is to be given in cash, and is a good deal of money to be giving out in hard times, but we want 100,000 subscribers for THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, and intend to have this many. In order to get a guess you have only to send in 50 cents for a year's subscription to THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL. If you get nothing more, you get twice the worth of your money.

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1890-91.....	8,652,597 Bales.
1891-92.....	9,035,379 Bales.
1892-93.....	6,700,365 Bales.
1893-94.....	What will it be?

Old subscribers can take advantage of this great offer and have their time extended twelve months from date of present expiration by sending 50 cents and guess. Remember that both guess and remittance must be sent in same letter. When 50 cents does not accompany guess for twelve months' subscription guess cannot be recorded. By sending \$1.00 you can have two years' subscription and two guesses, or one year's subscription and guess for every 50 cents you send.

Those who wish to send THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL to a friend can do so, and the guess will be credited to the sender if so requested.

Fill out coupon below and send in your guess and subscription at once.

Guessing contest to close August 15, 1894.

Guess and remittance must be sent in same letter.

MY GUESS

on the total cotton crop for the season 1893-94 is.....bales.

Name.....

Post-office.....

County.....

State.....

This contest to be decided by the official figures of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Address all orders to THE COMMERCIAL, Memphis, Tenn.

Our Household.

IT ALWAYS COMES.

It always comes—spring, with its promise sweet,
Its dear fulfillments glad to repeat
To us, who sigh and fret at its delays,
And count uncheerfully the passing days;
Who say, complaining that the spring is late,
The earth is as it has been desolate;
One whirl of snow our hopes to martyrdom
Will banish swiftly. But the springtimes come!

It always comes—the summer, with its blooms,
Its suns distilling from them rich perfumes;
Its earing corn, its grasses strong and tall,
And waiting for the rhythmic scythe-strokes all:
Its still, sweet nights, more odorous than the days,
Its ripening things, its blossom-bordered ways,
Unto one chilling wind our faith succumbs,
We say, "It is not near." But still it comes!

It always comes—the harvest full and fair,
Despite our anxious, half-despairing care,
Our trustless watch above the growing blade,
As if God could not guard what he has made;
Unhastened and unhindered by our fears,
Its serried ranks uplift their shining spears—
The barrier God has reared around our homes
While we sat doubting. Harvest always comes!

It always comes—God's help to human need,
In measures often that our hopes exceed;
God's answer to the prayer our lips repeat,
In common blessing, or surprises sweet.
Does he not see how doubtful the heart is,
How fearful ever the hand we reach to his?
As if to us his presence were not near
Nor could be found. Yet it is always here!

—Olive E. Dana.

HOME TOPICS.

WILL you try one of my Columbia cookies?" said my friend, as I was lunching with her the last time I was in the city. "I call them Columbia cookies because I learned to make them, from my cousin's Swedish cook, when I was in Chicago visiting the world's fair."

I tried the cookies and found them so nice that I secured the recipe:

COLUMBIA COOKIES.—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of butter, three fourths of a cupful of sweet milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one teaspoonful of flavoring extract. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk and eggs beaten very light, sift the baking-powder into the flour and use only just flour enough to make the dough stiff enough to handle. Have it as soft as possible. Roll thin, sprinkle with sugar, cut out and lift the cookies from the board to the pan with a broad, flat knife. Bake in a quick oven. The above quantity will make about ninety cookies, and they will be good as long as you can keep them.



APRON FOR YOUNG GIRL.

BEDROOMS AND BEDS.—One great improvement that has taken place in the plans of houses in the last twenty years is in regard to bedrooms. Instead of the little rooms just large enough for the bed, wash-stand, and possibly two chairs, we now have large, airy rooms in which the bed can set without being crowded into a corner.

While sunlight is a good thing, we don't

want too much of it in hot weather. Our bedrooms may be made fresh and sweet by opening them early in the morning so that the fresh air, and if possible, the sunlight, may reach every corner, and then closing them before the heat of the day comes on, and opening again after the sun is low. I like east windows in a bedroom, so they may have the morning sun. When airing the bedroom, do not forget to open the door of the closet, so that may be freshened also.

One of the first things to teach children, boys as well as girls, when they are old enough to have a room of their own, is to set a chair at the foot of the bed, turn the bed-clothes down over it and open all the windows as soon as they are ready to leave their room in the morning, unless a storm forbids it. Children should also be taught to empty their wash-bowls, wipe them and set the pitcher in the bowl as soon as they are through using them. Boys as well as girls should learn to make their beds. It will often prove a very convenient accomplishment in after years.

A good, woven-wire spring with a hair mattress makes an ideal bed, and will do much toward wooing "tired nature's sweet restorer." The springs will sometimes black the mattress, but slips made of muslin will protect the mattress from this and also from dust. An old, thin quilt laid over the mattress under the sheet will protect it from the exhalations of the body, and can be easily washed.



DRESS OF GRENADINE OR CHINA SILK.

Blankets need not be washed oftener than once a year, if always protected from contact with the body, but they should be put out in the sun and air for an hour or two, once a week.

The slats and under parts of the bedstead should be dusted and carefully examined every week, lest some nocturnal visitors appear. If, despite all your care, these pests make their appearance, as they sometimes will even in the best-regulated families, only untiring vigilance will rid you of them. A varnish-brush and a dish of gasoline are valuable aids in the warfare, which should never cease for a day until the last trace of them has vanished.

Soiled clothing ought not to be left either in the bedroom or adjoining closet. Keep the soiled-clothes hamper either in the attic or wood-shed, and see that every article is dry before being put into it.

MAIDA McL.

A NEW CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

FAMOUS POETS OF THE WORLD.

The most famous poets of the world are those whose works endure from century to century, and even for all time. Their writings deal with the various phases of human experience from the cradle to the grave. We offer you free, on page 18 of this paper, a book of over 400 poems and illustrations, which contains the very best things written by the famous poets of the world. Read the advertisement on page 18.

NOVELTIES.

Having been asked to give a suitable pattern or suggestion for aprons for young girls, I think the illustrations will meet the demand. Now, while aprons are not worn nearly as much as formerly, yet they are worn, but are made more of figured China silk in very light colors, trimmed with ribbon, lace or velvet. They serve to protect the dress and make a pretty accessory to the toilet.

It is often late in the season before one gets an idea of a pretty way to make up dresses of thin material. No. 1 will do nicely for grenadine or China silk, with lace as trimming, while No. 2 will do for wash dresses, making the yoke of white tucking or embroidery and the collar of the same, while the sleeves and rest of the waist can be of the material. This looks well with a perfectly straight, full skirt with an eight-inch hem, while it launders better than a gored skirt.

There is so much cool weather during summer, that a cape is a very convenient garment to possess. While the store prices are quite high for them, one can be made at home for much less. Our model is trimmed with rows of wool braid headed with a small, satin piping, a shoulder ruffle, with another on top of it of Escorial lace, a heavier lace than that used for dresses. A storm-collar will be found a great protection against wind.

Edging made of feather-edged braid and lace braid combined comes in useful for many things, and the long summer days are just the time to prepare something of the kind for replenishing the underlinen later on in the year, but do not forget to spend part of the time in a comfortable hammock and store up strength for the part of the year when more severe work must be done. Hammocks come in prices from one to three dollars, the latter priced having the valance at the sides and a comfortably cushioned head-piece. Two good places should be provided for it—one under the trees and one under shelter—and no one need be ashamed to be caught resting in one some portion of every day.

L. L. C.

BEAUTIFUL DRAPERIES AND PORTIERES MADE OF SILK RAGS.

One of the most oriental and artistic draperies that I have seen recently was made from old silk rags and ribbon, which had been taken to the weaver in the neighborhood and woven into a thing of beauty. This has started a number of housekeepers to saving up their silk scraps, and where there are several little girls in a family they are apt to have a quantity of pretty ribbons. No matter how soiled or faded they may be, this can be remedied by washing them and using Diamond dyes. The manner of cutting and sewing is simple, but the weaver's laws are imperative as regards putting the strips together smoothly and sewing them strong. It takes one pound of silk for every square yard of portiere.

The way to cut the strips and sew them together is exactly the same as our grandmother sewed their strips for rag carpets. Cut about one third of an inch wide, lay the end of one piece flat on the other, lapping half an inch, and sew all around the four sides with a firm stitch. As you sew the velvet, satin or brocade, put the right side out always. The smaller and shorter the pieces the greater the variety in the portiere, and the more beautiful it will be. After you get three or four yards sewed together, commence to wind into a ball, and make it as large as you wish without being bulky. Black silk and velvet work in beautifully, China silk, brocade, in fact, any kind or color will answer; nothing is too old or faded to be utilized.

The one I fancied so much had a border, that looked gorgeous, at the top about ten inches wide. It was a bright yellow, with tinsel running all through it. Its owner had a great deal of gilt braid, former trimmings on a dress, and she sewed a strip of this every few yards in her ball of yellow for the border. A black border with tinsel is very rich, also. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and I assure you a drapery of this kind would pay you, even if it was tedious work, and took you a great while

to do it, for it can be hauled down to the next generation. It can be cleaned nicely. If you have not any of the gilt braid or tinsel, it would pay you to buy it. It is not expensive, and adds very much to the richness of the drapery.

Another way of making a silken drapery



LIGHT CAPE.

is to prepare your balls of silk in the same way, only cut the strips much narrower; then get two large, wooden needles and knit just as you do any ordinary knitting, like suspenders used to be knit of yarn. This is not so pretty or oriental looking as the woven ones.

One thing that I must dwell upon is to consider the colors to be used together. Good taste can here be shown, as harmony is necessary to bring out the artistic effects. Electric blue and olive, delicate pinks, deep reds and greens are pretty if placed properly; but do not kill one color by not considering it.

This work is very fascinating after getting the pretty silk scraps together and beginning to cut and sew them; it is like piecing a quilt. One could not buy a portiere, without expending quite a sum of money, as beautiful as this will be by following my simple directions, and it will cost very little.

As I said before, it will take one pound of silk for every square yard of portiere. The size of the curtains depends upon the doors or windows, of course.

SARA H. HENTON.

BROWN, NOT SMITH.

Mrs. Smith sent her young son to an art store recently, with a note to the lady clerk in charge of a certain department. Upon reading the note, the lady said to the boy:

"Are you Captain Smith's son?"

The boy hesitated a moment, for his father's having been in the army was a matter of history to him; then he said:

"Yes, I am."

The lady in the store said:

"I used to know your mother very well, and I should know you were her son, anywhere; there is such a strong resemblance to her. Tell your mother to call in and see me when she can," giving her name.

A week or so after, Mrs. Smith, though not recalling the name as among her friends, went into the store and said:

"Do you know me? I do not seem to recognize you."

The lady replied:

"You are not the one. As soon as your son left the store I remembered that it was a Mrs. Captain Brown that I knew, and not Mrs. Captain Smith."

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

A UNIQUE HANGING-BASKET.

Nothing in its line can exceed in beauty or attractiveness a sponge basket.

Procure a large, coarse sponge, wet it thoroughly with warm, soft water, then press it gently to expel the greater part of the water. Into the damp openings of the sponge push seeds of millet, barley, grass, oats, rice, red and white clover. It is now ready to be hung up in a sunny window; and if kept moist, tiny shoots will soon begin to appear. A beautiful fringe will cover this basket on all sides and fall down in an exceedingly rustic and fascinating manner. It will remain green and beautiful for a long time, and although it may not be "a joy forever," it will certainly be "a thing of beauty."

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

YOU CAN BREAK UP A BAD COLD by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectant, an old and popular medicine for Sore Lungs and Throats, and the best of all Cough remedies.

A FEW SIMPLE RULES FOR VISITORS.

Do you intend to visit any of your friends this summer? If so, here are a few rules which will make you a welcome guest and cause earnest solicitations for your speedy return, if you will only strictly follow them.

Be sure not to take any overshoes with you, and make as many excursions through the dewy grass as possible, each time borrowing your hostess' rubbers. She will particularly appreciate any little attention like that.

Be sure, too, not to take a night-robe with you. She doesn't mind in the least loaning you one of hers; besides, it will be such an unqualified pleasure for her to rub it through the weekly washing, steam herself over the hot suds and roast herself over the ironing-board. It is perfectly delightful on a broiling July or August day to spend an extra ten minutes over a nice, cool ironing-table and smooth away at a ruffled night-dress.

Be sure to use the nice, fresh linen towels that she hangs on your rack as wash-towels. Do not by any accident carry anything of the sort with you. It might offend her if she should discover that you had supplied yourself with towels or soap.

Don't allow yourself to carry down any slops. Let your hostess do everything like that. She hasn't much to do, anyway, and might just as well as not.

Under no circumstances think of making your bed or straightening your room. If you wish to use any books or papers, do so, and don't for an instant think of replacing them where you found them. While you are about it, carry your chair out upon the veranda whenever you desire and just leave it when you go in again. Your hostess will feel it quite a privilege to get to carry it back for you.

Never offer to assist with the dish-washing or anything in that line.

Always leave your combings in the comb for her to remove, or else lay them loosely on the dresser, so that the wind may easily blow them all over the room.

If you want pen or paper, don't hesitate a minute to ask for it. It is the business of your hostess to buy a good supply and keep it in readiness for her guests. If the quality be poor, say so, and let her get better.

Ask all the questions you want to about her private affairs or concerning her family or its antecedents. If you suspect that there are truths which she would prefer to conceal, don't allow so trifling a matter as that to interfere with your curiosity. Just persevere and you will learn something, without doubt.

Always make it a point to keep the family waiting at each meal.

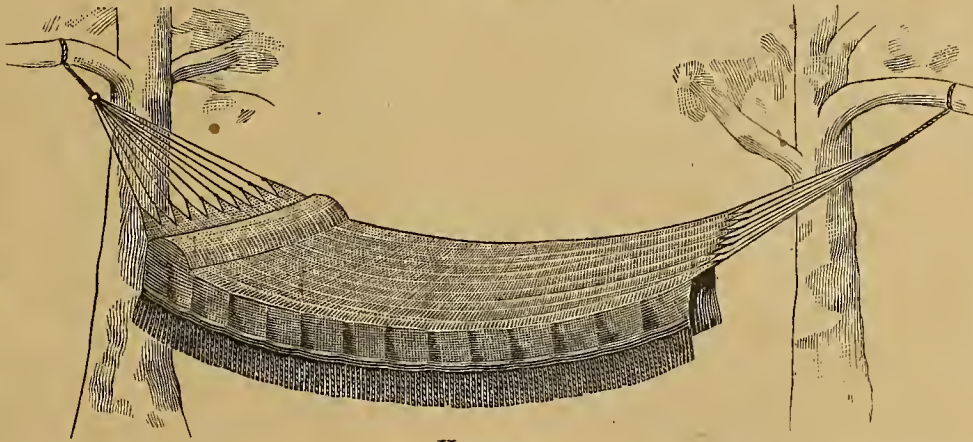
Reprove the children frequently. The entire family will thank you for your interest.

MONEY-MAKING FOR FARMERS' WIVES.

THIRD PAPER.

The poultry-yard possesses great possibilities as a money-maker, which on many farms is overlooked. But when I say that I know one woman, who with the assistance of her ten-year-old daughter and a hired girl fifteen years old, not only did the work for a family of seven, cared for the milk and made butter from ten cows and tended the family garden, but in addition to all this cleared almost two hundred dollars on her poultry, you may begin to see that there is money in it. As this woman lived many miles from town, and had to sell her eggs to a huckster and her poultry to shippers in the fall or winter, she was not able to realize nearly so much from her work as she might have done had she lived near a market.

Regular customers are as valuable in disposing of poultry and eggs as any other farm product; and the wise woman who would make all possible from her fowls, will secure enough regular customers to take all the eggs she has for sale, and if guaranteed perfectly fresh and first-class, she can always command one, two or three cents more on the dozen than her customers would pay in the stores, and run their chances of getting fresh eggs, which will mean from two to four cents more per dozen than she herself would get in the stores, although it is sometimes possible to find a grocer who will pay one cent in advance of market prices if eggs are guaranteed fresh, but usually he will only take a limited number per week.



HAMMOCK.

When selling eggs to private families—or anywhere else, for that matter—they should be perfectly clean, and those for each customer in separate baskets or paper bags. If possible, have all in one package white-shelled, all in another dark-shelled, etc., and if a customer expresses a preference for either, be sure to remember it. Remember also that neatness and attention to details are as essential to success as is a pleasant, courteous manner.

Many spring chickens—either alive or dressed, as trade demands—may be sold to hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and private families at quite an advance over the price paid by grocers.

From the middle of the summer on until spring chickens come again, old hens, if in good condition, may be sold to advantage to private customers, that otherwise could not be sold at all.

If one dresses many chickens, all feathers should be saved, carefully dried, and if mentioned to one's friends or regular customers in town, may be sold for cushions, etc., for one fourth to one half what duck or geese feathers are worth.

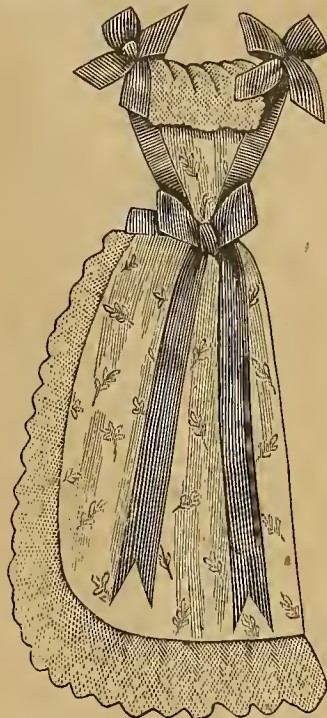
Turkeys, ducks and geese may also be made as profitable as chickens. Indeed, if one is not near a market, but sells to shippers, these—especially the former

—will yield a fine profit, and should always be included with one's money-makers.

To make a success of poultry raising, one must begin on not too large a scale and work up as experience teaches, and should thoroughly post themselves in the business by reading books and papers on the subject. After one or two years' experience, almost any woman might reasonably expect to clear one hundred dollars from

turkeys alone, and yet not interfere with her house work.

Many women make a success of raising fancy poultry. One should begin this business cautiously and work into it by



APRON FOR YOUNG GIRL.

degrees, although I know from personal experience that it may be made quite profitable. Whether one advertises eggs and fowls for sale or not, a placard put up at the grocer's in town and another at the

The Genuine

De Long PATENT

HOOK AND EYE has on the face and back of every card the words:

See that

hump?

TRADE-MARK REG. APR. 19'92.



Richardson
& De Long Bros.
Philadelphia.



The Great Health Drink

Safe, sure and reliable. Always on time. A pleasure and a delight. Comfortable, enjoyable.

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25c. pkg. makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2c. stamp for beautiful picture cards and book. The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.



THE BECKER WASHER.
A Fair Trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority over all other Washing Machines. Thousands in use. AGENTS WANTED.
Circulars Free. Made by N. C. BAUCHMAN, York, Pa.

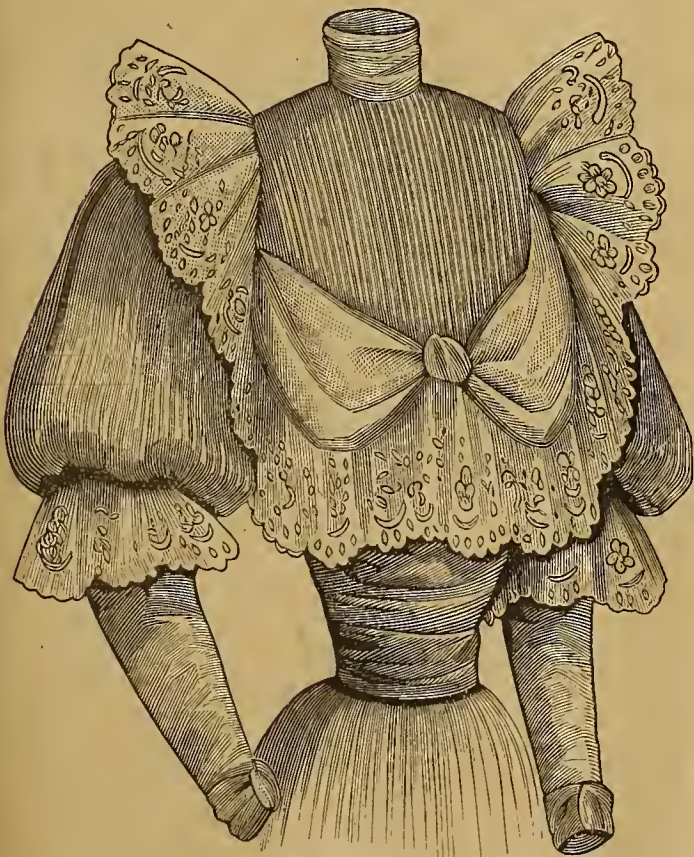
MOTHERS SEE HERE.

I will Cure your Girl or Boy of Bed-wetting in two weeks. Send me \$1.00 for the Medicine or Prescription, either one. Particulars free. DR. S. C. CLARK, 15 Court Sq., Boston, Mass.

CANCER CURED Without the use of the knife and with little or no pain, by DR. M. G. PINGREE, 126 State Street, Chicago. BOOK FREE.

GOLD! DIAMOND! PEARL! RINGS FREE!!

Girls, do you want one? If so, send us your address and take your choice, it don't cost you a cent. Will you agree to do a few hours work showing our new goods to your friends? That is all we ask. State which ring you want. All solid gold. No. 1, set with genuine diamond; No. 2, with genuine pearl; No. 3, richly engraved band ring. Send NOW, we want one girl in each neighborhood. We gave away over 15,000 rings in past two years. State size. Address L. M. ASSOCIATION, 269 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.



WASH-DRESS.

Adhere strictly to these principles, and your visit will be a howling success—to you, perhaps. At least, I once had a visitor who followed this plan, and I think she enjoyed it immensely, if I didn't.

JULIA A. RIDLEY.

Famous Poets of the World. See our great offer on page 18 of this issue.

It Can Clean the World

if it is given a chance.

GOLD DUST



WASHING POWDER

Cleans everything to which it is applied. Cleans it quickly, cleans it easily, cleans it cheaply. Apply it to everyday use and see for yourself. Sold by grocers everywhere. Price 25c. per 4 lb. package. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York,
Boston, Philadelphia.



Our Household.

WHAT SHE THINKS OF THE DRUMMERS.

First in the crowded car is he to offer,
This traveling man, unbonored and unsung,
The seat he paid for, to some woman young,
Or old and wrinkled. He is first to proffer
Something, a trifle, from his samples maybe,
To please the fancy of the crying baby.

He lifts the window and he drops the curtain
For unaccustomed hauds. He lends his case
To make a bolster for a child, not certain
But its mama will frown him in the face;
So anxiously some women seek for danger
In every courteous act of every stranger.

Well versed is he in all those ways conducive
To comfort where least comfort can be
found.

His little deeds of thoughtfulness abound;
He turns the seat unasked, yet unobtrusive;
Glad to please you, or have you please him,
Yet takes it very calmly if you freeze him.

He smooths the Jove-like frown of the official
By paying the fare of one who cannot pay.
True modesty he knows from artificial;
Will flirt, of course, if you're inclined that
way;

And, if you are, be sure he detects you;
And, if you are not, be sure he respects you.

The sorrows of the moving world distress him;
He never fails to lend what aid he can.
A thousand hearts to-day have cause to bless
him—

This much-abused, misused commercial
man.

I do not strive to cast a halo 'round him,
But speak of him precisely as I found
him.

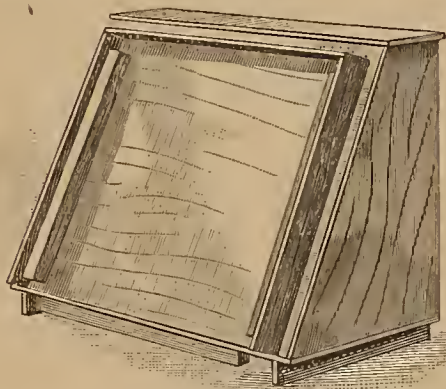
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A "ROUND-UP" WORK-TABLE.

WHILE visiting Aunt Mary, "the boys" came in from a round-up, bringing their Mexican cook with them. This Mexican presented "Mrs." with the work-table used on the trip. He claimed not only to have made the article, but that the idea was original with him, growing out of the necessities of these round-up parties.

A round-up is the gathering in of all the range cattle. A large party of "cowboys" unite in "rounding-up" or driving the cattle in to certain points. This takes several days or weeks, and they must carry provisions sufficient for the time they will be out. Strong, heavy boxes with hinged lids are used for conveying the more bulky articles, while the lighter ones are carried in the "table."

This commodious article was a table, covered box and set of shelves combined in one. The bottom of the box was three feet long and twenty inches broad, a trifle more than a yard in height, but only six inches broad at the top. The lowest shelf was the bottom of the box, the remaining four shelves being eleven, nine, seven, five and three inches apart, gradually decreasing in width to the six-inch board on top, as seen in the illustration. Each shelf had a little railing in front, to keep things in place. The boards at the back ran horizontally; thus the cracks were hidden by the shelves. Cleats screwed to the sides held the shelves in place. Upon each corner of the bottom of the box a strong leg was attached so it could be made to stand up while at camp. These are fastened on with hinges, enabling them to be shut up during the march. That which was the cover of the box during travel became the table when stopping. It is fastened below



ROUND-UP WORK-TABLE—CLOSED.

with hinges and hooks above upon the upper board of the box. To the two upper corners are attached hinged legs, that are let down when the cover becomes a table. And to crown all, oil-cloth was neatly fitted to the lower shelf and fitted over the table.

Now tell me, sisters mine, would not a box of that kind be a great convenience to us housekeepers, who have pantry and kitchen in the one room? Think how many things could be put in those shelves, to be handy when we are cooking, baking

or washing dishes. And how convenient to have the work-table in such proximity to the shelves. What a step-saving contrivance. And so easily put out of the way when not in use.

The whole may be painted or stained to suit the other belongings of the kitchen, so that it will not only be useful, but ornamental.

ELLA BARTLETT SIMMONS.

FOLK-LORE OF SOUTHERN GERMANY.

Among the things one hears in southern Germany, nothing is stranger than folk-lore, or volkslehres, as they call it.

Evening after evening around the hearth-stones they repeat the stories of Schwinderhanues. While Santa Claus is the good spirit of Germany, Schwinderhanues seems to be the evil genius. He is represented as a robber chief in Hoch-wold, which is a wooded mountain range on the left of the Rhine and right bank of the Moselle. As the story goes, he had great numbers in his employ, who lived upon what they took from travelers. The Jews were the ones most oppressed by this dire robber, and many a boy crept off to bed with hair almost on end, after listening to his grandfather's tales of those times.

In Patchen, a little, home-like town, the people delight in repeating the story of Frederick the Great and the two old soldiers.

They say that years after the Austrian wars, two soldiers who had grown old went to Frederick the Great and told him they did not know what to do, as they had no means of support and were discouraged. The king had been warned that in a certain village the inhabitants were very disorderly, and he mistrusted these men might belong to that same class. The king told them of that town and said to them: "One of you may be the judge and the other the sheriff. Now go and reform that place."

They had quite a long journey to reach the place, and as they traveled they began to discuss the duties of their appointments. The one who had the office of judge said to the other:

"Can you read?"

"No," said the sheriff. "Can you write?"

"No," said the judge.

So they agreed that when the judge should sentence any one to be punished, he should send word by a messenger how many strokes should be given with a leathern strap. After a time, Frederick the Great thought he would go and see how successful the two men were in reforming the town. He went incognito.

It was a cold winter day and very icy. He found the place orderly, and congratulated himself upon the appointment of the two old soldiers. As he was amusing himself by looking into the shop windows, for no one knew him, suddenly his foot slipped, and he fell against a large window and broke it. A crowd gathered about him, brought him before the judge and accused him of being drunk. The king kept still, and he was soon sentenced to be strapped with twenty-five blows, and so was taken to the sheriff. When Frederick the Great felt the sting of the first blow, he called out:

"Stop! I am your king."

The king did not know that neither soldier could read, and he took out papers from his pocket to prove that he was really the king; but it was all of no avail. The sheriff kept on until he had given the twenty-five blows. Great excitement moved the people when they found the king had been so dealt with among them. The king, however, would not allow the people to mete out any revenge upon the judge and sheriff. He commended them for their impartiality, but forbade that kind of punishment, saying it was too severe for mortal man.

The people of Patchen are to this day called "Pilate brothers," and their folk-lore tales account for the name in this way:

A member of the Roman emperor's family was sick, and had been sick a long time. Before this time, word had reached Rome of the wonderful miracles of Christ, and the emperor sent to Palestine to bring

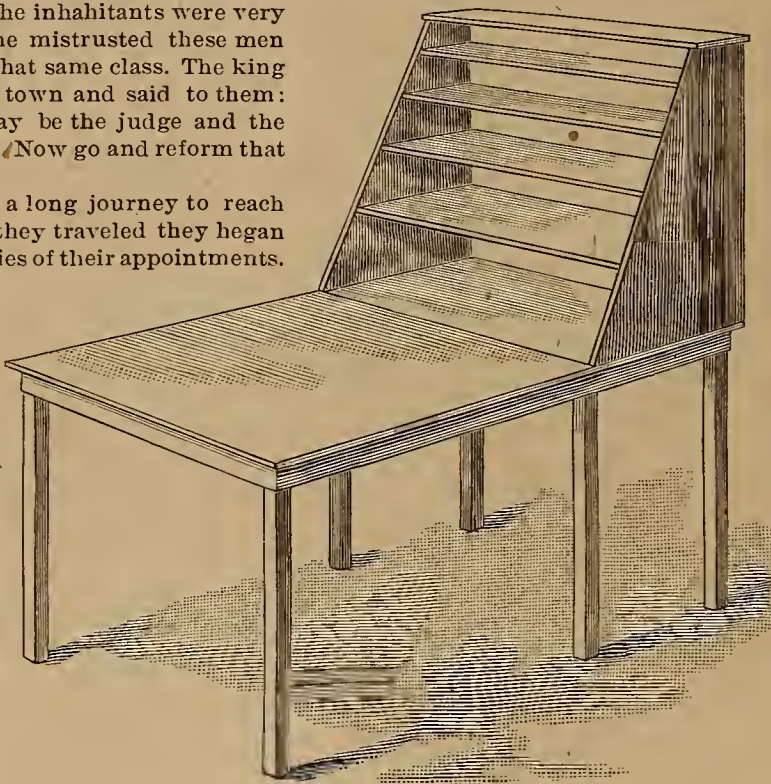
Christ to Rome, that he might cure that sick member of the royal family. When the messengers reached the Holy Land, it was just after the crucifixion, and they returned and told the emperor the story. The emperor was angry that Pontius Pilate would consent to take a life that could perform miraculous healing, and he ordered his governorship to be taken from him and that he should be banished to Gaul. Pilate wandered off near Patchen, and lived and died there, so they say.

Patchen was a large city then, and only a few years ago cement floors were found under two feet of earth, and occasionally coin is picked up which has become green from lying in the soil for a number of years.

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

WHAT MARY DID.

Mary is the most ingenious girl, always devising new and planning pretty things. She has been at work all winter on what we called "the mystery," for if it wasn't a mystery I never heard of one. Her door was always locked when I went to it, and there was always a deliberate pause before she opened it and a most tantalizing air of secrecy pervading the apartment. Well, this spring, since house-cleaning season is over, the great mystery stands revealed,



"ROUND-UP" WORK-TABLE.

and you never could guess how pretty it is. In the first place, it is a transformation, and the thing transformed was a bedroom.

"How did you ever happen to think of it, Mary?" I asked, as I stood in the center of its white, pale green and golden beauty and gazed at the esthetic thing.

"Oh, I don't know," she answered, laughing. "Inspired, I guess."

And she certainly must have been to produce so lovely a creation.

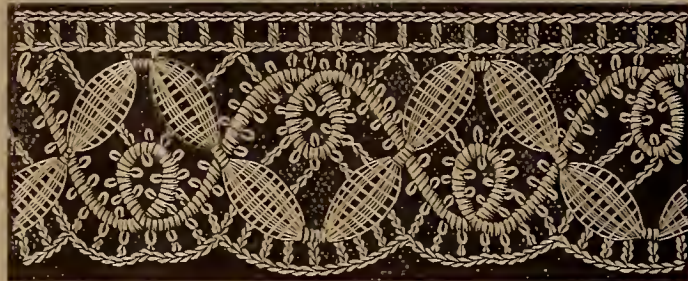
I remembered that room as one of the ugliest in the whole house. There was a faded rag carpet upon the floor, an old-fashioned bed—not a four-poster, but old-fashioned and painted a horribly ugly shade of yellow, with dashes of brown and red. It was ugly enough to have given one the nightmare by simply sleeping on it. I remembered the bare, whitewashed walls, and the windows, where faded terra-cotta shades received the hot rays of the morning sun. No wonder that she tried to keep her plan a secret, so that its complete beauty might sufficiently surprise us. We were overwhelmed.

In the first place, Mary carves beautifully. She had been busy all winter carving frames and painting pictures in delicate water-colors, to ornament the walls. At house-cleaning time she had begged the privilege of doing that one room by herself, and at last succeeded in gaining the reluctant consent of her family. She made several puzzling trips to town, coming back one day with some rolls of paper and a professional paper-hanger. The walls were covered with a heavy ingrain in palest green, while around the top ran a deep border of apple sprays, tied here and there with red bows-knots. At the edge of the border was placed a dainty white and gold molding,

and from its brass hooks depended the pretty paintings in their artistic frames.

The floor was covered with a pretty light green and cream carpet in arabesque designs, and light pink-tinted rugs were thrown about upon the floor.

The hideous bed was now a thing of beauty, for over its glaring yellow ugliness she had spread a coat of pale green



BRAID LACE.

enamel, and traced in gold some tasteful designs. Over its low head-board she had constructed a canopy of palest green mull, lined with white and caught at the top with a huge rosette. A pretty lace counterpane and lace-covered pillows finished that.

The chairs, too, which had been monstrosities in color, were lovely in delicate green and gold, and a rocking-chair that stood invitingly by the low bookcase was cushioned in the daintiest of cretonnes. A pretty little white willow sewing-chair was drawn up by the work-basket, and an old-fashioned stand had been painted the dominating tint, covered with a fresh, white linen scarf outlined in green wash silk, and did duty as a wash-stand.

Light tan shades were at the windows, and these were covered with a graceful fall of lace curtains, which certainly could not have cost more than \$2.50, and the voluminous folds were festooned and draped in a bewilderingly pretty manner.

Well, it was perfect. Everybody said so, and you would, too, if you had seen it.

MARGARET M. MOORE.

HIBISCUS.

There are several classes coming under this head and general name of hibiscus, some of them annuals and others perennials. The variety we wish to call attention to is the sort known as "Crimson Eye." It is decidedly distinct from any other variety with which we are familiar, and while it comes true from seed and will bloom the first year if seed is started in the house, we prefer to use the strong plants from the florist. The plant is a robust grower, and will bloom from early summer throughout the season. The flowers are large, often six inches or more in diameter, of pure white with a large spot of deep crimson in the center of each flower. It is a most profuse bloomer, a moderate-sized plant, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season.

RECIPE FOR KEEPING THE HAIR IN CURL.

Our hair-dresser, a colored woman, who makes it her profession and is very accomplished in the art of manipulating and shampooing the hair, says that she has abandoned all other soaps and uses the Ivory soap alone; that she has found by experience that it is the best. She makes a lather, then shampoos the head, dries quickly after rinsing in tepid water. If she wishes to dress the hair for an evening party or to go out, she says the soap makes the hair stay in curl better and gives it a fluffy, soft appearance that all other appliances she has used heretofore have never done.

SARA H. HENTON.

JUVENILE PHILOSOPHY.

Mrs. W had been invited to lunch with her sister and bring her small boy. Artie was dressed in his new kilt, and was very happy with the idea of a long trolley ride, and the good time at his aunt's. When they were ready to start it began to rain very hard. Artie looked at his mother with tears in his eyes, and said:

"Can God stop the rain if he wants to?"

His mother answered, "Yes."

Said Artie, stamping on the floor:

"Don't God see me all ready to go?"

MARY JOSLYN SMITH.

FREE TO INVALID LADIES.

A lady who suffered for years with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea and other irregularities, finally found a safe and simple home treatment that completely cured her without the aid of medical attendance. She will send it free with full instructions how to use it to any suffering woman who will send her name and address to Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

THE ONLY BOOK OF ITS KIND.

The only book containing 400 of the best poems and illustrations is offered you on page 18 of this paper. It is the most wonderful premium offer of the century. Read the advertisement on page 18.

SUMMER STYLES FOR DRESS—LATEST NEW YORK FASHION NOTES.

LADIES' BICYCLING-COSTUME.

This meets all demands for a suit that is at once comfortable and safe. The skirt can be omitted in favor of the trousers, as many now prefer the trousers alone for cycling. In this case they must be heavily lined with flannel, as no skirts can be worn. The double box-plaits laid underneath on each side of the front gore of the skirt, gives room for the free motion of the limbs. Silk is recommended to line the skirt, as it will not adhere to the trousers. The waist is suitable for ordinary wear, as well as for cycling, tennis or other outdoor sports.

LADIES' BATHING-SUIT.

Black Henrietta-cloth is here trimmed with a looped design of narrow, yellow braid. The belt is fastened with a gilt buckle, and a yellow cap is worn on the head. Black hose, with light tan shoes. Henrietta is the latest "fad" in materials for bathing-suits. It is light in weight, looks as well wet as dry, sheds water easily, does not cling to the form, always keeps its shape and wears well. The waist and drawers are in one, with the skirt added. It can be made high-necked with long sleeves if preferred, the pattern providing for both styles. To keep the skirt under the water, sew six small leaden weights in the hem at equal distances. Swimmers will not want these, but even with these, it will not be found as heavy as the ordinary suit of flannel.

Serge, alpaca, China silk and flannel in black, dark blue, white and tan are worn, trimmed with tan, pale blue, red and white braid.

GENT'S OUTING SHIRT.

The most popular summer garment for men is an outing shirt. Various fancy shirtings are now shown, as stylish silk and wool mixtures, with striped, plaid and dotted surfaces, cotton cheviots, outing flannel, serge, percale, cambric or any preferred material are used for making shirts of this kind.

THREE LADIES' SLEEVE PATTERNS.

This set of patterns consists of 10 pieces, as follows: For first pattern—upper and under sleeve portion and upper sleeve lining. For second pattern—upper and under sleeve lining and puff. For third pattern—upper and under sleeve portion and two ripple sleeve-caps.

They are suitable for basques or round waists. Sleeves of a different material from the rest of the garment are quite stylish now, so it is an easy matter, with the aid of fashionable sleeve patterns, to refashion an old-style basque.

CHILD'S APRON.

Mothers will do well to provide their little girls with several gingham aprons made in this way and let them romp to their hearts' content. It can take the place of a dress on warm summer days, and always looks neat and stylish. The Bertha frill, neck and sleeves can be finished with narrow embroidery to match the material.

LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST.

The popular demand for the shirt-waist is on the increase as the summer advances. Here we give one that is simple in construction, and just the thing to wear under cutaway coats, blazer and Eton jackets. The shirt-sleeves are full enough for style, yet easy to slip in an upper garment of this kind.

LADIES' STREET TOILET.

This style combines the Eton front with the lengthened ripple back, and is distinguished by an entire absence of revers. The full puffs of the sleeves are arranged over fitted linings, faced over the elbow with the material, and trimmed at the waist with two rows of the sequin braid.

The skirt fits smoothly in front and on the sides, the fullness being confined to small space in center back. Various combinations can be affected by the mode, or the dress can be all of one material.

BABY PATTERNS.

We have a number of baby patterns, but owing to the lack of space we can only show one, the baby's robe and sack. This is a very tasteful robe, with a round yoke composed of puffs of lawn. The sack is pale blue French flannel, buttonhole-stitched. The sleeves are full. All of the other baby patterns mentioned, are very pretty, and will make any of the little darlings a splendid wardrobe.

40 CENT PATTERNS FOR 10 CENTS.

Any THREE Patterns and the Farm and Fireside for the remainder of this year to NEW TRIAL subscribers, 35 cents.

These patterns retail in fashion bazaars and stores for twenty-five to forty cents each, but in order to increase the demand for our paper among strangers, and to make it more valuable than ever to our old friends, we decided to offer them to the readers of the Farm and Fireside for the remarkably low price of only 10 Cents Each. Tens of thousands of orders have been received from ladies all over the United States, yet we have not had a single complaint—instead, many letters of praise. "I paid 40 cents for a wrapper pattern last spring, exactly like the one I got of you for 10 cents," writes one lady. Another writes, "I find them perfect, and am able to do my own dressmaking by using them." Another, "I cut the dress by your pattern without making a single change and got a perfect fit." Another, "the patterns are so complete and instructions so clear that

they give perfect satisfaction." Another, "I don't see how you do it. You deserve the thanks and patronage of every lady reader of your paper." Another, "It does make your paper even more valuable than ever to your old friends. I saved enough to pay my next year's subscription, on the two patterns ordered from you." The patterns are all of the very latest spring styles, and are unequalled for style, accuracy of fit, simplicity and economy. For twenty-four years these Bazaar Glove-fitting Patterns have been the standard the country over. Full descriptions and directions how to cut and put the garment together are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a separate pattern for every single piece of the dress. Your order will be filled the same day it is received.

For convenience in ordering we have inserted a coupon below, which can be cut out and filled in as indicated, and returned to us with a silver dime, or 10 cents in new, clean postage-stamps, for each pattern wanted. You can order any of the patterns which have been offered in the back numbers of the Farm and Fireside. Order by the number. Do not fail to give BUST measure if for ladies, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern, and AGE if for misses, boys, girls and children. Order patterns by their number. We guarantee every pattern to be perfect and exactly as represented, but no patterns will be exchanged by us unless a mistake shall have been made by us in filling the order. To get BUST measure, put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms. Price of each pattern, 10 cents.



No. 6126.—GENT'S OUTING SHIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches breast measure.



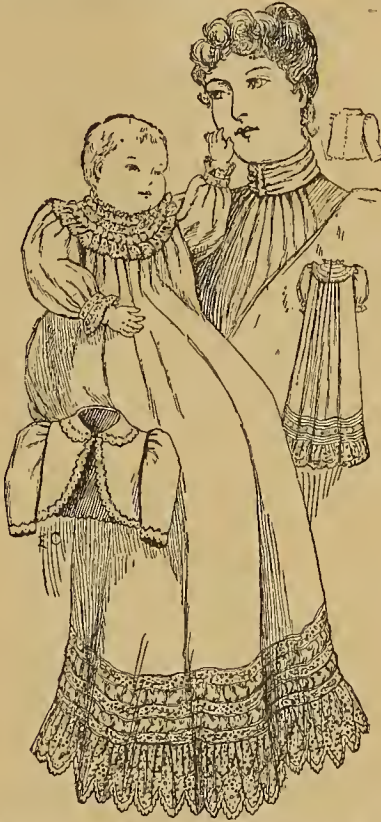
No. 4070.—THREE LADIES' SLEEVES. All three patterns for 10 cents.



No. 6122.—LADIES' SHIRRED WAIST. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.



No. 6123.—CHILD'S APRON. 10 cents. Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.



No. 6137.—BABY'S ROBE AND SACQUE. 10 cents.
No. 6136.—BABY'S NIGHTGOWN AND SHIRT. 10 cents.
No. 6134.—BABY'S CLOAK AND CAP. 10 cents.
No. 6133.—BABY'S WRAPPER AND BATH COAT. 10 cents.
No. 6135.—BABY'S SLIP AND SKIRT. 10 cents.
All baby patterns are cut in one size only.



No. 6139.—BATHING-SUIT. 10 cents. Ladies' sizes, 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Misses' sizes, 10, 12 and 14 years.



LADIES' BICYCLE COSTUME.

No. 6119.—BASQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
No. 6120.—SKIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
No. 6121.—DIVIDED SKIRT AND LEGGINGS. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 26 and 30 inches waist measure.



No. 6127.—LADIES' BASQUE. 10 cents. Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
No. 4093.—LADIES' SKIRT. 10 cents. Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.



PATTERN COUPON. (Cut this coupon out and mail it to us.)

Send 10 cents for each pattern wanted; or if you do not want to cut your paper or want more than three patterns, send your order in a letter, but give BUST measure if for ladies, and AGE if for children, and WAIST measure if for skirt pattern.

PATTERN No.	BUST MEASURE.	WAIST MEASURE.	AGE IN YEARS.
No.....inches.inches.age.
No.....inches.inches.age.
No.....inches.inches.age.

Name.....

Post-Office.....

County, or St. and No..... State.....

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Our Sunday Afternoon.

HE LEADS US ON.

He leads us on
By paths we did not know;
Upward He leads us, though our steps beslow,
Though oft we faint and falter by the way,
Though storms and darkness oft obscure the day,
Yet when the clouds are gone
We know he leads us on.

He leads us on
Through all the unquiet years;
Past all our dreamland hopes and doubts and fears
He guides our steps. Through all the tangled maze
Of sin, of sorrow and o'erclouded days,
We know His will is done;
And still He leads us on.

And He, at last,
After the weary strife,
After the restless fever we call life,
After the dreariness, the aching pain,
The many struggles which have proved in vain,
After our toils are past—
Will give us rest at last.

THE CHANGED INSCRIPTION.

OLD mortality—has he done his full duty? His chisel is needed at the tomb of Joseph. Let him go back over the silent centuries and enter the garden, where his skill may be called for before the breaking of the first Easter morning. He waits. At last the midnight is near at hand, and with it the midnight of the world's hope. Warily the watches of the night are called. A strange sadness wakes the distant disciples from their weariness and slumber. The second watch is sounded. Silently a great bar of light falls from the utmost heaven and pierces through the gloom like a sunburst of an April day, and rests its foot upon the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea. Silent and sublime it stands, with its top reaching the sky. A hush rests upon the world. In mingled hope and awe the millions living and the millions dead seem to wait. Suddenly an angel, shod with fire and crowned with flame, with face beyond the brightness of the sun and raiment flashing as lightning, swift as an arrow's flight, descends to the tomb. His was the grandest mission ever given an angel of God, for he came from the courts of life eternal to break the seal of the tomb, and with the Roman soldiery for witnesses, to read to Death his own death warrant.

The stone of the sepulcher was rolled aside. No movement within, no sound, no sign of life. The mighty angel is able to do no more. Zigzag lightnings may play from his fingers, but his is not the power. In silence Death holds his throne until that incomprehensible, mysterious, awful presence, the unaided, self-sufficient, self-eternal God, takes up his life again, and the grave has given up its victory.

"The rising God forsakes the tomb,
In vain the tomb forbids him rise,
Cherubic legions guard him home,
And shout him welcome to the skies."

Let the inscription of the tomb of Joseph now be changed, and in letters of unfading glory may it read, "Sacred no longer to Joseph of Arimathea and his kindred, but sacred to the memory of Death, conquered, dethroned, destroyed on the first Easter morning by Jesus Christ, the son of God."
—Rev. C. W. Barnes.

A THOUGHT AHEAD.

"I don't see why you always let your children romp and shout so in the house," complained one sister to another, as she came in and found all her small nephews and nieces engaged in some jolly game.

The mother laughed.

"I suppose I do spoil them," she said; "but whenever I hear them laugh and shout, I think to myself, 'Poor things, they've got so much time to be old!' It is such a little while, Louise, before the liveliest of them will settle down into a sober, care-worn man or woman. I don't want them to get rude, of course. I watch enough that it doesn't go too far. But sometimes it seems as if we had hardly finished complaining of the frivolity and high spirits of our children before the shadows of life began to close about them, and we sigh to remember the days when we might have laughed with them, instead of forcing them to be old with us. Perhaps," she ended, "a woman with nerves couldn't be so philosophical, but I've trained mine to put up with it, until sometimes I think I haven't any nerves at all."

A LOVELY GIRL.

A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated railroad cars at Park Place, New York, at noon on Thanksgiving Day, and sliding into one of the cross seats, fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took seats opposite to the lad. His feet were bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently the young girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying anything, held out a quarter, with a nod toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment, and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and before she knew it the girl, with flaming cheeks, had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid the amount in the sleeping boy's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret.

This rebukes Ingersoll's sneer that if he had been God he would have made good things catching. They are catching, and God made them so.

But wasn't she a lovely girl?

THE BELIEVER ON HIS JOURNEY.

It helps to make a journey pleasant to have a good guide whose knowledge and faithfulness one can confide in. A traveler, though he has daylight, yet may miss his way and lose himself if he have not one to show him his way and go before him, especially if his way lie, as doth ours, through a wilderness where there are so many by-paths; and though he should not be guilty of any fatal mistake, yet he is in continual doubt and fear, which makes his journey uncomfortable. But this is both the safety and the satisfaction of all true Christians, that they have not only the gospel of Christ for their light, both a discovering and directing light, but the spirit of Christ for their guide. It is promised that he shall "lead them into all truth" (John xvi. 13), shall "guide them with his eye" (Psalms xxxii. 8). Hence, they are said to "walk after the Spirit, and to be led by the Spirit" (Romans viii. 1, 14), as God's Israel of old were led through the wilderness by a pillar of cloud and fire, and the Lord was in it.—Matthew Henry.

KEEPING THE OLD HOME LOVE ALIVE.

Let us not forget our dear ones. Let us not allow the old loves of childhood and youth to fade from our hearts. This is a danger to which we are all exposed. As we leave the old home and enter the duties of life, we are separated from brothers and sisters and parents, and are in danger of growing away from them. The new friends, the new employments, the new loves crowd out the old. The aged father and mother are forgotten and neglected, because our own children and the daily tasks that come to us through our new relations take up our whole time. Let us guard against forgetting. Let us keep the old home love fresh in our hearts by letters and visits, and by prayers as we kneel with those near us that God will bless also those far away.—Cumberland Presbyterian.

SALVATION ARMY.

The "Darkest England" scheme of General Booth has this year cost \$765,000, toward which sum no less than \$695,000 have been returned in labor or money by those benefited. The "Rescue Homes" have received 1,670 women, 800 of whom have gone into honorable service, and 320 have become reconciled to their friends. Meals to the number of 127,000 have been supplied, 79,500 children fed and 361 ex-convicts have been helped and employed. These facts cannot but awaken gratitude, whatever may be our opinion of the methods of the Salvation Army.

NOTHING REMARKABLE.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that whisky is now manufactured out of old rags. We see nothing remarkable about this. Everyone knows that nearly all the old rags now in the country are manufactured out of whisky, and there is no apparent reason why the process of conversion may not work as well one way as another; from whisky to rags and from rags to whisky. What a beautiful business it is!—New York Observer.

A \$65 SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Our \$65 Alvah Sewing Machine now sold by us at \$8.25 to \$22.50 will be placed in your home to use without cost of one cent to you. Cut out this advertisement and send to-day to ELY MFG CO., Dept 25 Chicago, Ill.



"Frogs trying to swell into Oxen." That is what we are reminded of by the claim put forth for various plasters with holes in them, that they are "as good as Allcock's Porous Plasters." You know this claim to be false, yet often a druggist, anxious to sell an article that is "going slow," will persuade you to buy, instead of an ALLCOCK'S, something else which does you no good, and may do great harm.

You cannot afford to trifle with your health. Only the purest ingredients are used in

Allcock's Porous Plasters

They are the highest result of medicinal science and the standard external remedy of the world. Don't be deceived by imitations.

U. S. CENSUS, 1880, REPORTS
35,000 DEATHS FROM CANCER

The IOLA SANITARIUM
is an institution thoroughly equipped for the treatment of Cancer, Tumors and all malignant growth without the use of the knife, and effects a permanent cure where the circumstances are at all favorable for treatment. References on application.
Address DR. GEO. DALE, Iola, Wisconsin.

ONE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.
We can furnish one good agent in every community with profitable employment. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
From 15 to 25 lbs. per month by a harmless treatment administered by practicing physician of 17 years' experience. "No bad effects; no detention from business; no starving; no wrinkles or flabbiness follow this treatment. It improves the general health, clears the skin, and beautifies the complexion. Endorsed by physicians and leading society ladies. Thousands cured. PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL confidentially. For particulars call, or address with 6c in stamps, O. W. F. SNYDER, M. D., 260 M'VICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

FAT FOLKS reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainley, Supply Ark. says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars (sealed) 2c. HALL & CO., B., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

A PAGE FROM TOMMY'S DIARY.

(In six chapters, complete in this issue.)



1. I went to the pantermine with ma and pa an see the clown smart chap he is wen I got home I thort I would like to play clown. I thort the kracter wood suit to a T. So I put the red hot poker under gran-pa jist as he was sittin down my didn't he squirm an say funny things.

2. Then I lay down in front of the dinin room jist as Bridget was comin out with the dishes well there was a smash.

THE CINCINNATI Twice-a-Week Gazette SPECIAL OFFER

CONTINUED.

AT any time within two weeks from the date at the head of this paper we will send to any reader of the Farm and Fireside the Twice-a-Week Gazette (alone) for one year at a special rate of 70c, which is 30 per cent less than the regular yearly subscription price, which is \$1.00.

Two weeks hence, the price will be advanced to 80c, and an increase of 10c each succeeding two weeks thereafter, until the regular yearly subscription price of \$1.00 is reached.

EVERY PERSON reading this advertisement should at once send 70c for the Twice-a-Week Gazette, for one year, to the Commercial Gazette Company.

No subscription after two weeks from the date of this paper will be received under this special offer.

All subscriptions must be in the Commercial Gazette Office before the two weeks expire. Act quickly.

Address all orders to
THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

[The Daily and Sunday Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, 30c per week; Daily, 25c, six days.]

Queries.

READ THIS NOTICE.

Questions from regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, and relating to matters of general interest, will be answered in these columns free of charge. Querists desiring immediate replies, or asking information upon matters of personal interest only, should inclose stamps for return postage. The full name and post-office address of the querist should accompany each query in order that we may answer by mail if necessary. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Queries should not be written on paper containing matters of business, and should be written on one side of the paper only.

Cabbage-plants Damping Off.—B. R., Scioto county, Ohio, writes: "My cabbage-plants in hotbed have been dying off nearly every year. The stem just at the ground surface is black, and the substance gone."

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—It is the "damping off" fungus (a disease) which ruins your plants. The conditions probably are not just right for the good of the cabbage. Possibly you have soil too rich, or keep it too wet, or plants too crowded. Have moderate bottom heat. Use new soil—a clean, fertile, fibrous loam being preferable to the regular hotbed manure compost so often used. Give the plants reasonable space and the proper amount of water. If the plants die off in spite of all these precautions, try a light sprinkling of flower of sulphur over the surface of the soil, and then cover it with a quarter-inch layer of sand heated to a moderate degree. The trouble is quite common, but I think can be avoided by following the lines of treatment here indicated.

Manure for the Garden.—W. H. K., Iowa, writes: "What makes the strongest manure, horse, cow or hog droppings? Does it pay for one renting a garden for one year only to buy rotted manure at fifteen to twenty-five cents a load?"

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—For garden purposes, cow droppings are usually considered "too cold." When soil is rather stiff and cold, and needs loosening, I would prefer the warmer horse and hog droppings by a good deal. As to richness of the manure, however, much depends on the way the animals are fed and cared for. Rotted manure judiciously applied would give you good returns the first season, and I would use it in liberal quantities even on a garden rented for one year, as long as it can be had so cheaply. In fact, in many instances it would be a question whether it would pay to plant a garden on unmanured land at all. The free use of plant-foods is essential to best success in gardening.

Soil for Cabbage-plants.—W. H. K., Iowa, tells that he is greatly discouraged with his tomato, cabbage and cauliflower plants. Seed came up well and in good time, grew up nicely, but tall and spindling, and lopped over and matted together. But worst of all, so many began to dry up to a thin, thread-like film just on top of the ground.

REPLY BY JOSEPH:—My reply to B. R., Scioto county, Ohio, covers the points of this inquiry pretty well. It is a mistake (and one only too common) to try to raise good, stiff, hardy cabbage, cauliflower and tomato plants on excessively rich soil, and too many on a given space. Nothing is better for raising such plants in than medium fertile, fibrous loam, such as you can get by piling up old sods and letting them get well rotted. All these plants need space, and should make strong, thrifty, but not succulent growth. It is different with lettuce and radishes, and the like, when grown for the table, or cabbages also when making heads. The richer the soil, the more succulent and brittle the leaves in lettuce or roots in radishes, etc.

VETERINARY.

Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers, Professor of Veterinary Surgery in Ohio State University.

To regular subscribers of FARM AND FIRESIDE, answers will be given through these columns free of charge. Where an immediate reply by mail is desired, the querist should inclose a fee of one dollar, otherwise no attention will be paid to such a request. Inquiries should always contain the querist's full address. Queries must be received at least two weeks before the date of the issue in which the answer is expected. Subscribers may send their veterinary queries directly to Dr. H. J. Detmers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

NOTE.—Parties who desire an answer to their inquiries in this column, must give their name and address, not necessarily for publication, but for other good reasons. Anonymous inquiries are not answered under any circumstances.

Possibly Tuberculosis.—J. R., Lewiston, N. Y. What you describe looks as if it might be a case of tuberculosis. If you want to be sure, either have the beifer examined by a competent veterinarian, or let a veterinarian or a physician apply the tuberculin test.

Possibly Spavin.—W. M., Newark, N. J. The lameness of your horse possibly may be due to spavin; beyond that I cannot answer your question. It is often difficult enough to ascertain these at the seat and nature of a lameness if one can make an examination, but without an examination it is utterly impossible, unless characteristic symptoms are given.

About Grooming.—W. K., Coal Harbor, N. D. I do not know what you mean by grooming. If horses are wet with perspiration or from rain, they should be rubbed dry, and then the brush should be applied. No curry-comb should be used on a wet horse, and even a dry horse does not require to be scratched with a curry-comb. The office of the latter is to clean the brush.

Some Cachectic Disease.—D. H. H., Monteville, W. Va. Your cow suffers from some cachectic disease, causing hydropic effusions, and very likely will die, but the nature of the original disease does not appear from your communication. "Wolf in the tail" is only an imaginary ailment. The seat of the original trouble is probably either in the lungs, the liver or the lymphatic glands, or in all of these organs. When the cow dies, a post-mortem examination will reveal the cause.

Probably Garget.—J. W. H., Harlansburg, Pa., writes: "I have a good cow that was fresh the last of December. About four weeks after one half of her udder swelled, and she gave lumpy milk for a milking or two, and then the milk got good and the soreness disappeared. But there are hard lumps in the udder and she has failed; she gives only half a pint."

ANSWER:—What you describe is probably a case of garget. If so, the remedy consists in frequent and thorough milking. Especially if the milk is clotted, all clots must be milked out. Indurated swellings (tumors) are permanent, and cannot be removed. External applications are injurious, except where it is intended to destroy the functions of the mammary glands, and to make the cow dry. In such a case an ointment composed of soft soap and gum camphor may be applied.

Paresis.—J. W., Elmwood, Ohio. If your horse some time ago became paralyzed in the hind quarters, and has not very much improved or recovered when this appears in

print, you have a hopeless case, and it is immaterial what and how much you feed in a day, and how much exercise you give in a day, also what size the room is in which you keep the animal. Maybe your horse is a stud-horse. If so, the case may be more serious than simple paresis, and then the mares that have been served by him will also become affected in a similar way.

About Breeding.—J. C. K., Sweet Home, Texas, writes: "I have a fine cow, and being desirous of having an early calf, (1) would ask how long after calving will it be before I can place her with the male? (2) Will she take up before coming in heat?"

ANSWER:—1. There is no certain time. On an average symptoms of coming in heat are observed in about four weeks. 2. No.

Lameness.—A. E. B., Walnut Grove, Mo. The shrinking (atrophy) of the muscles is the consequence, and not the cause of the lameness. It simply shows that the lameness is of long standing. The same, very likely, is due to a straining and subsequent chronic inflammation of the flexor tendons (most likely), or else is caused by some morbid change in one of the lower joints. More does not proceed from your communication. If treatment was of no avail, the cause may be that the mare had no rest while under treatment. In nearly all cases of lameness, strict rest is the first thing required, if recovery is desired.

A Milk Fistula.—E. L. G., Earlville, Ill., writes: "My cow had a teat cut with barbed wire. It healed up except a small hole near the end of the teat that leaks part of the milk. She is very unpleasant to milk."

ANSWER:—Touch the small hole, or fistulous opening, in the teat after each milking with a stick of lunar caustic, until a scale is formed sufficiently solid to close the opening. Meanwhile milk gently, but thoroughly. It is possible that you may not succeed in closing the opening—it depends upon its size and situation—until the cow is dry.

Retention of Afterbirth.—G. N. B., Savoy, Neb. If you have, as you say, lots of trouble with your cows on account of retention of afterbirth, see to it that they receive good, wholesome food, are not unnecessarily irritated or worried, are kept in clean and well-ventilated quarters, and have sufficient voluntary exercise. If some more cows of yours are yet with calf, keep them in a good pasture where they have good grass to eat and good water to drink. If the cases you complain of occur in the winter, do not allow your cows when calving to drink ice-cold water until they have cleaned. Add enough warm water to their water for drinking to take the chill off.

Sores in the Nostrils.—E. J. A., Arlington, S. Dak., writes: "I have a mare seven years old with foal. About four months ago she commenced to act as if wind-broken. About two weeks ago we observed in her nostrils small sores like scrofula, which discharge a little. One can hear her breathe all over the barn."

ANSWER:—If what you call "small sores in her nostrils" are ulcers in the nasal cavities, especially on the septum, your mare has glanders. But even if they are not ulcers, but only erosions, it will be necessary to have the mare examined by a competent veterinarian. Perhaps it will be best to inform the state veterinarian, if South Dakota has such an officer.

Possibly Mange.—E. R. W., Centerville, Mass. It is possible that the cutaneous disease you describe is mange, notwithstanding that no mange-mites could be found among the hair and scabs you sent in. In fact, it is very seldom that the same are found among the scabs. Wash your cow with soap and warm water in a thorough manner. This done, before the cow is perfectly dry, give her a good wash with a one-per-cent solution of creoline (Pearson) in water. Repeat this latter wash after five days, and if the cow is kept in the stable, have the latter thoroughly cleaned and disinfected when the first wash is applied. If everything is done in a thorough manner, a third wash will hardly be necessary.

Incipient Elephantiasis.—J. F. N., Markleville, Pa. What you describe is incipient elephantiasis. First, any sores or wounds that are existing must be brought to healing, and this done, the treatment consists in exercise during the day, and bandages, judiciously applied every evening, from evening till morning. In this way the reduction effected during the day will become permanent. A good rubbing with the hand or with a woollen rag every morning and evening will also do some good, provided, of course, the swelling is not hard and solid, and the subcutaneous tissue not too much degenerated, or in other words, the elephantiasis fully developed. In that case nothing can be done. Salves and liniments, etc., are useless.

Wants to Know What Ailed His Hogs.—G. C. P., Cranbury Station, N. J., writes: "I had two sows that lost all use of their hind parts. They were not exposed to wet weather, and had dry beds. They were in good health, and were taken very suddenly; they lived about two weeks and died. What was the cause of their lameness, and what is the best treatment and cure of same?"

ANSWER:—You give but one symptom, paralysis, or paresis, in the hind quarters, a symptom which may be due to more than one cause and makes its appearance in more than one disease, even of hogs. If you had made a post-mortem examination, it might not have been difficult to ascertain the nature of the disease.

Probably Navicular Disease—Echinorhynchus Gigas.—J. R. D., Morris. Your horse has either sore feet or tendons, or suffers from navicular disease.—The worms of your pigs are Echinorhynchus gigas, which pass their larval stage in the larvae of the May-hug, often present, at the proper season of the year, in dirty barn-yards, hog-pens, etc. Hence, when young pigs are kept in such places, they will eat the larvae of the bugs, and thus infest themselves with the worm brood. It is difficult to expel the worms, because they fasten themselves with their heads in the mucous membrane of the intestines, and feed upon the exudates. Prevention is much easier. Pigs eat ashes only if their food lacks some necessary constituents, the same as other ruminant animals.

A Crack.—F. A., Owaneco, Ill., writes: "I have a mare that has been lame for two weeks. Her hoof is cracked, which I think is the cause. The crack is at the heel, and extends across the hoof about one and one half inches."

ANSWER:—If the crack, or loss of horn, extends across—is horizontal—it is horn-cleft, and you have to let it grow out, but if it extends from upward downward, it is a quarter-crack, and requires judicious paring and shoeing. That part of the wall of the hoof which is behind the crack must have no bearing upon the shoe. At the coronet a cross-cut by which the horn is separated from its matrix may be necessary. Still, this depends upon circumstances. If the matrix (hoof derma) is degenerated, it may do no good. The treatment also depends upon the depth and the width of the crack. Therefore, it will be best for you to consult a veterinarian, and ask him to examine the foot.

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Our Miscellany.

WOMAN AND POLITICS.

A great deal of nonsense is talked on both sides of this subject, and many women weakly allow themselves to drift with the current of their environment and thus drop out the effect of their individuality on the social current, and lose also the relax effect on their own characters. To say that a woman has no interest in politics is to say that she has no interest in that which affects for good or ill the country in which she lives and which has the controlling power over her home, and the success or failure of the business interest on which is founded the material welfare of that home. To say that a woman has no influence in politics is to say that she has no influence in the formation of the character of her sons, or the moral principle of her home or husband. The fact that she cannot vote, or that she does not wish to vote, has no bearing on the question. It is a question of broadened intelligence and influence—a question of patriotism, which as a sacred emotion is becoming obsolete. But that it is a sacred emotion, and as such should be cultivated and taught, is nevertheless true. If Spartan mothers and Roman matrons are to be held up as models before us, then the cultivation of an intelligent patriotism is a logical result. Those women did not make their much-heralded sacrifices without knowing what it was all about. Duty is all very well to preach, but a blind yielding to a narrow-gage duty may be but tenuous stupidity. Breadth of vision is necessary to form a clear idea of duty, and the highest cultivation will compel the noblest sacrifice.

It is not claimed that women shall creep into the intricacies of ward politics; and they have a divine inability to master the workings of "the machine." But there are broad underlying principles of party differences which they can understand, and should. To announce oneself as belonging to either party without an idea of the policy of that party, is absurd, and justly lays the sex open to criticism. No woman has a right to assert partizanship, who cannot define her faith. That many men do, has nothing to do with it. The question of right and common sense is not affected by what anybody does. And as a rule, women are quick to resent an ignorant male vote, especially if it be thrown on the other side. But we are not discussing the ballot power now. The power of influence—intelligent influence—in politics has hardly been tested, and that women can do much in that way must be patent to all. But even if she cannot, if her influence for good in politics should be proved to be of no avail—even then the effect, on her own character, of a knowledge of the questions of state which affect the government, which make for her country's good, which are the life of trade, the foundation of social well-being, must, inevitably must, tend to widen and deepen her own life currents; to broaden her power for good; to quicken her sympathies, and add immeasurably to the world of influence which is her own world *par excellence*.—*Jennens Miller Monthly*.

WEIGH LESS THAN NOTHING.

In describing the bicycle of the future, an imaginative writer states in an English cycle club journal, that the cycle salesman in 1994 will explain the merits of his wheels something like the following:

"Now, here is a new machine. It was a great jump from steel—which was heavy—to aluminium, so much lighter; but it is a still greater jump from aluminium to airinium, the new metal which we have lately discovered. This wheel is made of it. You see, it weighs a good many pounds less than nothing. You notice that it is chained to the floor securely. If it was unloosened it would fly up and knock a hole in the ceiling, and it would be hard work to pull it down again. Owing to the lightness of the metal, which, by the way, we extract from air by the same process precisely that aluminium is extracted from the virgin clay, there is a great difficulty in putting it into the shape of a machine, to properly hold it down while being worked; the pieces often slip up out of the mechanic's fingers and hit him on the nose, causing great soreness and swariness. The first machine we succeeded in completing we took out to try, when it got away from us and soared upward, and, my friend, there is little doubt but that the man in the moon is having a time all to himself with it—hang him. Our salesroom is not exactly fitted to display these new cycles. Common cycles, of course, are displayed on the floor; we intend to put in an iron ceiling, and arrange them along in order there, with a rope to pull them down for inspection. We are not expected to get everything in proper shape all at once; it takes time. Now, the usual question will not be asked as to how much the machine weighs. It will be, 'How much will it keep down?' Just the reverse, you see, as the law of gravitation is just the opposite now to the center of the earth, and so this is regulated by the amount of ballast you carry in your pockets, whether you want to chase tame ducks along the earth or catch wild geese up in the air, the weight of ballast bringing you down—safely, of course. The tires can also be filled with gas, and regulated for ascent or descent. The machines are constructed with a view to crossing mud-holes, ditches and

creeks. They only require one man to assist you to mount—two would be entirely superfluous—and they are just the things for mud-roads, because they will go over them and hardly make a dent, owing, of course, to how your ballast is regulated; while they will run up the steepest hill like a squirrel up a tree, and you can coast down without danger of going too fast. Please step on these scales and let's see what gage of airinium you require."

LESSONS FROM TREES.

The student of nature may learn some useful and interesting lessons by careful observation of the rings in the trunks of trees. He will observe that some rings are wide, others narrow; some full, clear-cut and regular, others jagged, one-sided and perhaps spotted or stained, or maybe deeply indented. These accurately indicate the condition of the tree during its various stages of growth. As each ring is a year's progress, so each is a perfect record of that year's development; so we may know how it was nourished. A full, wide, even ring shows that during that year the tree had abundant moisture and nourishment. A thin, irregular line is evidence that the tree was not in a flourishing condition. Spots, stains and breaks in the lines show that the outside of the tree may have been bruised or bent, or the bark and wood injured in some way. In fruit-trees, imperfectly developed rings may be caused by an unusually large crop of fruit, which so taxed the vital powers of the plant that but little was left to be turned toward the formation of new wood. By careful examination and counting, the skilled botanist is enabled to read the history of the tree-trunk, and to tell in what years it best flourished, when there was little for it to grow on, and when it was too constantly occupied with fruit production to give any care to its own growth other than the absolutely necessary formation and solidifying of its outer coating. It would be of great advantage to the student if the habits and needs of trees could be explained by competent persons. Some day, when tree-planting becomes more important than most people seem to believe, this knowledge would be of great value.

WHY CHOLERA KILLS.

When an adventurous scientist declared that he had swallowed any amount of cholera cultures without injury, there was a good deal of incredulous head-shaking, and while the doubters could not really dispute the statements made, they insisted that there must be something behind it all; for if cholera bacilli were really themselves and nobody else, why didn't the man die? And now it appears that it isn't the well-bred, properly conducted bacillus that does the mischief, but a substance that they manufacture from the contents of the human interior where they take up their abiding-place. The bacilli proceed to form what is known as nitrite, a most deadly poison. The substance is by the bacilli generated from many vegetables, especially cauliflower, lettuce, beets and turnips. Meat contains but a limited amount of convertible material, hence the prevailing idea that vegetables are to be eaten with prudence during cholera seasons, while meat in small quantities and Indian corn, barley and the like are much safer articles of diet. It is further asserted that there are other bacteria found in the intestines of men and animals that are capable of generating nitrites, but that the cholera bacillus produces over forty thousand times more than any other creature. If there is no suitable substance found by the cholera bacilli upon which to work, they form lactic and other acids, but these rarely cause serious ills. They sometimes give rise to what is known as cholera, which frequently prevails to a considerable extent during epidemics of cholera.

SKINS OF FRUIT.

The skins of fruit should never be eaten, not because they are not palatable or digestible or are unhealthy in themselves, but on account of the danger arising from microbes which have penetrated into the covering of the fruit. Everybody has noticed that at times a slight scratch will create a considerable sore on the human body. It is generally ascribed to an unhealthy condition of the blood, but a close microscopical examination will show that it is due to the presence of microbes thus introduced into the system. So with an apple, a peach, a pear, or a grape. The fruit may be perfectly sound and healthy, but on the skin or covering may be microbes, which, introduced into the human system, will breed disease. These germs are not uncommon, neither are they always present. It is possible to eat this covering without injury, but the danger is such that it is best not to incur the risk.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

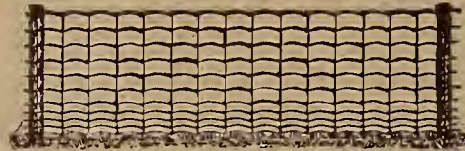
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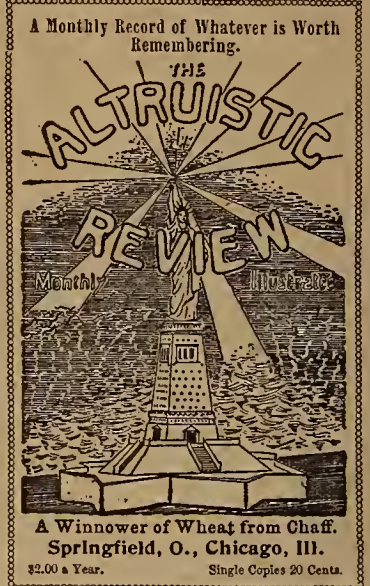
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What sad sight has Racine?
Why throw that Little Rock?
Who painted Bowling Green?

—Kansas City Journal.

THE LAND OF REST.

Here lies an old woman who always was tired,
For she lived in a house where help was not hired.
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends,
I am going
Where nothing ain't done, nor churning, nor
sewing,
And everything there will be just to my
wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing
of dishes!
I'll be where loved anthems will always be
ringing,
But having no voice I'll get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, and don't mourn for
me never,
For I'm going to do nothing for ever and
ever.

—Newburyport Herald.

YES, HE HAD SEEN HER.

FROM the minute he had laid eyes
on her pretty, fresh, darling,
young face, he thought that
there was one girl, at least, who
could take care of herself, and
need ask odds of no man. That
is why, when the objectionable
smart young man on his right
began to ogie the girl, the Saunterer did not
interfere. For ten minutes he watched the
girl return the young idiot's glances with a
queer mixture of absolute indifference and
contempt, but the young man did not look
at it in that light, and finally he arose and
took a seat by the girl's side.

"I beg your pardon," he began, "but your
face is strangely familiar to me. Haven't I
seen it somewhere before?"

"Very likely," returned Miss Sweet-and-
Twenty, as she turned her face the other way,
"I am Lydia Pinkham."—Boston Budget.

WHAT SHE SAID.

A little ejaculation may sometimes express
as much annoyance as can be put into words.
The following story is told of the wife of one
of the best-known of American poets. She
was in her room when some people came to
call. Her husband received the company, and
after awhile said to his daughter, who was
playing about the room:

"Go up-stairs and tell your mama that Mr.
and Mrs. Blank have come to call."

The child went, and after awhile returned
and began to play again.

"Did you tell your mama Mr. and Mrs. Blank
are here?" asked the father.

"Oh, yes."

"And what did she say?"

The little girl looked up, and after a moment's
hesitation exclaimed:

"She said, well, she said, 'Oh, dear!'"

HUMORS OF THE CAMP.

"The grim humor of the camp was an eternal
warfare on the general despondency," said
General Gordon. On one occasion a prayer-
meeting was held in camp, and one of the
soldiers was called on to pray.

"O Lord," he said, "we are in the midst of a
terrible battle, and in an awful lot of trouble.
We hope you will take a proper view of the
matter, and give us the victory."

In the midst of a battle the general saw a
man running from a very close situation.
"What are you running for?" demanded the
dugusted general, in a stern voice.

"Golly, general," said the fleeing man, "I'm
running because I can't fly."—St. Louis
Republic.

A MONKEY DARWIN.

Stodious monkey—"These creatures called
men talk of 'Adam's fall.' Who was Adam?"

Philosophical monkey—"As yet we have not
fully mastered the language of men, but
from what we can gather, it is evident that
this Adam had a wife named Eve, and the fall
was due to an accident while on a high tree
after fruit. I presume they found it very
good, and in their greed they hung on so long
that their tails broke; and ever since that
their descendants have been the tailless,
helpless, plodding creatures that you see.
Poor man! His tail has gone, his feet have
lost their cunning, his once beautiful fur is
moth-eaten, and nothing is left of him but
his greed."—Puck.

HOW HE LOST HER.

Tenderly but firmly disengaging himself
from her clinging embrace, he looked stead-
fastly into her swimming eyes.

And yet he doubted.

"Do you swear?" he asked.

Upon the instant her demeanor changed.

"None of your business!" she abruptly
replied.

When he had gone, she sat, numb with
despair, and wondered who could have been
near the time she pounded her finger.

NOT INCLUDED.

That eccentric English statesman, Robert
Lowe, afterward Lord Sberbrooke, was crit-
icising the marriage service one night in his
usual sarcastic style. "With all my worldly
goods I thee endow!" he scornfully quoted.
"That was what I solemnly declared to Mrs.
Lowe, at a time when I hadn't a shilling to
bless myself with."

"But, my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Lowe,
who scarcely enjoyed this frank revelation of
their early poverty, "you had your brilliant
intellectual abilities."

"Oh, yes," returned her merciless husband,
"but I certainly did not endow you with
those."

SEEKING THE CAUSE.

Say, May, where does this unscrew?" asked
the bad little brother, nearly twisting his
sister's arm off.

"What do you mean, you horrid boy? Don't!
You hurt me."

"Why, papa and mama were talking about
how badly you behaved at the party last night,
when papa said you had a screw loose some-
where, and mama said she would take you
apart and talk to you."—Arkansas Traveler.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

"Are these the biggest china eggs you have?"
asked the customer.

"Yes, sir. They are the usual size."

"You see, I am just going into the poultry
business, and I would like as large nest-eggs
as I can get, in order to give the hens an idea
of the size I expect them to attain with their
product."

A DIFFERENT APPLICATION.

Elder sister—"Come, Clarence, take your
powder like a man! You never hear me
making any complaint about such a little
thing as that."

Clarence (sourly)—"Neither would I if I
could daub it on my face; it is swallerin' it that
I don't like!"

A SAD EVENT.

A New Hampshire editor, a few years since,
wailed thusly: "Death has again turned flip-
flap, and come down flat-footed in our midst,
and snatched from among us one of the best
advertisers and subscribers we ever had."
The paper soon after flip-flapped, too!

SHE KNEW.

"Now, Eva, this is nothing to interest you;
it's only a business letter."

"Business? It's written across the top and
sides and there are three postscripts to it. It's
from a woman!"

CRITICAL.

"I don't think Fleecy sang with much feel-
ing last night."

"No; if he had any feeling he would not
sing at all."

Recent Publications.

INDIANLAND AND WONDERLAND is the title
of a beautiful book issued by the Northern
Pacific railway. While gotten out to adver-
tise that superb line, it differs from the ordi-
nary railroad publication, and is instructive,
entertaining, valuable, artistic and worth read-
ing for itself. It describes and illustrates the
magnificent and interesting Northwest better
than anything we have ever seen. Sent on
receipt of six cents in stamps, by Chas. S.
Fec, general passenger and ticket agent, St.
Paul, Minn.

HOW TO THINK IN FRENCH, and HOW TO
THINK IN GERMAN. By Chas. F. Kroch, A. M.,
professor of languages in the Institute of Tech-
nology, of Hoboken, N. J. Published by the
author. These two volumes have been care-
fully prepared upon right principles. The
author calls them the "Living Method" for
learning these languages. The value of a
modern language is measured by our ability
to think in that language. If we are not
privileged to live in France, we must at least
as we study the language live in French. The
author begins by taking simple sentences and
illustrating them by actions. One must
actually do that which he says in the lan-
guage the action calls for thought, hence the
student must think in the language which he
studies in this manner. But for the fact that
the author is a little unfortunate in some of
his first sentences given for the learner the
books are admirable. Those desiring to learn
either French or German will find them a
great improvement over old, slow methods.

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Sample Pr. 15c. S. P. & S. H. WILCOX, Man'rs, Fairhaven, Mass.

WORK FOR ALL. \$75 a month salary and ex-
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invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. \$12
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lady reader interested in home work how I
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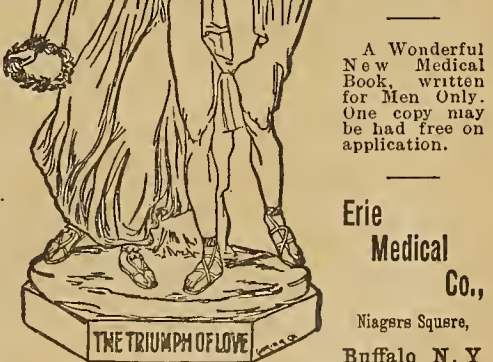


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Then I sat on our baby jist as the clown did
on his baby but ma didn't seem to like it so I
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CONDUCTED BY HATTIE W. WETMORE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ch means chain or chains; st, stitch or stitches; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; tr, treble or trebles; h-tr, half treble; l-tr, long treble; s-tr, short treble; sl, slip; k, knit; n, narrow; p, purl or seam; tog, together; tto, throw thread over; *, repeat; o, over; sh, shell or shells; d sh, double shell.

ELSIE LACE.

G LASGO lace thread No. 40, or "O. N. T." crochet thread No. 50 and a fine steel hook are needed in developing this handsome pattern of lace. Make a cb of 43 st.

First row—Miss 5 ch, 3 tr, 1 ch, 3 tr all in next st (in making this in following rows we shall indicate this as "shell"); miss 3 ch, a shell; 12 ch, miss 12 st, 1 tr in next st; 12 ch, miss 12 st, 1 shell; 2 ch, miss 2 st, 2 tr separated by 3 ch in next st; 3 ch, miss 3, 1 tr in last st; turn.

Second row—6 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch; 2 ch, shell under 1 eb of shell of previous row; 10 ch, miss 10 of the 12 ch, 1 tr in each of next 5 st; 10 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 5 ch missed at beginning of first row; turn.

Third row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, 2 d c caught around the previous 3 ch; 5 ch, 1 tr in each of 2 ch just before the tr of last row, 1 tr in each of next 7 st; 5 ch, catch the 3 ch loop as before with 2 d c; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 1 tr on third of 5 tr; 3 ch, 1 tr in same tr the last tr was worked in; 2 ch, 1 tr in third of 6 ch at end of row; turn.

Fourth row—6 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch; 2 ch, shell in shell; 5 ch, miss 3 ch, 1 tr in each of 13 st; 5 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at turn of last row; turn.

Fifth row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, miss 3 ch, 1 tr in each of next 17 st; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch on third of 5 tr; 2 ch, 1 tr in third of 6 ch at end of row; turn.

Sixth row—6 ch, 5 tr under the 3 ch that is between the 2 tr; 2 ch, shell in shell; 5 ch, miss 2 of the 17 tr, 1 tr in each of 13 tr; 5 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Seventh row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, miss 2 of 13 tr, 1 tr on each of 9 tr; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch in third of 5 tr; 2 ch, 1 tr in third of 6 ch; turn.

Eighth row—6 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch; 2 ch, shell in shell; 10 ch, miss 2 of 9 tr, 1 tr in each of 5 tr; 10 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Ninth row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 12 ch, 1 tr in third of 5 tr; 12 ch,



UNDERVEST TRIMMED IN CROCHET.

shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch on third of 5 tr; 2 ch, 1 tr in third of 6 ch at end of row; turn.

Tenth row—6 ch, 1 tr on tr last made in previous row; this forms the small loop for the foundation of the scallop at the bottom of the insertion; 2 ch, 5 tr under the 3 ch that is between the 2 tr; 2 ch, shell in shell; 10 ch, miss 10 of the 12 ch

of last row, 1 tr on each of next 5 st; 10 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Eleventh row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, catch with 2 d c the 3 cb together; 5 ch, miss 3 ch, 1 tr on each of 9 st; 5 ch, catch with 2 d c the 3 ch together as before; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch on third of 5 tr; 2 ch, miss 2 st, tr on tr at end of previous row; 18 tr under 6 ch of scallop; 1 d c under the tr at end of ninth row; turn.

Twelfth row—5 ch, miss 2 tr, 1 tr on each of next 2 tr; * 3 ch, miss 1 tr, 1 tr on each of next 2 tr; repeat from * three times more; there will be five groups of 2 tr; 3 ch, tr on tr at end of insertion row; 3 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch between 2 tr; 2 ch, shell in shell; 5 ch, miss 3 ch, 1 tr on each of next 13 st; 5 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Thirteenth row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, miss 3 ch, 1 tr in each of 17 tr; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch in third of 5 tr; 3 ch, tr on tr at end of insertion; 3 ch, 1 tr on each of 2 tr, 1 tr in 1 ch after 2 tr; * 3 ch, 1 tr on each of 2 tr and 1 tr in ch st following 2 tr; repeat from * three times more; 3 ch, 1 d e in end of sixth row; 3 ch, 1 d e at end of fifth row; turn.

Fourteenth row—3 ch, miss 2 of 3 ch of previous row, 1 tr in each of 4 st; * 3 ch,

miss 2 ch, 1 tr on each of next 4 st; repeat from * three times more; 3 ch, tr on tr at beginning of insertion row; 3 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch that separates 2 tr; 2 ch, shell in shell; 5 ch, miss 2 of the 17 tr, 1 tr in each of 13 tr; 5 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Fifteenth row—4 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 5 ch, miss 2 of 13 tr, 1 tr on each of 9 tr; 5 ch, shell in shell; 2 ch, 2 tr separated by 3 ch on third of 5 tr; 3 ch, tr on tr at end of insertion; 3 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 tr on each of next 6 st; * 3 ch, miss 1 ch, 1 tr on each of next 6 st; repeat from * three times; 3 ch, 1 d c in fourth row; 3 ch, 1 d c at end of third row; turn.

Sixteenth row—3 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 tr on each of next 4 st; 3 ch, 1 tr in same the last tr was worked in; 1 tr on next 3 tr; repeat from * four times more; 3 ch, tr on tr at end of insertion row; 3 ch, 5 tr under the 3 ch that separates 2 tr; 2 ch, shell in shell; 10 ch, miss 2 of 9 tr, 1 tr in each of 5 tr; 10 ch, shell in shell; shell in next shell; 1 tr under 4 ch at end of row; turn.

Seventeenth row—Insertion like ninth row; for the scallop thus: * 2 ch, 2 long tr (thread over twice), 3 ch, 2 long tr all under the 3 ch that separates the 8 tr of last row; 3 ch, 2 tr under 3 ch between two groups of 8 tr; repeat from * four times; 3 ch, 1 d c at end of second row; 3 ch, 1 d c at end of first row; turn.

Eighteenth row—1 ch; under the 3 ch between the 4 long tr make * 2 tr, a picot of 5 ch, 1 d c back into first of 5 ch; repeat from * until there are 7 picots and 14 tr; then 1 d c between the 2 tr that are made between the groups of 4 long tr; repeat this picot scallop four times more; 1 ch, tr on tr; 3 ch, 5 tr under 3 ch between 2 tr; 2 ch, shell on shell; 10 ch, miss 10 ch, 1 tr in each of 5 st; 10 ch, shell on shell; shell on next shell; turn.

Repeat from third row; make nine rows of the insertion before beginning the scallop, and join them together at the fourth picot of the last picot scallop of preceding large scallop.

TABLE-SLIP OF SINGLE EMBROIDERED DOILIES.

For those who are seeking for the latest fancies in table-linen, we give the table-slip or centerpiece of single embroidered doilies, which are joined after being worked. The design is water-lilies. The largest one is twelve and one half inches in diameter, the next size ten and one half inches, and the smallest eight inches.



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The outer edges of each lily are worked in long and short buttonhole stitch, with Brainerd and Armstrong's cream wash silks, while the inner parts are worked partly in satin-stitch and partly in buttonhole. The calyx is of knot and satin stitch worked with yellow silk. The stamping pattern for the different sizes can be made to order at small cost by any of the firms advertising stamping patterns in this paper.

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The stores have a bewildering array of undervests, many of them handsomely decorated with crochet, which can be done at home at much less expense for each gar-



ELSIE LACE.

ment. This crochetwork may be done with Brainerd and Armstrong's cream wash silks, with the inner parts are worked partly in satin-stitch and partly in buttonhole. The calyx is of knot and satin stitch worked with yellow silk. The stamping pattern for the different sizes can be made to order at small cost by any of the firms advertising stamping patterns in this paper.

Make a chain of 10 st; miss 1 ch, 1 d c in each of 8 ch, 3 d c in next ch; then up the other side of ch make 8 d c; turn.

Second row—Miss 2 d c, 1 d c in each d e, inserting the hook in the back horizontal loop of each d c until the second of 3 d c made in 1 st is reached; in that d c work 3 d c, then work up the other side, leaving off the last 2 d c; turn.

Repeat this last row until two and one half ribs are made, then break off thread and commence another leaf-like shape like first, joining the shapes at the lowest corners. When the required length to go around the opening is made, work on each side of the leaves thus:

First row—1 d c in second of 3 d c at lower point of leaf (or in the d c at the middle of top of leaf); * 5 ch, thread around hook three times, insert hook in side of leaf 3 d c from point where two leaves are fastened together, draw up a loop and work off two loops; thread over once and insert hook in next leaf directly opposite the first; then work off all the loops on hook, two at a time; 5 ch, 1 d c in next leaf; repeat from *.

Second row—1 tr in st, 1 ch, 1 tr in next st; repeat from beginning of row.

For the top of edging work thus:

Third row—2 long tr (thread over twice), * 4 ch, miss 4 ch, 2 long tr; repeat from *.

Fourth row—Like second row.

Fifth row—1 d c under 1 ch, * 5 ch, miss 2 tr, 1 d c under next 1 ch; 5 ch, miss 3 tr, 1 d c under next 1 ch; repeat from * all around.

Sixth row—1 d c in third of 5 ch, 2 ch, 1 tr, a picot, 1 tr, a picot, 1 tr, a picot, 1 tr all in the third of next 5 ch; 2 ch, and repeat from beginning of round.

Around the sleeves work the five rows of the edging, beginning by working the sec-

ond row directly onto the armhole. Sew the neck trimming on the vest, allowing from two and a half to two and three fourths inches for each shoulder, and run the ribbon in the third row to draw the trimming into shape.

INFANT'S KNITTED BOOT.

Brainerd and Armstrong's crochet silk, or Fleisher's "AA" Saxony worsted are adapted for this pretty and simply-made

little boot. Use fine steel needles, and if the silk is used, cast on 56 st; if the Saxony, cast on 48 st, and knit across.

Second row—Knit plain. Slip first st of each row.

Third row—Purl.

Fourth row—Knit plain.

Fifth row—Slip first st, * o, n; repeat from * across the row.

Sixth row—Knit plain.

Seventh row—Slip first st, * o, p 2 tog; repeat from *.

Eighth row—Knit plain.

Ninth row—Purl.

Tenth row—Knit plain.

Eleventh row—Purl.

Twelfth row—Knit plain. Repeat twice more from fifth row.

Next row—Purl.

Slip 21 st onto another needle if working with silk, or 17 st if working with wool; then take a fourth needle, and on the 14 middle st work thus for an instep:

First row—Knit plain.

Second row—Purl.

Third row—Knit plain.

Fourth row—Purl.

Fifth row—Purl. Repeat from first row six times, decreasing 1 st at the end of the last two rows. Then take up the st at each side of the instep, which with the 12 st at end of toe and the st on the two needles on each side of middle st used for the instep are to be knitted and purled alternately for seventeen rows; then eight rows knitted plain, and break off.

At the cast-on row at beginning of boot, take up the back loop of each st and knit in a loop or st.

Second row—Purl.

Third row—Slip first st, * o, n, o, n; repeat from * across the row.

Fourth row—Slip first st, * o, knit the o of last row and 1 st together; repeat from *.

Repeat the fourth row six times; then take a crochet-hook and make 1 d c in first st on needle, slipping each st off as soon as a d c is worked; * 4 ch, 1 d c in the o, and next st; repeat from * across the row fasten and break off. Sew up the boot from the top of leg down to the toe on the wrong side. Run a cord into the lower row of holes near the ankle and finish the cord with tassels.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

MRS. CELESTINE W., Colleton county, S. C.—As you failed to give the size of the knitted blocks you are now making, we cannot furnish you with any information regarding a larger block. We infer that you wish the largest block for the middle. We refer you to the directions for wide stripe given in May 1, 1894, issue.

JENNIE B., Newport, R. I.—The knitted lace in February number is correct except one slight omission in third row, which should read thus: Slip 1, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, k 1, n, o three times, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, k 1, o, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, o, k 5, o, n, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog. In the o three times the next row should have k 1, p 1, k 1 before the three loops are slipped off the left-hand needle. That is probably where your difficulty in making the pattern lies.

GRACE R., Denver, Colorado.—At the end of the first year, the cotton wedding; second year, paper; third year, leather; fifth year, wooden; seventh year, woolen; tenth year, tin; twelfth year, silk and fine linen; fifteenth year, crystal; twentieth year, china; twenty-fifth year,



INFANT'S KNITTED BOOT.

silver; thirtieth year, pearl; fortieth year, ruby; fiftieth year, golden; seventy-fifth year, diamond.

All questions pertaining to this department cheerfully answered by addressing (with stamp for reply by mail) Hattie Willard Wetmore, Waverly, Ohio, Box 287.

Children's Corner.

Lily's Fourth of July Celebration.

LILY TERHOFF was a fortunate little girl, and lived in a large city in a big house with a brownstone front. Ever since she could remember anything she had been dressed in beautiful clothes, and driven out every day in a pretty carriage, with stylish driver and horses. She was her parents' idol, and they thought her lovely enough to be put in a glass case, and tried to shield her from coming in contact with other children, unless they, like herself, were elegantly dressed and lived in pretty homes.

Lily was born good, and all the spoiling and petting in the world could not rob her of her angel spirit. I used to fear she would fly away to the heavenly blue some day, as her wings seemed to be growing, and the far-away, spiritual expression in her eyes looked as though in league with the angels. Five little brothers and one sister had preceded Lily, only to live a short time and then be snatched away from their parents.

Mrs. Terhoff loved her one little lamb with an idolatrous love, and thought her too good to associate with but a few. When they would be out walking together, she would be surprised to see Lily speak to some poor child or blind beggar, as if they were the richest in the land, and introduce her mother, saying, "This is my mama. I told you I would bring her to see you some time; she is so good, and will help you."

Her mother would hurry away in mortal terror, fearing her little child might catch some infectious disease. But when she would see the child's distressed look, she would go back, get the names and addresses, and promise Lily for her sake to help them; she always did, too, for fear Lily would be unhappy about it. She would then reason with her, telling her that these people had ever so many children to love them, while she had but the one, and she must not run such risks.

Lily would pass dozens of her aristocratic acquaintances without seeming to be impressed with them, but when with her nurse, she would stop and speak to every unhappy beggar. In this way they got to know her, and it was her only opportunity to know poor people, as she was guarded so carefully.

Across from their elegant mansion there stood a modest little cottage. It was among a row of tenement-houses, that had long been an eyesore to the rich property-holders; but they were powerless to remove them, as they belonged to infant heirs. But for this outlook from Lily's front window into these modest homes, she never would have known anything about poor people, perhaps—that is, their home life—as her father and mother wished to keep her away from everything sad.

Lily noticed a little boy about her own age who was wheeled to the window of the little cottage every morning. She saw how pale and sickly he looked. Then she watched a nice little woman, whom she took to be his mother, kiss him good-by and go out with a bundle under her arm. Sometimes she would look back, and the little fellow would throw her a kiss with his hand. He always smiled back at her, but Lily thought his face grew sad when she was out of sight; sometimes she thought he must be crying, for he wiped his eyes with his handkerchief. Lily's tender heart went out to this little lad, and she studied over his life. He seemed to stay there all day alone, having to amuse himself, and he could not get out of his chair. She spoke to her mother about it, who said:

"My little daughter mustn't think so much about other people's misfortunes. You are not strong and well yourself, and mama wants you to be happy all day long."

"But, mama, it would make me so happy to see that little crippled boy look glad. Please let me go over and see him, and take him some nice fruit?"

The mother could not deny her darling anything long, so she put up a basket of nice fruit—grapes, oranges and bananas—saying she would send them over by the coachman and tell him Lily sent them.

"Oh, no, mama! I want to get acquainted with him myself. I must take them over."

Finally her mother let her take the basket of fruit. She knocked timidly at the door, and an old colored woman answered her.

"Why, you purty leetle angel! whar did yer cum from? Won't yer cum in?"

"Yes, auntie," she said. "I saw the little sick boy from my window, and mama said I could bring him over some fruit. Can I take it in to him?"

"Jis cum right in, my leetle lady," said the old woman.

"Do you live with him?" asked Lily.

"Yes, honey; dat is, I cum an' go. I libs in de alley back ob de house, but I promised his mudder I would cum in an' look after him, kase she has to sew fura livin' an' take care ob 'em both. Here is a leetle white lady cum to see yer, Ernest, an' she brought yer sumfin' nice," the old

woman said to the cripple as she ushered Lily in to where he sat in his chair.

Ernest looked up with a bright smile, and at once recognized the beautiful golden-haired angel who lived over the way. He had been building air castles about her, too.

Lily walked up to him, saying: "Ernest, I brought you some fruit. I hope you like it."

"Yes, I do," he said, and then asked, "What is your name?"

"Lily Terhoff," she answered sweetly. "And your name is Ernest Warren, isn't it?"

"Yes. Won't you have a chair?"

Pretty soon they were talking as if they had always known each other. She soon found out that the boy's crippled condition was caused from spinal trouble; that his father died several years before, and his mother was their sole support.

"Oh, I get so lonesome! Some days when it rains all day long I forget my promise to mother, and cannot be brave and remember all the great men who have been cripples, and try to be patient. Then I look over to your window, and wish something would happen to send you over to see me. Now I have my wish. Won't you come again and read aloud to me?"

Yes, indeed, she would. She told him what pretty picture-books she had, and he thought she came as near being an angel as the ones his mother read to him about.

"Ernest, can't you get out of your chair?"

"No; I can't walk, and I get so tired. I have to wait until mother comes, and she takes me in her lap to rest me, she says; but my doctor says I can walk on a crutch some time."

Lily had never been in such a plain room before; it looked clean and nice, and she thought very cozy, but her housemaids and cook had much nicer ones. Ernest looked as neat and tidy as could be—his brown, curly locks brushed away from a beautiful forehead, and the sweet brown eyes were shaded by long lashes. Lily thought him as handsome as a picture. The ice was broken now, and the children were good friends. She promised to come again soon.

When Lily's father came home that night, she climbed up in his lap and nestled herself under his arm, and looked very serious—so much so that he asked what was the trouble with his little girl.

"Papa, I'm thinking about the little crippled boy across the street. He hasn't any papa, and they are so poor, his mama has to sew all day. Couldn't you get a big doctor to cure him? He would be so happy, he says, just to walk on a crutch."

"My little one," said her father, "you are always thinking about helping somebody. All you have to do, pet, is to sing, laugh and be happy, play with your dolls and have a good time. You will make papa and mama happier in that way than by anything else in the world. You are too little to see people suffer and to be made unhappy. Did your mother know you went over there, darling?"

"Yes, papa, but it didn't make me unhappy. If you will just make Ernest look glad, and take the doctor to see him, it will make me happier than anything else. I'll clap my hands—" and she gave her father such a vigorous hug and squeeze that he would have promised her the moon if it would please her.

"You must go to bed now, precious. Get your beauty sleep, and I will talk it over with mama."

She kissed him lovingly and bid him good-night.

After Lily was snugly tucked in bed, the mother and father sat and talked. He said:

"I don't know what to do with Lily, wife. She is so unlike other children; she takes life so seriously. We do everything to make her happy, and she is, but she isn't contented unless other people are as happy as she."

Lily awoke the next morning as bright and happy as the birds, and the first thing she did was to look for Ernest at the window. There he was, looking for her, too. His face looked so changed; it was so much brighter. Lily asked her papa at breakfast if he remembered his promise to see a big doctor, and he laughed and said:

"Well, daughter, you must be obeyed, sure."

Mr. Terhoff noticed for the first time the lad's pale face at the window, and became interested. He concluded to go over with Lily and see for himself what was the matter.

Mr. Terhoff counted his money by the thousands, and he had a kind heart, but his life was so absorbed in money-making that but for the little guardian angel in his household he would have become too mercenary to be a good citizen. His love for his only child was well known. This was the last left to him; his manly little boys and other girl had been taken, and now this frail little blossom looked too pure and beautiful for earth. They dared not cross her in anything.

He forgot to attend to Lily's request the first day and the second, but the third day he called to see the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Pope, and told him his little girl wanted him to look after a crippled lad; a whim of hers, but what could be done for the boy he wished done, and he would pay the bill. It was agreed that they should call together.

Mrs. Warren came home very tired after her day's work, but found Ernest so happy and bright that it lifted the cloud from her sad heart at once.

"Who has been here, Ernest? Who brought you all this beautiful fruit?"

"You just come and eat some, mother; here are such nice grapes, and you love them so, and I'll tell you all about it."

Mrs. Warren was a pretty little woman, very neat and tidy-looking, brown-eyed, with a refined though sad face.

"How did she happen to come here, my son?"

"She just felt sorry for me, mother, I think. She is coming again—going to bring me games, puzzles and picture-books. She is going to read to me, too."

"She looks like a little fairy, and I expect she will prove to be your good fairy, Ernest. Has your back pained you to-day, darling, and has Mammy Jane been here to attend to you?"

"Oh, yes, mother! She never forgets me. She set my dinner—my cup of milk and bread. But the days are so long! Wasn't it good in the little girl, so rich, with her carriage and pony and everything at home, to come and see a poor sick boy? Mother, she must be good."

"Yes, my boy, and may God bless her! Nothing makes me so glad as to know that you have spent a happy day. I hope the doctor will soon put you on your crutches, son."

The little mother and son were very happy together. Though Ernest was young, she talked with him about her business plans; they both tried to be brave, and he would not complain or say he was suffering. He watched his mother's countenance, and knew at a glance when she was worried about her affairs. He was such a brave little fellow, and would suffer in silence, never murmuring; would try to meet his mother with a smile, and send her away cheerful. She never knew how much he did suffer or how lonely he was.

He opened his little heart to Lily and talked freely with her, how anxious he was to get well and help his mother make a living, and what he wanted to do when he became a man.

Lily had a delightful secret to tell him. Her papa was going to bring the new doctor the next day, and she felt almost sure he could cure Ernest. But she made him promise not to tell his mother until they had hope. He never dreamed of being straight and well like most boys, but just to walk with one crutch again.

Lily came with Dr. Pope and her father, and introduced them to Ernest. The doctor said:

"Why, my little man, you are a brave soldier. I must make you a West-Pointer. You will make a good military man." And after examining him carefully, said with enthusiasm, "I wish I could have seen him six months ago. But still, you may walk sooner than you ever dreamed of, my boy. This ought to have been attended to several months ago, but it is not too late yet."

The doctor told Mr. Terhoff that it was a serious trouble with the spine, but not incurable, and he would give the child the very best attention, and in less than two months he was walking on his crutches. Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff were doubly repaid to see Lily clap her hands with delight when she saw him come to the door on his crutches and kiss his mother good-by.

Ernest's birthday was on the Fourth of July, and Lily had heard his mother say how proud she would be to have him able to walk out on the street, perhaps ride in the street-car to the park with her. It would be a holiday in the large dry-goods store where she sewed.

Doctor Pope said it would only be a matter of time until he could walk as straight as any one. Lily's joy knew no bounds. Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff, finding that Ernest was such a refined, dainty little fellow, so gentle and intelligent, they no longer objected to Lily's visits, and many a happy day they spent together. Lily would be housekeeper, bring over her dolls, and have lunch with him at his little table. Many a choice delicacy—a pitcher of rich cream for him to drink, etc.—made its way over to the cottage from the millionaire's house. Lily and Ernest read fairy stories together, and were perfectly congenial. He helped her to make her doll a dress (his mother had taught him to sew), they played "Come-to-see," and were like two little girls playing together, innocent and happy.

Lily had her heart set on celebrating Ernest's Fourth of July birthday.

"You know, mother, one must do a noble deed, for that's a great day. Isn't that why they want everybody to remember it, and celebrate it?"

Mrs. Terhoff had begun to think her little girl never had any but noble thoughts, and to do good deeds was as natural for her as to breathe. But what pleased the parents most was that Lily was getting rosy and fat. She no longer looked frail, and was really growing stronger, and their fears that she would droop and die like the others had left them.

Dr. Pope had told Mrs. Terhoff that he thought Ernest would be able to put away his crutches by the Fourth, and his birthday could be celebrated in quite a royal way; that he could return Lily's many visits.

Mrs. Terhoff determined to surprise him with a handsome new suit, and to have some fire-crackers, Roman candles, and a little tea especially for the children, with ice-cream and cake, and invite his mother over to enjoy it with them. She felt that an informal tea with the children would be happier for them all than a stately dinner in the grand dining-room, with the butler to preside. No, they would have a little Japanese tea out under the date-palms and foliage plants on the conservatory, where it would be cool. Lily's blind fiddler and his little girl should come out and play for the children, and be sent away with some presents that would gladden their hearts for many a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff had long since found out that a fashionable children's party, with all the elegantly-dressed, wealthy children and a band of music, with a supper that cost hundreds of dollars, the dancing and flowers, did not make their little daughter as joyous and happy

as some such treat as this, and her happiness was more to them than all else.

While she was a charming little hostess, and popular with all the children among her mother's friends, her heart went out to those who were denied so many blessings. She was born with a noble, unselfish little heart, and it was their pleasure to gratify her. They had fought against it at first, and thought they could mold her into their way. But she would ask the distinguished-looking bishop who dined with them, why there were no poor people at their church, and ask her mama if the dresses she was done with could not be sent to the orphan children who were of her size.

Mrs. Terhoff said one day to a fashionable friend, whose little daughter was discussing the number of beautiful dresses she was going to have, the parties she was going to give, and how her hair was to be curled, that she could not understand why her little Lily was so different from other children; but she had become reconciled to it, for surely, nothing in flesh could be sweeter or lovelier in disposition, and her thinking mama and papa were so pure and good had made them both better, for how could any one be selfish or mean with a little angel like that, saying, "Mama is so good—she helps everybody," and "Papa loves to make people happy?" All the sermons and prayer-books in the world did not work such a change in the millionaire and his wife as did little Lily's influence and belief in them.

The Fourth of July was such a one as often comes—it was perfection—and on account of the cool summer and Lily's great desire to see Ernest able to give up his crutches and walk, Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff had remained in the city, a thing they had never done before. They had their cottage at the sea-shore, but they had promised Lily that if her health kept good and the weather cool, she should celebrate Ernest's birthday, and it all turned out perfectly.

The new suit was sent to his mother to dress him up in, and they came together, he walking as straight as an arrow, holding his mother's arm; her face was radiant with joy. The doctor, Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff and Lily were waiting to greet them, with the tea-table spread in the greenhouse. Lily's nurse, whom she loved so dearly, was allowed to wait upon them. Mrs. Warren was so happy she laughed and cried by turns. While they were eating their ice-cream Lily said:

"Oh, listen, papa, to the music! It's right here, too. I do wonder if my old blind fiddler and Meenie have come out this way?"

Her wonder increased, for it seemed to be so near, yet she could not find them, and finally her mother said:

"Sit still and enjoy it, and then I'll tell you about it." But she ran all around until she found them behind a large foliage plant. She hardly knew them—the old man had on a new suit and Meenie was dressed in a neat gown. The old, plaintive airs sounded sweeter than ever to-night, for their hearts were so light; they were so proud to be called out to play at a rich man's house, to be given such nice presents, and have ice-cream and cake and fruit to eat.

Lily had been helping them for a year or more. She took a fancy to the little girl who led her blind father around, and insisted on her mother hunting them up. She did so, and found them very poor; the mother dead, who had been their support. Little Meenie was not much larger than Lily, and seemed devoted to her blind father.

Lily had never looked happier nor prettier, and such a gay evening as they had! Sky-rockets, Roman candles and shooting-crackers were given Ernest.

Ernest and Lily were planning what he could do now. He told her that nobody should have the crutches that she had given him, unless it was some poor crippled boy, and that when he got to be a man, he was going to build a hospital for little cripples, and call it "Saint Lilian Hospital"—have it in big gold letters.

Dr. Pope and Mr. and Mrs. Terhoff watched the children's happy faces. The doctor said:

"Ernest will never forget this Fourth of July. He deserves all his good fortune, for a braver, more patient lad I have never seen."

Mr. Terhoff never let Mrs. Warren or Ernest suffer for any of the comforts of life. Mrs. Terhoff employed Mrs. Warren to do her plain sewing, such as Lily's underwear and her own, little muslin gowns, and Mrs. Warren made them so daintily, sewed so many loving stitches, asked so many blessings in the dear little girl's behalf, that it was a work of love for her. But Mrs. Terhoff paid her very handsomely for all her work, so she was not compelled to leave home any more. Lily had commenced the good work of helping them, but her father and mother kept it up. Her father sent Ernest to good schools, kept an eye on him always, and became as fond of him as if he had been his son.

Ernest grew up so manly, so truthful, and Lily's influence over him was magical. It gave him the highest appreciation of womanhood, for he judged all little girls by her standard—thought if they had wealth they dispensed it like little princesses. He had but few associates; in fact, none but Lily while they were so little. He still has his dream of building and dedicating a large hospital to his good fairy, whose kind heart and tender, sweet sympathy had helped to make one little boy's life happy, and had fitted him to battle with life and be a useful man. If she had not interested herself enough in him to send the distinguished surgeon to operate on him, and paid the big bill, Ernest would still have been wheeled about in a chair.

SARA H. HENTON.

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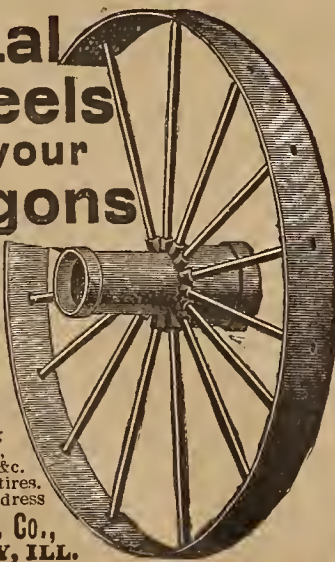
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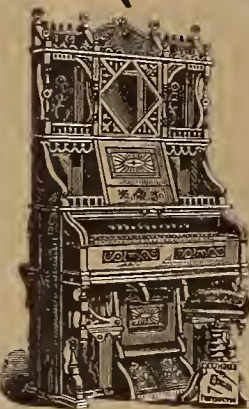
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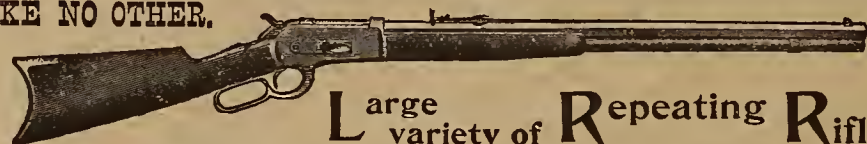
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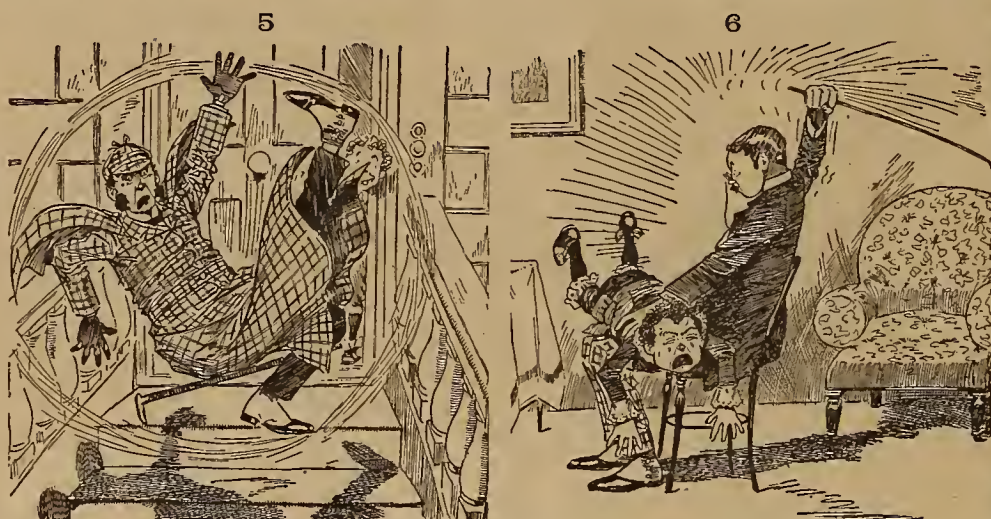


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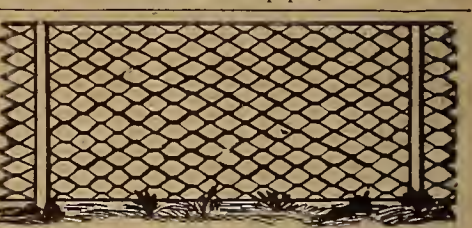
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